The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 263. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WAR FLAME IN LONDON WAVERS.

Cabinet Council Is Called for Friday, but Tone of Public Sentiment Is More Temperate.

SALISBURY IN THE CITY.

Kruger Is Credited with Having Scored Two Points Against Chamberlain in His Reply.

PEOPLE TIRED OF WAITING.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 19.—How to crawl out of an awkward hole is the question which the British public has set itself to solve today. In the light of the Transvaal difficulty London has proved itself almost as mercurial as Paris. Yesterday everybody was for war, yet before twenty-four hours have elapsed it is almost impossible to find a man who is not for peace.

Now All for Peace.

Where yesterday the papers were discussing how soon the first shot would be fired, today they are talking about loopholes of peace, and intimating that the Queen is strongly opposed to any more wars while she occupies the throne.

If anybody could promulgate the American phrase about "fishing or cutting bait," he would find himself the most popular man on the stock exchange.

Everybody is heartily sick and disgusted with the long wrangle, and wants it over, one way or another, as this uncertainty is killing business, and especially on the stock exchange.

Today's news, coming as an afterclap to yesterday's war scare, instead of being welcome, even to the great majority who see no reason for hostilities, has had rather an opposite effect.

Tired of Seesaw Business.

Men in the city are asking each other how long this wretched seesaw business will last.

Lord Salisbury is coming in for no small amount of criticism for allowing things to drift in this fashion. They say that either he should have taken the whip hand himself long ago and not allowed Chamberlain to get things into such a tangle, or should at once declare against the Boers, so that the country would know "where it was at."

Anything would be preferable to this waiting suspense, which today is so full of promise of peace and tomorrow is bristling with warlike news.

Kruger Scores Two Points.

On two points it is admitted that Kruger has scored over Chamberlain. One is his appeal to the court of arbitration with the peace conference at The Hague, recently brought into existence, and second, on his offer to lay the whole matter to the adjudication of the President of the United States, whose decision should be held as final by both parties.

Had Kruger said in so many words that he was willing to leave it to either a friend or an enemy of Great Britain he could not have stated it more awkwardly for Chamberlain.

Grave Side of Case.

Salisbury's sudden return to town yesterday gives a serious aspect to affairs, while, according to the Daily Mail correspondent in the Transvaal, the Boers are preparing to offer a stubborn resistance in the event of an invasion of republican territory.

Cabinet Council Friday.

Conferences were held between Chamberlain and Salisbury at the Foreign office with the result that a Cabinet council is announced for Friday. The official summons is not yet issued, but there is time enough to summon the Ministers by telegraph. The situation tonight is less acute, but is still pointing to war.

Papers Print War Maps.

London papers are printing war maps, which is ominous.

The Times' Cape Town correspondent says the opinions of leading citizens there are divided between war and peace. Some think the Boers will collapse at the last moment and others, among them some prominent in the Free State, think the burghers will have a walkover and that England will be unable to cope with the Boers in their own country.

The Daily News says:

"We have the highest authority for stating that all arrangements for sending a full army corps to south Africa are now complete, the last paper has been printed, and within twelve hours of the Cabinet's deciding to use force an army corps would be getting ready for embarkation."

England Is in Good Shape.

The view of the military authorities is that England is now well prepared, although it has been stated that the transports are not ready.

This is not wholly true, as assurances are given from a good official source that transports for an army corps would be ready in a few days.

Viscount Wolseley was at his office yesterday and among his visitors were some of the officers who are in readiness for embarkation for Natal on short notice.

Makes Farce of Boycott.

The report of the Dreyfus pardon has led to a ridiculous result in the exposition boycott. The Daily Mail, which championed the cause, is still crowing, but the final announcement leaves only ninety abstentions out of 1,200 applications for space and the chances are that even these will reconsider their decision and renew their applications.

Move to England Approved.

The visit by Mme. Dreyfus and Maitre [illegible] to England for the purpose of selecting a [illegible] for the Dreyfus family in this [illegible] is regarded as the best move made by [illegible] friends since the agitation began [illegible] the famous officer a chance [illegible] fallen fortunes. Offers to ex[illegible] have been numerous, but Mme. Dreyfus' fortune is still considerable, and it is improbable that any of these offers will be accepted.

Esterhazy's Latest Interview.

Esterhazy breaks loose again in the Daily News with a characteristic interview in which he reviles the Generals, the Judges, the Ministers, Dreyfusards, and anti-Semites alike. He has nearly run the length of his rope and seems to realize that his value as newspaper copy will be at a discount shortly.

Laugh at Redmond Visit.

There is much amusement in Irish circles over the visit of John Redmond and the Lord Mayor of Dublin to America on a begging expedition for the Parnell statue. It was known beforehand that the leader of the alleged Parnellites was working his friends in Boston and New York to get up a "fake" invitation, and the list of inviters since received shows that the "fake" worked well. The object of the mission is said to be to bolster up the fortunes of Redmond and his party and is repudiated by the Irish Nationalists. The Lord Mayor, who accompanies Redmond, is probably the last Parnellite Mayor of Dublin.

Portuguese Arrest Boers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Pietermaritzburg, Sept. 19.—The Portuguese authorities have arrested several Boer officials on a charge of erecting a laager on Portuguese territory.

Malan, son-in-law of General Joubert, visited here secretly yesterday, but had to flee at night, as he believed he would have been detained as a spy if he remained.

Holland Working for Peace.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Sept. 20.—The lull in the crisis gives opportunity for the continuance of unofficial negotiations. The government of the Netherlands is privately exerting its influence in favor of a pacific solution, and it is understood that President Kruger, through Dr. Leyds, the plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European governments, has unofficially approached three powers with a view to their intervention.

From Cape Town comes a report that the government of the colony contemplates introducing a motion in the Cape House of Assembly urging the Transvaal to accept the demands of Great Britain.

Milner's Address to Steyn.

Sir Alfred Milner has addressed further inquiries to President Steyn of the Orange Free State. Whatever the official attitude of the Orange Free State may be, the temper of its burghers, judging from numerous meetings held in Bloemfontein and elsewhere, is to assist the Transvaal actively.

The Free State commandants in Pretoria are discussing the position with the Transvaal Commandant General, and the meeting of the Free State Volksraad tomorrow (Thursday) will have an important influence on the situation.

A curious rumor is spreading in the lower ranks of the army that Great Britain will be involved with Afghanistan as well as the Transvaal.

Talk of Poisoning Wells.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, telegraphs that the military authorities there have received warning from Johannesburg that the Boers have purchased considerable quantities of cyanide of potassium for the purpose of poisoning the streams in the Transvaal likely to be used by British troops.

Other special dispatches report various details of preparation for war on both sides. Boer troops now control both the Beira and Newcastle railways as they enter Transvaal territory.

The British authorities are shipping troops daily from India to south Africa.

Heavy Shipment of Arms.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says that a consignment of 1,600,000 cartridges was sent from Pretoria to Bloemfontein last Thursday.

A special dispatch from Pretoria says: "The reports received here through unofficial sources that Great Britain contemplates proposing a new convention with disarmament, though discredited officially, have created the greatest indignation. The burghers say they would rather die than be thus reduced to the status of white Kaffirs. Members of the government declare that, if this report be a real reflex of England's intentions, nothing will avert war."

Reported Appeal to Humbert.

According to a special dispatch from Rome President Kruger has wired King Humbert, invoking the intervention of Italy.

Tone in Africa More Peaceful.

Pretoria, Sept. 19.—The reply of the government to the latest British note is variously commented upon, but the Pretoria Press, printed in English and Dutch, and other papers profess to believe that a joint commission will yet be held and that there is still a possibility of an understanding being reached.

The Volkstein declares that in the event of war Holland will send an ambulance corps to the Transvaal.

The Volksraad, as a matter of urgency, today referred the new draft law, providing for the confiscation of the property of persons found guilty of treason and lese majesty to a special committee for consideration and report.

At the request of President Kruger the Chamber then went into secret session.

Result of Salisbury's Visit.

London, Sept. 19.—Summonses were issued late this afternoon for a Cabinet council, which, it is understood, will be held on Friday. This is regarded as the result of the visit of the Premier, Lord Salisbury, to London, whither he came this afternoon, remaining at the Foreign office from 4:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present in the building at the same time, and, as a private doorway connects the offices, it is presumed that the summonses were the result of their joint deliberation.

The lack of all excitement in official circles bears evidence to the deliberate manner in which the highest officials are handling the crisis. Nor is it by any means certain that the Cabinet council will adopt extreme measures, in spite of the uncompromising nature of the Boer reply.

Call It Play for Time.

This deliberation on the part of the government is interpreted, not only in London but in other European capitals, as a desire on the part of Great Britain to gain time while the transports are hurrying to Cape Colony.

The Berliner Nueste Nachrichten, commenting on this today, says: "The present calm is only meant to deceive the Boers. When England feels equal to the task of facing the Boers this peaceful tone will give way to a blatant cry for war."

Even rumors of a movement of the Boers across the Natal border apparently fail to excite the military authorities here, who profess at least not to fear such a contingency for the present.

Troops on the Move.

In the meantime the movement of troops proceeds. The Royal West Sussex Regiment left today for Malta, where it will re-

(Continued on second page.)

WAR ON SUICIDE CULT.

MOVEMENT TO CONVERT BOHEMIANS FROM AGNOSTICISM.

Brotherhood Undertakes to Revolutionize the Views, Said to Prevail Among Men and Women of That Race, Regarding God and the Life After Death—Figures Show Self-Slaughter Is More Common Among Their Lodge than Elsewhere.

A plan by which it is sought to revolutionize the social customs of Bohemians in the United States has been undertaken among the 100,000 members of that race in Chicago by the Bohemian Brotherhood of America. The brotherhood, which is a secret organization, and represents a variety of religious beliefs, makes the bold declaration that the prevalence of Ingersollian agnosticism among Bohemians has resulted in suicides in such numbers as almost to threaten the extermination of their race.

The brotherhood asserts that Bohemians are accustomed to form bands secretly among themselves for the express purpose of inducing suicides by the wholesale, and the plans of the crusade, set forth with explicit frankness, contemplate a movement that will check this alarming tendency.

Necessity for action is emphasized by the brotherhood in a circular in the Bohemian language sent throughout the country calling on Bohemians to coöperate in altering the unwholesome mental attitude of their countrymen. More than 50,000 of the circulars have been distributed in Chicago.

Many Lodges Arraigned.

F. B. Zdrubek, manager of the Bohemian Congregation of Free Thinkers' churches in Chicago, and Joka Paolicke, promoter of local Bohemian fraternal societies, are attacked as "advocates of suicides" and 100 or more Bohemian lodges in Chicago are named as institutions of agnosticism in the promotion of the so-called Ingersoll view of suicide. Of the Bohemians in Chicago 60,000 are estimated by the leaders in the new crusade to be agnostic. The headquarters of the Brotherhood of America are at Cedar Rapids, Ia., but Chicago has been selected as the chief field of labor, and Al Vokoun has been delegated to manage the territory. He will arrive in the city within a few days to undertake his work.

Quotations from the Appeal.

To the appeal for coöperation in the work of preventing suicides are appended statistics going to show that one-third of the deaths among Bohemians are by suicide. The appeal calls attention to the disgrace of suicide and says: "Our brothers related to us by blood, nationality, and language, shoot, hang, drown, and poison themselves as though they were not members of a civilized nation, but the outcasts of the most degenerate society. This throws upon us and our name, and upon our Bohemian fame, such a blot as can only accummulate where the moral sense is rotten.

"Begin to reckon in what way we may, with the multitudinous suicides of our countrymen in these Bohemian societies it is impossible to explain them on the ground of ordinary causes. Therefore it is necessary for us to find the special or extraordinary cause. If our health and social conditions were as different from the health and social conditions of American societies as the per cent of suicides among us is greater, we could then assign these self-murders of our brethren to this difference. But no such difference exists.

"Our Bohemian societies, C. S. P. S., C. S. B. P. J., and J. T., have the distinguishing characteristic of promulgating agnosticism. To be a member of any one of these societies and not be an agnostic at the same time is to expose one's self to open ridicule and jeering. Therefore, by promoting agnosticism, our Bohemian societies become measurably responsible for the suicides."

Relative Figures on Suicides.

The figures which show the proportion of suicides among Bohemians, as compared with suicides among persons of other nationalities, are taken by the brotherhood from the reports of insurance and fraternal societies. The comparative figures follow.

Among Bohemian secret societies which encourage agnosticism:

One hundred suicides in every 1,000 deaths in the C. S. P. S.

Two hundred suicides in every 1,000 deaths in the C. S. B. P. J.

Three hundred and thirty-three suicides in every 1,000 deaths in the Jednota Taboritu.

Among American beneficial societies:

Thirty-five suicides in every 1,000 deaths in Modern Woodmen.

Thirty suicides in every 1,000 deaths in A. O. U. W.

Forty suicides in every 1,000 deaths in Royal Arcanum.

As illustrating the importance of the foregoing comparisons, it is stated that in Chicago the C. S. P. S. has 5,000 members and nineteen lodges; the C. S. B. P. J. has 1,200 members and twelve lodges, and the Jednota Taboritu has eight lodges and 1,000 members.

Lodge Men Reply.

Mr. Zdrubek, who is editor of the Svornost, a Bohemian daily newspaper published at 150 West Twelfth street, and who is mentioned in the circular as encouraging suicide, declares that the societies prohibit religious belief among their members, and that the works of Ingersoll are used as texts in the orders. He affirms that it is against these orders that the brotherhood for the prevention of suicides is waging war.

"We preach and practice agnosticism," said he. "We teach it to our children, and I think the brotherhood has a difficult task in hand in attempting to effect the so-called reform. The organization sent thousands of circulars among us. But to wage war against those who do not fear God is futile. If we choose to commit suicide we are answerable to no God, and certainly to no man."

Other officials of the Bohemian societies make no effort to deny the statements made by the brotherhood. "The fact is," said Joka Paolicke, "that our secret societies enforce agnosticism. It is also a fact that there is a serious number of suicides, and that we advocate suicide, as Ingersoll advocated it. The principles of agnosticism are so grounded in the Bohemian blood as to be beyond change."

ADMIRAL MONTIJO ON TRIAL.

Commander of Spanish Fleet Defeated by Dewey at Manila Before the Court.

Madrid, Sept. 19.—The trial of Admiral Montijo, formerly chief in command of Spain's naval forces in the Philippines, who surrendered to Admiral Dewey after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the battle of Cavite, began here today.

The prosecution demanded a sentence of imprisonment for life with dismissal from the service.

The defense will be presented tomorrow.

FLORENCE MARRYAT IS DYING.

End Is Near for Mrs. Francis Lean, the Novelist, at Brighton, England.

London, Sept. 19.—Florence Marryat (Mrs. Francis Lean), the novelist, is dying at Brighton, England.

REPORT CHINESE EMPRESS ILL.

Story Comes from Peking of General Shifting of Powers and Restoration of Li Hung Chang.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Mail advices from Peking report a story of the sudden and dangerous illness of the Empress Dowager, and the accompanying report that Li Hung Chang had been called upon to resume his old rank and office.

The Empress Dowager's illness dates from Aug. 25, when she was suddenly attacked with violent vomiting. The fear being entertained that poison had been put in her food.

The imperial physicians declined to discuss the supposition, and three days later their royal mistress, although apparently recovered, was described by those having access to her presence as quite the reverse of her former self mentally.

At the same time the announcement was made that the resignation of Viceroy Liu of Nanking had been accepted, Viceroy Yu Lu of Tientsin, a pronounced Li Hung Chang man, succeeding.

The Empress dowager had also requested Li Hung Chang to resume his old post, despite the violent opposition of her nephew, Jung Lu, who fears that Li may deprive him of the command of the Peeyang land and naval forces, without which he cannot maintain his position against Prince Ching.

There are some among the European students of Oriental politics on the scene who suspect that much of the Empress Dowager's illness is assumed to keep rival factions of Jung Lu and Prince Ching from coming to blows, until she has perfected another coup d'état.

The design, it is intimated, is to induce Marquis Ito to come to Peking and that he and Li Hung Chang shall be her deputies in the government of China.

RUSSIA VIEWS BRITISH PLANS.

Supposed Movement to Set Up a Power in Asia to Rival Turkey Attracts Attention.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—Russia is closely watching the British advance in Asia. Novoe Vremya, a leading Russian newspaper, often inspired, declares that a new British intrigue is progressing for the setting up of a Mohammedan power to rival the Sultan of Turkey, with a view to menacing Russian authority in central Asia.

It says the puppet Prince selected for the purpose is the Cheriff of Mecca. The Cheriff recently received from England a letter stating that the British government, having decided to invest a certain worthy but impecunious Mohammedan Sheik with the Caliphate of Zeila, on the borders of Somaliland, considers it desirable for the Cheriff to issue a manifesto expressing his approval.

In return for this service Great Britain will proclaim Mecca and Medina the private property of the Cheriff, and will not only assure him the greater part of the revenues of the new Caliphate, but will defend him by diplomatic means, or even by force of arms, against the interference of the Sultan or any other foreign power.

STRIKING SPINNERS LOSE FIGHT

Demand of Dundee Workmen and Subsequent Lockout Ends in Victory for the Manufacturers.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

Paisley, Sept. 19.—The ultimate result of the Dundee weavers' lockout looks like victory for the employers.

The strike originally involved only certain of the factories, where the spinners demanded an increase in wages of 5 per cent. Spinners being scarce, the strikers thought they commanded the situation, but the associated manufacturers stuck to their guns and closed their works, thus stopping between forty and fifty factories and throwing 30,000 workers out of employment.

Such drastic measures were hard upon a majority of the workers, who had no share in the spinners' strike, and they also created much distress by keeping £30,000 per week out of circulation. The result is a defeat of the strikers.

At a mass-meeting today, with the Rev. Henry Williamson in the chair, it was decided that the demand of the spinners was just, yet to avoid further distress they would accept the old pay if the manufacturers would reopen the works, which means capitulation.

THOUSANDS DIE BY STORM.

Entire Villages in Japan Reported as Swept Away with Fatalities Yet Unnumbered.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Empress of India brings details of the storm which swept across Japan.

The Prefectures of Kochi, Takamatsu, Ehime, and Okayama suffered most, a total of 325 lives in all being officially reported lost, with 11,135 houses overthrown or inundated in Kochi, Takamatsu, and Okayama.

Ehime reported no financial loss, but the death of 1,500 residents, the greatest casualties occurring at a large village near the Besshi copper mine, which was utterly obliterated.

From the wreck of this mine itself 120 corpses had been removed at last advices, while it was feared that fully 600 others remained below ground.

The thousand or more wounded at this point were being cared for by eleven surgeons from the medical school of the Osaka garrison and an equal number from the Sumitomo Hospital.

COMMISSIONER TO SAMOA HURT

Bartlett Tripp Falls in Palmer House Lobby, but Fortunately Is Not Seriously Injured.

Bartlett Tripp, recently American Commissioner to Samoa, passed through the city yesterday on his return from Washington to his home in Yankton, S. D. He fell in the lobby of the Palmer House late in the afternoon, and at first it was feared he had been seriously injured. He had been standing in front of the clerk's desk, engaged in conversation, during which time some one placed a large traveling case on the floor just behind him. Unaware of it he stepped backward, his foot striking the case, and he fell, striking heavily on the marble floor. He was partially stunned, and it was only with the assistance of several bystanders that he was able to regain his feet. It was thought he must have been injured by the fall, and it was proposed to take him to a room and summon a physician. He declined this, however, saying he was certain he had not been injured to any extent, which fortunately proved to be the case. He departed shortly afterward for his train.

Representative W. P. Hepburn of Iowa was at the Palmer House yesterday. He is on his way to his home, after a visit to the White Sulphur Springs. He said Iowa was certain to give a heavy Republican majority.

GUERIN GIVES UP FORT.

SIEGE IN PARIS ENDS IN PEACEABLE SURRENDER.

Elaborate Preparations Made to Take the Defiant Frenchman by Force, a Small Army Being Drawn Up Around His House—At the Appointed Hour He Submits to the Police and Is Arrested, His Companions Being Allowed to Go Free.

Paris, Sept. 20, 5:30 a. m.—M. Guerin surrendered shortly after 4 o'clock this morning. Precisely at the hour appointed a Captain of the Municipal Guards rapped at the door of Fort Chabrol. There was a moment of expectation and then the door opened. M. Guerin calmly presented himself, meekly surrendered, and was driven to the police depot in an open cab, seated beside the Captain of the guards. His companions were allowed to go free. Thus the six weeks' siege ended in sublimely ridiculous style.

Small Army on Hand.

The night was well chosen by the government, as the excitement over the capture of the fort would inevitably divert attention from the pardon extended to Dreyfus. The plan was to attack the building and arrest Guerin and his band.

The government had given Guerin until 4 o'clock this morning to surrender, and had a regular army to assault the fort, if he refused. Troops, municipal guards, mounted and on foot, and policemen to the number of nearly 1,000 were dispatched to cordon all the streets within the radius of a quarter of a mile of Fort Chabrol.

The neighborhood presented a picturesque scene. In each street leading to the house were, first, a swarm of policemen; then a double row of mounted Municipal Guards; then a cordon of police; then a double hedge of infantry, and again, within twenty yards of the fort, another row of infantry, while in a semi-circle in front of the fort was ranged a row of Municipal Guards.

One would imagine that a general assault upon a fortified camp was about to take place. The cordon was exceedingly strict. At 2:40 a. m. a Colonel and two Majors of the Republican Guard arrived at the scene in a cab. At 3 a. m. M. Guerin's brother, with M. Chanteloube, whose consumptive son was inside the fort, arrived.

Then, successively, came M. Lepine, Prefect of Police; M. Cochefort, Chief of the Secret Police, and other high police officials. These were soon followed by a Colonel of the First Brigade and detachments of mounted and foot republican guards.

Twenty cabs and 200 military engineers were held in readiness at the barracks near by and there were ambulances within easy distance, apparently ready for any emergency or for an attempt at a rescue.

At 3:30 a. m. General Dalstein, who had charge of the troops, arrived on foot and the troops presented arms and opened out to allow him to pass through.

Plan of Attack.

The attack was to be made soon after 4 o'clock. The policemen were to be used first, and then, if a desperate resistance were made by Guerin and the others of the garrison, the soldiers were to be summoned.

Even up to 4 a. m. the troops continued to arrive. Numerous carriages with detectives were stationed in the Rue de Chabrol. Four fire ladders, a steam fire engine, and a complete fire brigade were at hand.

In the meantime, M. Millevoye had returned to the fort accompanied by Joseph Lasies, anti-Semite Deputy for Condom, to renew his efforts to persuade the garrison to surrender.

After a stormy half hour's discussion between Guerin and his companions, the agitator informed the Deputies that all would surrender, adding that he had been compelled to use a good deal of pressure to induce them to yield.

At 4:10 a. m. the officer in charge of the troops gave the word of command, and the soldiers, with fixed bayonets, prepared for the advance.

Surrender of M. Guerin.

At 4:15 a. m. MM. Millevoye and Lasies issued from the fort with M. Guerin. M. Cochefort advanced and arrested the agitator and led him to a carriage, with M. Millevoye and a Captain of the Republican Guards. The horses went at full gallop along the Boulevard de Genta to the police depot, where Guerin was locked up.

In the meantime Guerin's companions, who had been waiting under the porch, advanced to surrender, but the police told them they were free.

The government had decided to flood the fort if Guerin had refused to surrender, and had a couple of hundred firemen with steam pumps, fire-escapes, and miles of hose ready. Guerin's house is lower than the surrounding edifices, and firemen were placed on upper stories of the latter, overlooking the fort, prepared to turn on the water as soon as the signal should be given.

From the windows of the fort, in the gray light of the early morning, could be distinguished a black flag, hoisted from the second floors by Guerin, and a white sheet hanging down with the device in black lettering: "Vive l'armee" and "A bas les traitres."

When M. Guerin's companions separated they took coaches, and were driven away. M. Chanteloube joined his parents. Then the troops departed, followed by the municipal guards and the police, except a few who remained in the Rue de Chabrol to keep order.

An immense crowd lingered to the end to watch the proceedings, and then dispersed, with little or no disturbance.

BIG FIRE LOSS AT HEGEWISCH.

Illinois Car and Equipment Company's $100,000 Planing Mill Burns Early This Morning.

The planing mill of the Illinois Car and Equipment company at Hegewisch was destroyed by fire early this morning. The entire plant of the company was threatened with destruction. The loss is estimated at $100,000, the greater part of which is on machinery. This machinery was recently placed in the mill, and was of the latest patterns. The property was fully insured. The planing mill contained also the electrical and finishing departments, which were destroyed.

The blaze originated in an engine-room 100 feet from the planing mill, but before the Fire department arrived the flames had leaped to the mill. The efforts of the firemen were directed toward saving the other buildings of the plant.

The car plant engine supplied water and light to the village of Hegewisch, and its destruction leaves the place both dark and dry. Fire engines had to come from South Chicago to extinguish the flames. One thousand hands are thrown out of employment.

The planing mill was a one-story frame building, 200x125 feet. The flames leaped high into the air and their reflection could be seen for miles. It was thought by many in the down-town district that South Chicago was burning and the police of that town were kept busy for nearly an hour answering questions of anxious inquirers over the telephone.

RULERS WILL MEET IN RUSSIA.

Conference Between the Kaiser and the Czar Will Be Informal, Owing to Death of Czarowitz.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, Sept. 19.—It can be said upon excellent authority that the meeting between the Kaiser and the Czar will not take place until the Czar returns to Russia. Owing to the Czarowitz's death the meeting is to be comparatively informal, and under the court etiquette formalities are more easily dispensed with if the Czar acts as host. The meeting is said to be of no especial importance except in so far as it shows the friendly relations between the two sovereigns.

Conservatives Take Up Fight.

The Conservative party has taken up the gauntlet the government threw down to the landowners' union. The government some time ago demanded that government officials resign from the union. The conservative correspondent of the official party organ declares that the landowners' union has done nothing which would suggest to a conservative or loyal citizen the propriety of leaving its ranks, and that moreover the Conservatives opposed the canal proposition before the union was organized.

Whether the government will now turn its guns on the Conservative party and not against the Agrarian wing also remains to be seen.

Miquel in Odd Position.

Miquel has long ceased to enjoy the confidence of the Liberals, and since the Conservatives have entered the lists with the opposition he is really a fish out of water.

His personal organ tonight makes a desperate effort to coax the wandering sheep back into the government pasture and says the Kaiser and the government are still holding out the hand for reconciliation.

Minister of Agriculture Hammerstein, who has been intrusted with the task of convening the Agrarian and agricultural interests, is still regarded as the firmest supporter of the throne and state.

Government Is All-Seeing.

He says the government would not have proposed the canal if it was harmful to agriculture, as the government, like a watchman on a tower, sees the whole situation better than the single farmers, and that the approaching revision of the commercial treaties requires peaceful realtions between agriculture and other industries, so that both may be adequately protected.

It happens that the Conservatives took a similar position some time ago, when the Kreuz Zeitung said they were willing to forgive and forget if the government gave up the canal scheme.

Reports of Fight in China.

Chinese newspapers which have just arrived leave no doubt that in spite of governmental denials the Province of Shang-tung has been the scene of bloody conflicts.

For the last two months disorderly bands have met the Chinese troops in open fight, and a Chinese General was killed.

According to the reports, owing to bad crops the populace is discontented and blames the foreigners.

Governor Lieu marched into the Tang district against the rebels, and their bands dissolved.

The movement against the Germans was organized by the Brothers of the Red Cross, who have 100,000 members in Shang-tung.

Punished for Crime in America.

A Copenhagen telegram says that Christiansen and Nielsen, the men who robbed a German-American farmer named Mayer near Niagara last February, and fled to Denmark, where they were immediately arrested, have confessed to avoid extradition, and were sentenced to ten years in prison.

President C. Stanley Hall, Clark University, and Professor Carhart of the Michigan University are here. Professor Carhart will spend the winter at work in a private electrical laboratory.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1899.

Weather predictions for the next twenty-four hours:

Partly cloudy and continued cool.

Sun rises at 5:45; sets at 6:00.

Moon rises at 6:22 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Pages.

1 England Looking for a Loophole.
Bohemian Anti-Suicide Crusade.
Guerin Yields Up His Fort.
Gap Widens in Festival Plans.

2 Setback for Croker in New York.
Gives the Boers' Side.
Will Go to Invite Dewey.

3 Will Set Dreyfus Free.
Filipinos Seek a Conference.
Controversy Over Official Organist.

4 General New York News.
Few Ready for Trust Meeting.
Look Into Lodge Funds.

5 Wilder Monument Dedication.
Death of Colonel Miley.

6 Chicago Wins from Brooklyn.
Two Horses Barred at Harlem.
Baird Praises Stagg's Candidates.
McCoy Knocks Out O'Donnell.

7 Arrest of Nine More Miners.
Add to the Steel Lists.

8 League of Municipalities Meets.

9 Flank Move on Aguinaldo.
May Settle the Tanner Fight.
Rare Fossils for the Colleges.
Complain of Short Steel Supply.

10 May Raise Freight Rates Again.
Autocars in Berlin.
Willard Statue by a Woman.

13 Novel That Hits the Trusts.
New Styles in Hats.

16 Lauds Skill of American Mechanics.
Discount War on Mayor.

Pages.
10 Amusements.
10 Lake Marine.
10 Railroads.
11 Commercial.
12 Editorial.
13 Literature.

Pages.
13 Fontenoy.
13 Short Story.
13 Society.
16 Insurance.
16 Courts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	K. W. der Gr.	
BREMEN	Munchen	
HAMBURG	Bulgaria.	
MUKOVAN	Orange Branch.	
NEW YORK	Mongolian	Brazilia.
NEW YORK	Bolivia	Trave.
NEW YORK	Noordland	
ROTTERDAM	Statendam	
SYDNEY	Miowera	

GAP WIDENS IN FESTIVAL FRAY.

General Committee's Refusal to Adopt Union Labor Resolution Stops Concessions.

DECIDE TO UPHOLD TRUAX

Members Vote Unanimously Against Accepting His Resignation as Chairman.

BRICKLAYERS FOR STRIKE.

City of Mexico, Sept. 19.—President Diaz this afternoon asked Congress for twenty days' leave of absence to go to Chicago, and proposed Lyc Ygnacio Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Relations, to substitute him as President during his absence.

All of the labor troubles that threaten the success of the fall festival and the cornerstone ceremonies were further from a settlement last night than they had been since the differences arose. This widening of the gap was said by the labor leaders to be the result of two votes taken in the afternoon by the General Committee of the Fall Festival, first, declining to accept the resignation of Chairman Truax, later defeating a resolution providing that none but union labor should be employed on any work to be done for the festival committees.

The labor representatives say a settlement was in sight, and that negotiations would have been brought to a peaceful ending this morning, when Postmaster Gordon will become a party to the conference, but that negotiations now have been declared off, because the Fall Festival committee voted as it did.

The members of the Fall Festival committee who met at the Union League club in the afternoon voted to assume responsibility for expenses of the festival up to a limit of $90,000, and thus insure the financial success of the undertaking. The meeting adjourned with the members in good humor, but before the afternoon had passed the labor leaders had learned of the action of the committee and there was indignation and excitement among them.

It had been one of the first demands of the labor organizations that Chairman Truax resign. He offered to do this, but couched his letter of resignation in such terms that it drew the issue between himself and the labor organizations. The committee upheld its chairman, and a few minutes later voted down a resolution to employ only union labor, which had not been demanded by the labor leaders, but was presented as a move to conciliate them.

Stops Labor's Concessions.

While the Fall Festival committee was voting its confidence in Chairman Truax and not to employ union labor exclusively, a secret conference was being held which promised to bring a happy settlement of the affair that threatens the success of the festival undertaking. At this conference were half a dozen labor leaders and several members of the committee of federal officials in charge of arrangements for the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone.

At this meeting the labor leaders agreed to make many concessions, hoping to reach a settlement of the trouble. They offered these concessions, they said, on the ground of loyalty to the city's interests. The meeting was adjourned and it seemed as if the entire difficulty would be ended today. Then came the knowledge of what had been done at the meeting of the Fall Festival committee, and the labor leaders declared that in the face of such action they could not go before the Building Trades council and recommend the making of any concessions.

"The Fall Festival committee seems to desire to antagonize us rather than have our help in making a success of the festival," said a labor leader last night.

Bricklayers Favor Strike.

The bricklayers and stonemasons met in the evening to consider the action of their representative in calling the bricklayers off the work on the foundation of the postoffice, and before they adjourned voted to demand a general strike on the building next Friday night unless the demand of the stonecutters for the use of union-cut stone on the building is acceded to by that time.

Hope Peace from Gordon's Return.

The labor leaders said the one hope remaining for a peaceful solution of the trouble lay in the possibility that Postmaster Gordon, who returned from the East in the evening, might bring the secret of a settlement with him. They will call on him this morning at 11 o'clock and ask him if he has something to offer in the way of finding peace. Mr. Gordon arrived at 10:30 p. m. from New York. He said he would seek a meeting with the labor men and do whatever he could to effect a truce. He denied he had consulted with Contractor Peirce while he was in New York, and said he was only partially informed on what had happened while he was away.

"Did you delegate or request Chairman Truax of the Fall Festival committee to treat with the labor men in your absence?" he was asked.

"No, I did not," he said. "I supposed when I left that all would be settled by this time. The difficulty was between the Federal committee and the labor organizations, as I understood it, and I felt that the labor unions were in a mood to settle the matter amicably.

Says Lord Minto Will Come.

"I believe yet that the trouble will be settled, and I will do what I can to reach a settlement. I have assurances that the Governor General of Canada is coming and I have just been informed that President Diaz has been granted leave of absence to come. Everything is in just such shape for a complete success of the ceremonies as we desire except for the unsettled question concerning the labor employed by the contractor. I feel sure that question can be settled. The Federal committee will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock and after that I will have something further to say."

Confirmation was received from Washington of the report that President McKinley would not come to the corner-stone laying unless the labor question were settled. The other distinguished visitors may not come if he declines to attend. A committee from the Fall Festival association, however, will leave for Washington tomorrow to invite the President to attend several of the functions of the festival while he is here to lay the corner-stone.

Executive Committeemen Meet.

A final meeting in connection with the festival was held in the evening at the Union League club. It was composed of members of the Executive committee of the Fall Festival association. The purpose of this meeting was not made public, but it was said it was to decide whether the festival plans should be abandoned and to consider further the resignation of Chairman Truax. The action of the general committee in retaining Chairman Truax was indorsed. Another meeting of the Executive committee will be held this afternoon at the Wellington Hotel.

Decline Resignation Unanimously.

The General committee at the day session was represented by nearly forty members. All of these evidently were prepared for the communication containing the terms of the resignation of Chairman Truax. To have accepted his resignation would have required that somebody take his place and manage the affairs of the festival during the two weeks remaining. The committee was unanimous in declining to accept it.

Text of the Letter.

In the letter Chairman Truax said:

To the General Committee of the Chicago Autumn Festival—In view of the present difficulties attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new Federal Building and the demands made by certain labor leaders that I withdraw from the Presidency of this committee I deem it my duty to here and now formally tender my resignation as your chief executive officer, asking that the same be accepted without further delay.

I am led to take this step because my first interests are centered in the success of the Fall Festival and all that pertains to it, and I believe that neither the ambitions nor the personal wishes of any one individual should stand in the way or be permitted in the least to mar or hinder a great public movement of this character.

It was after nearly two months' solicitation on the part of the Chicago Commercial association that I accepted the arduous duties of this position. The work has interfered seriously with the conduct of my business and has required no small sacrifice of time, however misdirected it may have been.

Negotiations with Sullivan.

The present controversy with the Building Trades council was not of my seeking. Some two weeks ago I was called upon by Mr. Sullivan, who earnestly requested that I try to adjust the differences between the Stonecutters' union and the contractor of the Federal Building. He stated that he had called upon various members of the Federal committee, that he had been referred from one to another, and that if the matter was not soon adjusted a strike on the building would follow. Wishing to be of service in this movement, I entered into a series of investigations with a view of finding a solution to the problem. Last week matters appeared to have reached a critical stage. Invitations had been forwarded to the President of the United States and to the President of Mexico, were being extended to the Governor General and Premier of Canada, and a long list of other distinguished guests, many of which had accepted.

All of these were extended in the name of the citizens of Chicago, and that to the President of the United States implied that a condition of peace and harmony existed in our midst and that in accepting he would not be made a party to a controversy of any character.

Committee Waits on Settlement.

A committee appointed some time ago for the purpose of inviting the President (in addition to laying the corner-stone) to participate in the fall festival was ready to execute its mission. Several members of this committee decided that without a settlement of the existing labor troubles and the impending strike they ought not invite the President to visit this city, and that it was our duty to clear the atmosphere of all discord and entanglement.

In the absence of the principal members of the Federal committee, and in accordance with my promises, I, therefore, secured an appointment with the latter with a view of making him or obtaining from him a proposition that would be satisfactory to his organization. About an hour previous to the time of the appointment, in conversation with Judge Payne, he informed me that he, too, desired to see Mr. Sullivan, and together we met the latter in the festival headquarters in the Stock Exchange Building.

On the following day we had two interviews with Mr. Sullivan. We were able to offer him as a solution of the problem the privilege of cutting the corner-stone from such material as he might select, and possibly to present it in the name of his union. We asked him to accept a position on the committee to go to Washington, and further to invite the President in the name of the Building Trades Council to come to Chicago and participate in the autumn festival.

Declares $5,000 Was Asked.

These offers were declined, and we were informed that unless $5,000 was paid into the treasury of the Stonecutters' union to replace moneys expended in the progress of investigating the Federal Building contract a strike would be ordered on the Friday night following. Mr. Sullivan was informed that the Finance committee alone had jurisdiction over the funds of the Festival association, and that it would publish all expenditures.

Mr. Sullivan has since denied making this statement, and the question is now one of veracity between Mr. Sullivan on one side and Judge Payne and myself on the other. I made no accusation against Mr. Sullivan, but simply stated his proposition to the Finance committee, as I advised him I would.

He has claimed that he was entrapped by Judge Payne and myself. As he sought our assistance as an introduction, and as a result made a definite proposition, afterwards repudiating the same, may we not as well claim that it is the Festival association that has been misled with a view of finding a further excuse for strained relations.

In conclusion I can only add that while I may have erred in judgment in handling this question, I have been actuated by no other motives than to serve the best interests of this committee. My associations with you all have been most pleasant, and to me profitable, and I hold myself in readiness to serve this committee in any other capacity, however humble, to which I may be called.

Mr. Truax then called Vice President Payne to the chair, and retired from the room. The resignation was declined by unanimous vote. Mr. Truax, who was waiting in another room for the result, was sent for. He returned smiling, and was received with clapping of hands.

Fail to Pass Union Labor Motion.

B. J. Rosenthal offered a resolution to the effect that none but union men be employed on the work to be done by the Festival association. Will J. Davis offered a protest, and as there were other dissenting voices the resolution was not carried.

Members Assume Financial Risk.

The committee then took up the question of finance and voted to be responsible for debts to the amount of $90,000. John Barton Payne informed the members present that by doing so they became liable severally and jointly for that sum, but that the real liability of each would be approximately $25,000, since the amount already subscribed is said to be approximately $65,000.

There was some objection expressed to incurring a liability of that amount, and some of the members said they would not agree to it. An effort then was made to raise the sum needed by voluntary offerings on the spot. H. H. Gross projected this idea by asking who would give $1,000. Nobody raised a hand and the effort was abandoned.

Several Object to the Plan.

E. A. Potter said he would not be liable for the full amount of any deficit that might result, but was willing to pay his share. As a business-man he did not feel like being liable for the full sum in the event of others failing to meet the obligation.

E. C. Young objected to being responsible for more than $500, and said that he might have to resign from the committee unless some other arrangement was made.

David G. Hamilton wanted to know the amount of his liability before entering into an agreement of the kind.

J. P. Byrne, chairman of the Committee on Music, George B. Swift, and others made similar objections. Julius Kiper suggested that a mass-meeting be called to secure subscriptions, but his idea did not meet with favor.

Chairman Truax and others declared that the members would not have to meet any deficit if they would make a determined effort to arouse public interest and personally solicit subscriptions. It was decided to renew efforts for subscriptions, and a special committee composed of W. H. Chadwick, R. S. Lyon, and W. C. Hately was appointed to canvass the Board of Trade. The Federal committee was requested to assist in raising funds, and will make an effort to get the steam railroads to subscribe.

Chairmen of committees in charge of plans for the various parades reported favorable progress.

Say Festival Is Safe.

The guarantee of the sum needed to carry out the plans of the festival, members of the committee said, raised the question of its financial success above doubt. While it was stated that several subscriptions had been withdrawn on account of the labor trouble, the worry about money was put at an end.

Colonel J. R. Merriam of the Federal Ceremonies committee said the corner-stone would be laid anyway, no matter what might be the outcome of the labor trouble.

At the conclusion of the meeting Chairman Truax said he felt the affairs of the festival were in better shape than ever.

The County Commissioners during the day accepted the invitation to participate in the escort to President McKinley and other guests on Oct. 9. The plan is to have three platoons of Judges and county officials mounted.

TO DEMAND A GENERAL STRIKE.

Bricklayers' Union Decides to Move in Federal Building Matter Unless Corner-Stone Trouble Is Adjusted.

The Bricklayers' union will demand a general strike on the Postoffice building at the meeting of the Building Trades council next Friday night unless in the meantime the corner-stone controversy is adjusted.

The subject came before the bricklayers last night at their regular meeting, and the decision in favor of a general strike was unanimous. It was agreed that the time for action on the part of the bricklayers had arrived, in view of the reports of the proceedings at the afternoon meeting of the Fall Festival committee.

"We do not wish to be placed in a wrong attitude toward the fall festival," said President Gubbins, speaking of the action of his union. "The Bricklayers' union has no grievance at present in connection with the construction of the Postoffice, and it wishes to see the festival successful. But we see no desire on the part of the Federal committee to yield to the demand for union stone.

"No evidence of an intention on the part of the contractors to accede to the demand of union labor for a union-cut corner-stone is visible. With this kind of an outlook before us, we realize that sooner or later the bricklayers will be compelled to meet the same issue that is before the stonemasons. If an agreement to employ union labor on all the stone work is not reached by next Friday night the bricklayers will be ready then for a sympathetic strike, and we will tie up every department of work on the building."

President Gubbins admitted that the refusal of the Festival committee to accept the resignation of Mr. Truax and the general tone of the proceedings at the meeting of the committee had gone far toward precipitating matters. From various sources the bricklayers learned about the result of the meeting, and when told last night that the speakers had taken a hostile stand toward union labor the effect was immediate.

"Now we know where we stand," said a bricklayer. "We can see that the bricklayers have no business to expect any recognition from the Fall Festival committee, the Federal committee, or the contractors on the Postoffice. We are in the same boat with the stonemasons, and the sooner we get down to business and stop all work on the building the sooner all the trouble will be settled."

As an evidence of the bricklayers' desire to see the fall festival a success President Gubbins said that his union was willing to overlook the subletting of the brickwork on the Postoffice, and to raise no objection to the laying of another corner-stone than the one brought from the East, "until we discovered that the brickwork foundation for the corner-stone had been laid last Sunday without any permission being asked. The work was done by union bricklayers, and will have to stand, but no corner-stone cut by non-union labor will ever be placed on it," he said.

It was this discovery concerning the brickwork which led to all the bricklayers being called out of the Postoffice during the afternoon. Thomas McGinniss, business agent for the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' International union, made the discovery after the work had been finished. The five bricklayers who did the work will have to answer to the charge of breaking a rule of their union and if found guilty may be fined $25 each.

Judges Tuthill and Baker, representing the Grand Army Memorial association, held a consultation with George P. Gubbins and James J. Ryan, representing the Strike committee of the Building Trades council. It was an amicable meeting, but nothing was accomplished toward settling the differences between union labor and the Fall Festival committee. An arrangement was made, however, by which it is hoped Postmaster Gordon will consent to use his best offices in effecting a truce.

HANNA ON PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Says a Protectorate Will Be Given with a Measure of Self-Government.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 19.—Senator Hanna arrived home today. Regarding the Philippine situation he said:

"If some people believe that the mass of the people of the United States desire to give up what our soldiers and sailors have fought for they are mistaken. Our soldiers are not now fighting the representative Filipinos, but the riffraff of the islands. In good time the islands will be given a protectorate government, with just as much independence as they can manage."

Asked whether he thought Governor Roosevelt would be a candidate for the Presidential nomination, he said:

"I cannot express any definite opinion now, but McKinley and Hobart are the logical candidates."

Senator Hanna said he had no intention of relinquishing the chairmanship of the Republican National Executive committee before his term expires.

SPREE BY KRUGER'S NEPHEW.

Summoned to the Transvaal, He Goes to Sleep on a San Francisco Street.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Bernard Kruger, a nephew of the President of the Transvaal, slept off the effects of a wild time on Sunday morning at the Central Police Station. In the prison safe was a cablegram from the Transvaal President, which had been taken from the prisoner, directing his nephew to come home to Pretoria immediately. The cablegram had reached the nephew at Yokohama and Kruger on the way. The police found him asleep in a doorway on Taylor street. He had a letter of credit for $1,000 from a Pretoria bank in his possession and in his pockets was $35 in currency. He also had $600 in gold in a belt. When he came to himself he got his valuables together and took a train for the East.

AIDS CONSUMPTIVES' HOSPITAL.

Citizens' Committee Meets at St. Elizabeth's and Takes Steps to Secure Funds.

Over 200 persons last evening attended the third meeting of the Citizens' committee which was formed to assist the sisters of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in building in Austin a sanitarium for consumptives. The meeting was called to order by A. J. Kasper in the large dining hall of the hospital. George Sayers and others spoke. Committees were appointed which will represent all trades, and will solicit money and turn it over to the Credential committee, composed of:

A. J. Kasper,	Edward Moher,
Edward Ernst,	R. E. Smith,
G. C. Mages,	Charles Buhrle,
E. G. Nehlen,	Albert Nadler,
George Sayers,	Dr. G. Thilo Jr.

Another meeting will be held at the Sherman House on Oct. 3 at 8 p. m., when all the committees will report.

Albion College Is Open.

Albion, Mich., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The thirty-eighth year of Albion College opened today. More than 300 students are enrolled, which beats all previous records for enrollment day. The new professors are: W. M. Burke, Ph. D., of New York, history and civics; W. H. Blount of Indianapolis, pedagogy; and Grant Stewart of Evanston, Ill., oratory.

SHEEHAN WINS AGAINST CROKER

First Defeat of Tammany Chief Under Greater New York System.

RESULTS OF PRIMARIES.

New Leader Gains Decisive Victory in Ninth Assembly District.

MACHINE SOLID ELSEWHERE

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—John C. Sheehan, the regular Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, has won his great fight against Richard Croker, who suffered tonight his first defeat as political boss of Greater New York. Mr. Sheehan's victory was most significant because the full force of the Croker machine was exerted to defeat him.

In only one of the fourteen districts where warring Tammany and Republican factions struggled for the control of the election machinery was an opponent of the regular organization successful. This was John C. Sheehan, the present leader of the Tammany organization of the Ninth Assembly District, whose retirement was commanded by Richard Croker. Sheehan appears to have won in the face of overwhelming odds and despite the attempt of his opponents to secure the use of ballots intended to deceive the voters of the district. The net results of the contest between the Croker and anti-Croker and Platt and anti-Platt factions were as follows:

1. The defeat of the Croker faction in the Ninth Assembly District.
2. The defeat of the anti-Croker faction in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, where Richard Croker resides.
3. The defeat of all other anti-Croker contestants in the Third, Thirteenth, and Thirty-first Districts.
4. The defeat of all anti-Platt contestants in the Twentieth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Districts.

The working of the primary law was most satisfactory to the machine leaders, except in the Ninth District.

Struggle a Spirited One.

The struggle of Sheehan to retain the leadership of the regular Tammany organization of his district was one of the most spirited ever witnessed in an election in New York, and it was not until midnight that the result was known.

According to the latest figures the Sheehan ticket polled 1,263 votes, as against 1,066 for the Goodwin-Croker ticket and 126 split tickets.

Mr. Sheehan, in a statement, claims that he would have won by a much larger majority if the Croker faction had not introduced fraudulent tickets.

In the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, where Richard Croker lives, the opposition to John F. Carroll, the regular Tammany leader, was not successful.

In none of the other districts where contests were waged did the independents succeed in breaking down the barriers of the organization.

The conventions to be held on Oct. 9 and 10, to which delegates were elected today, will nominate candidates for the Assembly, for the Board of Aldermen, and District Municipal Courts. A general county convention will also be held.

Necessity of Registering.

A good many voters who had failed to enroll themselves as members of either party discovered that they could not vote for the election of delegates to the city and county conventions, as the law specifically provides that a voter who did not register at the last general election was not entitled to enroll today; also, that a voter who did not register and enroll in the election of 1898 could not enroll in a different party; also, that a voter who registered and enrolled last year in a district from which he subsequently moved could not be transferred to the primary rolls of the district in which he at present lives.

A number of disturbances occurred in the Ninth Assembly District, where the Sheehan and Croker forces fought bitterly throughout the day.

The results of the primaries as indicated by the returns at midnight proved beyond question that the new primary law passed by the last Legislature is a valuable acquisition to the machinery of the Republican and Tammany regular organizations.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

Thirty-one New Cases and One Death Reported—Two at New Orleans.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 19.—Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever and one death were reported in the last twenty-four hours.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 19.—Two new cases of fever were reported by the Board of Health. The men are Italians, brothers, and live in the same house.

Vera Cruz, Mex., Sept. 19.—The yellow fever has practically ceased in epidemic form in Cordoba, but in Orizaba it is increasing in virulence.

CATHOLICS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Archbishop Ireland Writes of Pope Leo's Views on "Christian Democracy."

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Sept. 19.—In a letter written by Archbishop Ireland to a friend in France, the prelate discusses Pope Leo's idea of Christian democracy. In it he says:

"Christian democracy is an effect of the internal labor of the evangelical fermentation in the human mind, an effort toward the application of the gospel to social organization. The two democratic principles—equality before the law and participation of all citizens in the government by universal suffrage—have no logical foundation except in the primary notions of Christianity.

"On the other hand, experience shows that every man is necessarily beholden to a social frame and thereby engaged in relations that necessitate subordination to a rule and to an authority.

"It is thus that, thanks to the play of democratic institutions, Catholicism, systematically ignored in certain cases, or, in others, debarred from the distinguished position wherein it was held by the ancient régime, has taken or retaken a growing place in public life."

FAMILY LIVES IN A CEMETERY.

Tent in a Graveyard Answers for House for Indiana People Who Were Ejected.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Ghosts have no terrors for William Rider and family, who have taken up their abode in a graveyard. Rider, his wife, and several children lived in a little tumbledown house, and failed to pay the rent. Constable Walford piled their belongings in the street. Back of the house in which Rider lived is an old graveyard, and into this he carried his household effects. Selecting two tombstones, he placed a pole from one to the other, and out of pieces of carpet he constructed a tent. For three nights the family has been camping in the cemetery.

ROYALTY IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Prince and Princess Hohenlohe-Langenbourg Narrowly Escape Serious Accident in Scotland.

Perth, Scotland, Sept. 19.—Prince and Princess Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, the latter third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, narrowly escaped death while going to Balmoral to visit Queen Victoria today.

Their train collided with another train at this station. The royal salon-carriage was half telescoped.

As the Prince and Princess occupied the rear end of the car they suffered only a severe shaking up and proceeded to Balmoral. No one was seriously injured.

ARREST AMERICAN IN LONDON.

George W. Thatcher, Accused by Americans of Obtaining Money Dishonestly, Is in Custody.

London, Sept. 19.—George W. Thatcher, the real estate and claim agent of Dayton, O., and Grand Rapids, Mich., has been arrested here.

Thatcher is charged with frauds in the United States, and attempted to commit suicide by taking a large dose of chloral on Aug. 27.

Many Americans are trying to get back money which they had given him for the purpose of securing unclaimed sums in chancery.

RULER SPEAKS FOR PEACE.

At Convocation of State's General at The Hague Queen Wilhelmina Refers to Conference.

The Hague, Sept. 19.—The State's General were convened today by Queen Wilhelmina, who, in the speech from the throne, referred to the great work of the peace conference. Her Majesty said she had reason to hope that all the conferring powers would sign the treaties drawn up at the conference.

LOUBET VISITS EXPOSITION SITE

French President Urges Directors of the Work to Spare No Efforts to Make It Succeed.

Paris, Sept. 19.—President Loubet visited the site of the exposition of 1900 today and urged the directors of the works to exert themselves to the utmost in order to show to the world in 1900 that France is still a "strong, laborious, united nation, whose generous soul is filled with the sense of her mission of progress and peace, and that she had not been affected by fleeting quarrels."

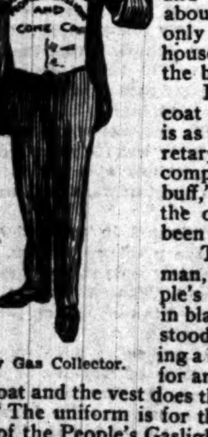
DROWNING OF A CHICAGO MAN.

A. L. Robinson Loses His Life in the Cross Mountain Canyon, Colorado.

Wolcott, Colo., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Reports from Routt County tell of the accidental drowning of A. L. Robinson, formerly bookkeeper of the Chicago Gas Light company, while trying to pass through Cross Mountain cañon, en route to Wyoming to visit relatives. He got caught in the cañon by turning too far into the depths without following a trail. His only escape was to cross the river, which was high, owing to recent storms. He made a raft, but in midstream was swept off his frail support and drowned.

GAS COMPANY PUTS COLLECTORS IN UNIFORM.

When the gas man comes around to read the meter, or, perhaps, to collect that little item of $2.27 on last month, he will be easily recognized. The recognition may be a trifle embarrassing to the patron of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, who is visited by one of these men, but it will be instantaneous, and therefore easier forgotten. It is easier to forget, of course, than it is to remember things that jar one's feelings. Such, at least, is the modern gas company's philosophy.


PEOPLE'S GASLIGHT AND COKE CO.

New Gas Collector.

The gas man has been ordered to don a uniform, and in three or four days all the meter readers and collectors will bloom forth "correctly arrayed"—according to the dictum that has gone forth from the offices of the People's Gaslight and Coke company. There is nothing especially gorgeous about the uniform, seen under ordinary circumstances. It is only when the wearer comes into close proximity with the householder and states his business that the eye is dazzled and the brain thrown into a quick whirl of comprehension.

Blue serge is the material used in the construction of the coat and trousers, and the cut is up to date. But the vest! It is as yellow as a pumpkin after the frost has done its work. Secretary Wiley, speaking for the People's Gaslight and Coke company, describes the color of the vest as being a "subdued buff," but the men who have to wear the garment say it is "just the ordinary yellow—about the hue of a man's face after he has been up against the jaundice for three weeks."

The color of the vest might be enough to identify the gas man, but to make mistakes impossible the inscription, "People's Gaslight and Coke company" is limmed across its front in black letters in striking contrast. This legend, it is understood, is not to be displayed except when in the act of presenting a bill for so many cubic feet of gas, or when the time arrives for an inspection of the meter. Then the gas man unbuttons his coat and the vest does the rest.

"The uniform is for the protection of the public," said Lyman A. Wiley, secretary of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, "as well as for the identification of the employes of the company. It will be worn by inspectors and collectors alike. If a man fails to settle his bill by the 18th of this month one of our collectors will call upon him, as has been the custom in the past."

It is a question whether the innovation will be a popular one with the customers of the People's Gaslight and Coke company. One of the uniforms invaded Hyde Park yesterday and presented a bill at the house of a prominent attorney, who had been called out of the city on business, which detained him past the 18th of the month. When the lawyer's gaze rested upon the yellow vest and the inscription thereon he waxed wroth and demanded to know by what right the gas company embarrassed him before his neighbors in such style. He paid his bill, but he is preparing to look into the law which applies to the collection of debts by men in uniforms.

GIVES THE BOERS' SIDE.

HALLANDIA, PUBLISHED IN LONDON, DISCUSSES THE TRANSVAAL CASE.

Reviews the Uitlander Claim to the Franchise in the Light of Loyalty Expected of Naturalized Citizens—Taxation and Representation in England and "Oom Paul's" Country—Revenues of Miners and of the State.

Hollandia, styled "A Weekly Paper for Dutchmen Abroad," published in London, has issued a special Transvaal number, devoted entirely to a statement of the Boer side of the controversy and favoring comments on their stand from English, German, and Dutch sources.

In the introductory statement, "To the English reader," the editor states that he holds a brief for no government, but, believing that the English are themselves in ignorance of much of the truth, merely has brought together some of the arguments for and against British demands. The principal article is called, "The Case for the Transvaal from the Hollander Point of View."

Gist of the Argument.

Following is an abstract of the argument:

On the face of it, the points put forward on behalf of the uitlanders would seem eminently reasonable:

"The man who pays the piper should have the right to call the tune." The outlander has the largest property and pays the biggest share in the revenue of the country. Yet he has no direct voice in the government, whereas in the Cape Colony and in Natal the Dutch stand on equal footing with the English. But is this the real complexion to be put on the situation? Those of us who leave our own country know that we enter the foreigners' gates as guests. If we are there to make money we must comply with the rules. We may not expect to exercise any political rights in that country, unless we are prepared to give up our own nationality and to become one of them.

That a nation is all the stronger for the increase of its population is too well known, and the anxiety of the Boers to beget large families proves that they are fully alive to its truth.

In the ordinary course of things the acquisition of the franchise is a mere consequence of naturalization. The man who asks for naturalization is supposed to have convinced himself that, living among foreigners, he had better become one of them. Whatever his motive, he will naturally be expected to be perfectly loyal to his new country. Now this is just what the English outlander openly repudiates.

Really, he does not want to become a Transvaaler; he wants to remain English. And his aim in asking for naturalization is not to get for himself the status of the burgher, but to get the franchise in order that he may thus reduce the Transvaal to English rule.

The Dutch burghers at the Cape are the old inhabitants and not the newcomers. They have come under English rule through force of arms. They were, therefore, under no moral obligation to be loyal to England. Yet they are. Against Sir Alfred Milner's talk of disaffection stands Mr. Goschen's testimony and high praise of their loyal gift to the English navy. There was slight risk in England giving them full rights.

Taxation and Representation.

To turn to another phase: How do taxation and representation stand to each other in England? Has not the outlander to pay his rates and taxes? And does not he largely contribute to the exchequer in indirect taxation? Yet he has no vote. Are not thousands of workingmen regularly disfranchised in England owing to the curious anomalies of the registration law? Who fills the exchequer of India? The native inhabitants. Yet neither they nor the Englishmen over there have a vote.

For the outlanders in the Transvaal there exists no income tax. There is no ground tax. The chief taxes levied are indirect. The Netherlands railway pays nearly one-fourth of the entire income of the state.

The burdens on the gold industry are one of the chief grievances. Still the relations are unique. There are numbers of gold mines that pay tremendous dividends on the original capital—from 100 to 300 per cent. These dividends are all paid away out of the country. The Transvaal government levies a far lighter tax than the Chartered company in Rhodesia, which demands 50 per cent. That the revenue of the mines, gold, coal, and diamonds, has risen to £17,000,000 in 1898 from £12,500,000 in 1897, whilst the revenue of the state out of the mines fell from £1,665,198 to £1,637,427, and the expenses of the state for the gold districts increased to more than that, can be proven by official statistics. Mr. Henderson, chairman of one of the Transvaal companies in England, has publicly stated that the gold laws of the Transvaal are the best and the most liberal in the world. The freights on the Buluwayo line in Rhodesia are three times as high as those of the much reviled Netherlands railway company in the Transvaal, and dynamite, though not sold in monopoly in Rhodesia, is quite as high in price as under the Transvaal monopoly.

Profits and Corruption.

To take the argument for representation again to England. In England the great landowners do not cultivate the soil themselves; they do not work the mines on their estates; they do not build the cities nor contribute to their prosperity; and yet they levy rent, mining rights, grounds rents from the people, who, like the Outlanders in the Transvaal, have made their property valuable. And the men who pay these rents have certainly no say as to the spending of them, nor do they as a rule derive the least benefit from the spending. Suppose the owner of the Rand to have been Mr. Rhodes, would the position of those who worked the mines for him have been better in this respect than is now that the country belongs to the Boers? Then the entire revenue would have gone into his private pocket; now it falls to the exchequer of the state.

One of the charges against the Transvaal government is that of corruption, although no proofs have been advanced. We may well ask how, if the Transvaal is so corrupt, all the money which the uitlander agitators have at their disposal has not enabled them to get a redress of their grievances? In a corrupt state the man with the money bag is always the master. He buys votes from the electors, he bribes the members of Parliament, the Judges, the Executive—at his own sweet will. In the Transvaal there is as yet no sign of such victory.

We do not deny that there is a small minority of serious men over there who are fully in earnest about their political grievances, and who are quite serious in their desire to become true burghers of the state. Well, so they can. And the more honorable their wish for a fusion with the Boer element the least will they be pleased with the agitation that cries out for outside help in order to assist them in coming in! Parliament is away, and the public prefers to let things go. Those who make their voices heard form only a small minority. The Dreyfus case has shown, however, that small minorities are not to be despised if they have truth and justice on their side.

Favoring Statements Quoted.

The remainder of the article is devoted principally to the favoring statements by various men. The editor quotes from British official reports to prove that the point of suzerainty was purposely omitted from the convention of 1884—giving Sir Hercules Roberts' own statement on this point. Expressions of opinion favoring the Boers are quoted from Englishmen in the Transvaal, Germans in Bloemfontein, the Dutch, clergymen in England and Cape Colony, and others. The Hon. Eustace Fiennes is quoted as saying the petition signed by 21,000 outlanders was not genuine, and it is shown that the miners of west Australia and English workingmen are making sundry complaints of disfranchisement to those of the English outlanders in the Transvaal.

SUIT OVER POLITICAL DINNER.

Boston Landlord Seeks to Recover $300 from Representatives of a Party Committee.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—During the campaign of Samuel J. Barrows for the Congressional nomination two years ago a dinner was given at the American House by Massachusetts Republicans. A. C. Jones, proprietor of the American House, has sued for the cost of this dinner.

Before Judge Dewey in the municipal court today the suit for $300 which Mr. Jones instituted against Stephen M. Marshall, a member of the Republican State committee, and Thomas C. Bachelder came up. The dinner was arranged, it was alleged, by the defendants in the interests of Barrows' campaign.

Mr. Jones stated that at the close of the dinner Mr. Marshall stopped at the hotel office of the American House and asked that the bill of expenses be sent to him at his address, 1 Beacon street, which was done a few days later. When payment was not forthcoming Mr. Jones took steps to fix the responsibility for the charges.

The testimony of the defense tended to show that the Republican committee gave the dinner, Mr. Bachelder and Mr. Marshall not being personally the hosts on this occasion.

Judge Dewey took the case under advisement to determine who shall settle Mr. Jones' account.

Contemplate a Big Reservoir.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Owing to shortness in its water supply here the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy company is planning to build five miles from Galesburg a reservoir holding 445,000,000 gallons and costing $100,000.

WAR FLAME IN LONDON WAVERS.

(Continued from first page.)

place the First Border Regiment, which goes by the same steamer to Natal.

It is announced this evening that the British first-class protected cruisers Terrible and Powerful have both been ordered to the Cape. They have reliefs on board capable of forming a naval brigade of a thousand men.

The steamer Jelunga will take 500 troops bound for Natal tomorrow, and it will embark a rifle brigade at the Island of Crete for the Cape.

According to a dispatch from Durban, Natal, the Premier of the colony says that the alarm of the people of Natal at the unprotected condition of the border towns is quite unwarranted, and that all efforts to incite the Zulus have failed.

AWAIT THE CABINET MEETING.

Day's News in London Vibrates Between the Extremes of Peace and War in Africa.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY I. N. FORD.]

London, Sept. 19.—The evening papers are vibrating between the poles of peace and war, some of them reporting Kruger as yielding to the British demands and others announcing a Boer invasion of Natal and hostilities in sight of Laing's Nek.

The truth seems to be that the situation is unchanged and that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, after comparing views today, have decided that a Cabinet meeting must be held to consider an alternative program.

The Transvaal government is warned that the ministers would take the whole matter under reconsideration if the proposals were not accepted. This will require another Cabinet meeting when there has been sufficient time for drafting a new dispatch. This interval will also enable the British forces already afloat or embarking to reach south Africa.

The Ministers are not in haste to present an ultimatum when they are not ready for military operations.

Military experts consider the British force ordered to Africa too small for the emergency. It will not exceed 30,000 men, exclusive of the local levies and mounted police, when the last battalions are not on shore.

It is probable that a brigade of guards and reinforcement to the extent of 20,000 men will be sent out at an early day, but that there will be no fighting before the end of October, unless Kruger orders an advance upon Laing's Nek.

ESTIMATE OF ENGLAND'S BILL.

Cost of Campaign in Transvaal to Insure Victory Would Necessitate Expenditure of Millions.

In the event of war between Great Britain and the Boers the cost to England will be decidedly heavy.

It is thought that England will adopt the method successfully used in the late Egyptian campaign and send an overwhelming force to the Transvaal, says the London Leader.

Taking a force of 60,000 men as about the number of troops to be sent, the cost is estimated on the basis of other wars.

In the Abyssinian war of 1866 England and a fighting force of 12,000 men. The actual number of troops landed in the country was 14,200 Europeans and "natives," together with the enormous number of 27,000 followers of all kinds. This war, fought by 12,000 men, cost Great Britain £8,600,000 ($43,000,000). War nowadays would be at least 50 per cent more expensive, and, at this rate, a Boer war engaging 60,000 men would cost £65,000,000 ($325,000,000).

The Egyptian campaign of 1883 cost Great Britain a total of £13,600,000 ($68,000,000). Increase this by 50 per cent and multiply it by three and you have the probable cost of a Boer war fought by 60,000 men. It works out a little over £61,000,000 ($305,000,000), and thus confirms the approximate correctness of the previous estimate.

The gross cost of the Afghan war was £24,500,000 ($122,500,000), but the military operations alone (exclusive of railway construction) cost less than £20,000,000 ($100,000,000). Calculating from this campaign as in the other cases the result shows a total cost for the Transvaal war of £71,000,000 ($355,000,000).

Then there would be the value of the men killed. An average workingman 25 years old is worth about £300 ($1,500) to the community. England should probably lose 2,000 men, value £600,000 ($3,000,000), in a Boer war. Many more would come home disabled. Children would be left fatherless and wives husbandless. And the total cost by loss of life would not fall short of £1,000,000 ($5,000,000).

Then there would be considerable dislocation of industry. The men sent out to Africa would have to be replaced at home. And a draft of 50,000 from the various industries would be a serious matter.

The shipping trade, too, would suffer. Some military authorities say that it takes one ton of shipping to transport a soldier and five tons to transport a horse. But in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, forty-seven ships of an average of 3,200,000 tons were needed to carry 19,000 men and 6,000 horses. Thus it would take about 400,000 tons of shipping to carry the forces to Africa.

The total cost to England would figure up to £75,000,000 ($375,000,000), or about £9 10s (about $47) per family of five.

STREET PREACHER STARTS ROW

Morning Sermon at Commercial Avenue and Ninety-second Street Ends in the "Rev." Richard Ferris' Arrest.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning a man, who claims to be the "Rev." Richard Ferris, mounted a soap box at Commercial avenue and Ninety-second street and began to sing. A crowd soon gathered and listened to Ferris. After a prayer and a sermon he walked around with hat in hand to collect money to carry on the work. Nothing heavier than a penny was dropped into the hat, and Ferris, who is almost a giant in size, swung both fists right and left. A woman fainted, and then an attempt was made by the crowd to overpower the preacher. Police came at that time and saved him. Ferris fought hard before being overcome. It is not known whether he is demented or not.

DANUBE FLOOD IS SPREADING.

Large Area of Country Near Buda-Pesth Damaged by the Bursting of a Dam.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 19—The Danube is rising rapidly everywhere and the work of preventing an overflow of the river is being hurried. Below Komorn, thirty-eight miles from here, forty square miles of country have been flooded by the bursting of a dam.

GRANT ALLEN IS IMPROVING.

English Author Reported in Better Health, but His Illness Is Undefined.

London, Sept. 19.—Grant Allen, the author who has been in ill-health for some time past, is now slightly easier. The nature of his illness is still undefined.

Our terms on diamonds and watches are most liberal. Loftis Bros. & Co., 103 State-st.

TRIP TO INVITE DEWEY.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE ARRANGES PROGRAM OF NEW YORK JOURNEY.

Will Leave Chicago on Tuesday, Sept. 26—Mayor Harrison Will Deliver the Address and Present the Formal Greeting—To Board the Olympia in the Bay—Names of Those Appointed by the City's Executive to Meet the Admiral.

The Dewey Reception committee held a meeting yesterday noon at the Grand Pacific and completed arrangements for the trip to New York to invite the Admiral to attend the fall festival in Chicago. Vice Chairman W. B. Conkey was in the chair, Mayor Harrison being unable to be present.

The committee will leave Chicago on Tuesday, Sept. 26, in a special train over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road. Mayor Harrison sent word to the committee that he would be able to accompany the members to New York.

Mayor Van Wyck is making arrangements in the New York program for the reception of Admiral Dewey for the committee from Chicago to present the invitation to visit the West. The Admiral will arrive in New York on Sept. 28 and a boat will be chartered to carry the Chicago committee out in the bay to meet the Olympia as the cruiser steams into the harbor. Mayor Harrison will deliver the address and present the invitation. Headquarters of the Dewey Reception committee have been opened at 537 Marquette Building.

More than half the members of the large committee appointed by the Mayor to go to New York to invite Admiral Dewey to Chicago have accepted their appointments. The entire committee as appointed by Mayor Harrison is as follows:

F. S. Winston,
G. T. Spalding,
H. Washburne,
R. S. McCormick,
F. H. Head,
P. D. Armour Jr.,
V. W. Foster,
R. T. Lincoln,
D. H. Burnham,
H. Owsley,
C. M. Dawes,
C. G. Dawes,
C. M. Walker,
A. B. Newell,
R. Lindblom,
F. Hild,
W. M. Knox,
T. Brentano,
O. G. Schneider,
J. E. Tilt,
H. F. McCormick,
J. Deering,
J. M. Lambert,
J. Sherwood,
W. T. Hall,
J. H. Pierce,
E. E. Smith,
W. W. Currey,
I. Elwood,
C. C. Kohlsaat,
J. Newman,
J. H. Hiland,
J. F. Wallace,
T. P. Shontz,
J. R. Walsh,
E. T. Glennon,
J. R. Mann,
T. Cusack,
H. S. Boutell,
J. H. Drake,
J. G. King,
G. P. Swift,
W. D. Haynie,
J. Leiter,
J. N. Boyd,
J. Newman,
L. J. Smith,
E. T. Noonan,
F. A. Busse,
A. B. Scully,
W. N. Sattley,
D. D. Healy,
G. Claussenius,
C. U. Gordon,
F. E. Coyne,
T. C. MacMillan,
W. P. Williams,
B. W. Wells,
E. A. Bancroft,
L. Mayer,
S. Fallows,
E. M. Stires,
R. E. Burke,
C. S. Deneen,
T. N. Jamieson,
W. Boldenweck,
J. C. Irwin,
H. B. Wickersham,
R. S. Critchell,
L. C. Collins,
B. J. Rosenthal,
P. McIntire,
P. S. Henson,
C. Truax,
W. R. Harper,
F. D. Meacham,
M. Kavanagh,
J. H. Eckels,
E. Durand,
W. S. McCrea,
L. Carter,
H. L. Turner,
A. M. Crane,
W. B. Conkey,
A. M. Rothschild,
F. Cooper,
J. C. Everett,
J. A. Mahoney,
A. Kuh,
W. D. Allen,
P. B. Palmer,
E. A. Kelly,
L. E. McGann,
O. G. Wells,
F. G. Howell,
W. Kaspar,
V. F. Mashek,
W. Loeffler,
W. A. Birk,
P. H. Rice,
E. J. Nally,
E. A. King,
W. H. Burk,
M. Meyer,
M. J. Fitzsimmons,
H. T. Weeks,
T. Cratty,
J. S. Runnells,
G. W. Miller,
J. W. Nye,
C. Higgins,
G. Piamondon,
T. Oehne,
D. Mayer,
R. O. West,
J. B. Foley,
F. J. Tucker,
F. Hecht,
A. F. Richter,
J. McNeill,
J. E. Stuart,
E. M. Carroll,
L. W. Noyes,
I. Hirsch,
E. M. Watkins,
F. C. Austin,
C. A. Spoehr,
F. S. Peabody,
S. Insull,
F. B. Tobey,
F. E. Bugley,
H. H. Gross,
L. Milnor,
E. H. Haines,
M. Adams,
M. W. Kirk,
J. T. Shayne,
H. A. Knott,
T. K. Webster,
F. W. Rice,
J. Kaestner,
J. Stockton,
H. Rubens,
F. M. Blount,
B. A. Eckhart,
S. K. Colton,
M. B. Madden,
R. Mandel,
F. H. Jablonski,
J. Theurer,
T. Gahan,
F. H. Gade,
R. W. Patterson,
C. G. K. Billings,
H. H. Kohlsaat,
C. H. Wacker,
W. P. Nixon,
E. Hanecy,
M. E. Stone,
E. W. Harden,
G. W. Hinman,
F. MacVeagh,
M. F. Tuley,
F. O. Lowden,
C. K. Wooster,
A. Dixon,
H. W. Rogers,
M. McNeill,
W. C. Malley,
A. Wygant,
G. R. Peck,
O. W. Meysenburg,
J. M. Cutter,
J. S. Miller,
J. R. Lindgren,
C. H. McCormick,
T. A. Griffin,
Z. P. Brosseau,
F. A. Lindstrand,
R. J. Roulston,
G. F. Middendorf,
V. Elting,
G. Stewart,
J. H. Channon,
J. C. Spry,
A. McLeish,
P. Kiolbassa,
E. D. Butler,
G. Beidler,
J. B. Murphy,
C. J. Vopicka,
C. A. Plamondon,
Z. R. Carter,
W. B. Main,
G. E. Foss,
J. M. Smyth,
W. Lorimer,
W. D. Kerfoot,
G. R. Davis,
C. E. Bloyer,
J. G. Collins,
T. F. Keeley,
W. H. Rehm,
E. G. Uihlein,
W. J. Chalmers,
A. B. Howell,
J. T. Harahan,
W. C. Brown,
P. F. Dunne,
R. Linthicum,
P. L. Brown,
J. M. Taylor,
J. F. Finerty,
P. J. O'Keefe,
P. M. Flanagan,
F. Hodnett,
G. H. Harris,
J. M. Harlan,
H. S. Taylor,
A. R. Reynolds,
W. Loeffler,
T. J. Webb,
T. Nelson,
S. B. Cook,
H. W. Seymour,
M. J. Russell,
C. S. Dennis,
C. M. Fay,
W. R. Michaelis,
S. T. Clover,
D. E. Shanahan,
D. Jackson,
L. G. Kirkland,
W. R. Mahoney,
W. N. Vanderdecker,
R. McNeill,
D. V. Purington,
C. F. Quincy,
C. E. Catlin,
A. J. Cross,
A. F. Gartz,
D. B. Scully,
B. F. Rogers,
E. H. Valentine,
A. Kraus,
J. S. Harlan,
W. Legner,
S. Griffin,
W. H. Knight,
J. W. Suddard,
J. Spaulding,
F. H. Sontag,
P. Palmer,
A. C. Bartlett,
M. B. Carroll,
John C. Black,
F. Madden,
W. G. Wilkins,
G. B. Shaw,
J. J. Coughlin,
M. Kenna,
H. S. Fitch,
E. D. Conner,
M. Blake,
C. Martin,
J. J. McCormick,
H. L. Fick,
N. T. Brenner,
M. S. Garry,
E. F. Cullerton,
R. Hurt,
M. Zimmer,
R. K. Colson,
G. Duddleston,
J. F. Neagle,
J. C. Patterson,
F. T. Fowler,
J. N. Bos,
W. J. Raymer,
C. E. Hallstrom,
B. Kunz,
F. Oberndorf,
G. B. Johnson,
M. Conlon,
J. Powers,
P. Morris,
C. F. Brown,
F. Alwart,
F. F. Herrmann,
C. Werno,
K. Smith,
A. J. Olson,
J. R. Peterson,
S. H. Helm,
R. Griffith,
W. Butler,
F. K. Blake,
H. W. Butler,
A. F. Keeney,
J. B. Bigane,
C. J. Boyd,
A. T. Zeman,
J. Badenoch,
H. F. Eidmann,
W. Mavor,
W. C. Nelson,
H. T. Darcy,
S. Watkins,
J. B. Math,
F. I. Bennett,
R. B. Organ,
J. F. Barrett,
W. Gluckman,
D. Healy,
J. Stolz,
J. J. Hayes,
E. B. Ellicott,
J. A. Quinn,
M. E. Austin,
F. E. Eldred,
J. T. Keating,
F. Gogauer,
N. D. Fraser,
L. L. Mills,
W. F. Main,
M. W. Kerwin,
J. Sexton,
W. M. Devine,
A. Dallemand,
W. S. Forrest,
S. S. Gregory,
D. Donahue,
J. Cuhahy,
W. Vocke,
J. P. Byrne,
M. Cudahy,
W. J. Hynes,
E. M. Keeley,
E. Hummel,
W. H. Hoyt,
J. H. White,
J. L. Jones,
J. J. Gray,
B. M. Winston,
W. Rapp,
G. Heldmann,
F. W. Gunsaulus,
A. D. Philpot,
S. B. Raymond,
L. Wolff,
E. A. Kelly,
A. A. McClanahan,
G. P. Hoover,
E. F. Simons,
O. Hulsmann,
W. A. Lydon,
C. J. Blair,
M. Irrmann,
Father Cashman,
T. A. Smyth,
P. E. Ryan,
F. X. Brandecker,
J. A. Lynch,
J. J. Townsend,
T. H. Barrett,
T. Edgar,
T. Byrne,
E. W. Heath,
H. W. Channon,
J. McGinn,
L. C. Wachsmuth,
J. W. Buehler,
J. I. Ennis,
P. J. Muldoon.

Eat Heissler & Junge's "Table Queen" bread and experience the joy of living.

SMALL SICKNESSES.

Do Not Neglect Them; They Often Grow Into Larger Ones.

Piles are painful, persistent, hard to cure, but they can be cured. There is just one remedy that will do it. It is a recent discovery, but it has been on the market long enough to have the endorsement of leading physicians and the recommendation of thousands of cured patients.

Pyramid Pile Cure acts quickly and directly. It cures the cause of the trouble. Cures it so that the effect is permanent.

A great many salves and ointments will give relief for a few minutes. That is not what is wanted. Pyramid Pile Cure will cure any sort of piles; blind, itching, or bleeding. It will cure the lightest, or the most aggravated case. The first application will do more good than a dozen boxes of any of the many of the so-called cures now sold. Read these letters. They are from people who have tried it.

Mr. J. W. Rollins, a gentleman living at Sweet Springs, Mo., writes briefly and to the point regarding his experience with Piles. He says: I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal. It cured me in less than thirty days. I waited fifteen days or more to be sure the remedy had fully cured me before writing you. I can now say I am cured, and I shall recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure at every possible opportunity because it deserves it.

Miss Easter Nunley, of Tracy City, Tenn., writes: The Pyramid Pile Cure has done my sister more good than anything she has ever taken. I have nothing but words of warm commendation for it.

From J. D. Roberts, Mt. Moriah, Mo.: I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and results have been entirely satisfactory. There can be no question but that it is certain and lasting cure for piles, at least it has so proven in my case.

All druggists sell full sized package of Pyramid Pile Cure for fifty cents.

Address Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on cure of Piles, mailed free.

SIMPLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Not a Secret Patent Medicine, but a Cure for Every Form of Indigestion.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain only the fruit salts, digestive acids, and peptones necessary to help the weak stomach to promptly and thoroughly digest food.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents for full-sized package, and any one suffering from nervous dyspepsia, sour stomach, headaches, acidity, gases, belching, etc., will find them not only a quick relief but a radical cure.

SIGNS PARDON FOR DREYFUS.

Formal Decree Said to Be Withheld as a Measure of Precaution.

SEEMS PART OF PLAN.

Whole Affair Appears to Be Working According to Prearranged Program.

FAMILY FUNDS ARE LOW.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, Sept. 19.—As anticipated the day of the last verdict, Dreyfus is to be liberated and his ten years' condemnation is to be considered null in view of the five years of terrible sufferings on Devil's Island, which will be counted as worth double. The ministerial meeting decided today on the definite pardon of Dreyfus.

Decree Said to Be Signed.

It is said tonight that not only has his liberation been definitely settled but that the formal decree of pardon has been signed by President Loubet and is being held in reserve until the effect of the action is observed.

Trial a Cruel Comedy.

The trial has been a clever and cruel comedy, in which every one played a rôle, as subsequent events have proved.

From the beginning to the last act the Dreyfus case is all a travesty on justice. Everything was arranged, even to the vote of five to two, the two giving the government a chance to draw up a pardon.

The present government was favorable to Dreyfus and made two of the seven Judges of men who naturally acted according to their consciences.

The government felt sure about them and had put them there advisedly.

Practically speaking there was no real evidence. There were witnesses other than Generals with the mission to defend the army.

Whole Affair Prearranged.

The more one reflects on the extraordinary scenes of the remarkable trial the more one is convinced that the whole affair was arranged from the beginning, and of all, with Dreyfus himself as the the only exception, not a person was in earnest.

Nothing so unreal has ever been put before the public, and it is good fortune for France that the affair has thus ended and Dreyfus is at last on the road to liberty.

Dreyfus May Leave France.

There is some agitation over the dispatches from Folkstone with the announcement that Mme. Dreyfus has taken apartments there where she, her husband, and her children will reside until Captain Dreyfus' state of health permits him to form some project for his future life.

Family Almost Bankrupt.

Mathieu Dreyfus says the family is nearly ruined and it will take at least two years to put its affairs into shape.

Grief for Scheurer-Kestner.

Deep grief is felt over the death of Scheurer-Kestner, and it is thought the news of the condemnation hastened his end and broke his heart.

At Rennes the naturally superstitious people see a direct connection between the Senator's death and the Dreyfus affair.

Case an Ill-Omened One.

A bird of ill-omen they say flies over the head of every one touching the case. In Brittany Dreyfus is considered to have polluted the country. The number of deaths of people connected with the affair forms a remarkable series of coincidences.

Scheurer-Kestner was one of the most celebrated men in France. He was born at Mulhouse and was an immovable Senator.

Until the Dreyfus case began he was Vice President of the Senate. He was convinced by Mathieu Dreyfus of the innocence of Captain Dreyfus, and personally intervened with Generals Billot and Meline, both of whom told him not to meddle with an affair which could only harm him. His work of bringing about a revision of the Dreyfus case was practically blocked until he secured the aid of Zola.

Dreyfus cost Scheurer-Kestner the Vice Presidency of the Senate, his health, and much public esteem, as among the anti-Dreyfusards he came to be considered an emissary of the German Emperor working to destroy France by freeing Dreyfus.

Senate Commission Meets.

There were only a few persons around the Luxembourg today upon the arrival of the commission of instructions of the High Senate Court. At 8:30 o'clock Senator Berenger arrived and passed in almost unnoticed.

At 9 o'clock Bernard, the Procurator General, joined Senator Berenger and had a long interview. By 10 all the commissioners had arrived, and, under the Presidency of Berenger, held the first session in the room of the Commission on Finances, while four guards with drawn bayonets stood outside the door. At 11 M. Bernard left the palace and the commission separated.

Conference Only Formality.

The first session was devoted to a summary examination of the affair and the nomination of Assesseurs or Deputy Judges to the President according to article eight of the law of 1889.

The Senators so named are Chovet, Cazot, and Cordelet. In case Senator Berenger is absent Senator Chovet would replace him. The President of the commission is now invested with the power of a Judge of instruction, and he can issue warrants without consulting the Public Minister.

The commission can also decide upon the question of allowing provisional liberty to the prisoners until the decision is definite. During the session this morning the commission commenced the classifying of the dossiers. The accused will not be heard until after the examination of the dossiers.

Will Live at Luxembourg.

Senator Berenger, in order to push forward the work, has installed himself at the Senate and occupies the cabinet of the chief secretary of the Senate, which he has converted into a bedroom. His office is that of the under secretaries and an adjoining office has been converted into a bathroom for the real old Senator, who has entered on his work with the ardor of a man of 35.

[illegible] and Jules Cuverville have sent the statements made concerning them in the indictment read by M. Bernard.

Deroulede in Dreyfus' Place.

The press tonight, in referring to the pardon of Dreyfus, says it is infamous to think of Deroulede being sent to occupy the cell left vacant by Dreyfus.

Report on Klobb Murder.

The Minister of the Colonies is in receipt of the report of Lieutenant Cornu at the post of Dosso, and the original letter of menace written by Captain Voulet to Colonel Klobb. Lieutenant Cornu's report says that, having learned that the mission of Captain Voulet, of which he should take command, by order of the Minister of War, was a short distance away, Klobb sent a courier to Captain Voulet. Klobb's messenger delivered the note to Voulet's men, and a few days later Voulet gave the courier a letter for Klobb, saying: "Tell the Colonel there is no water here. I am going to a village, where there is some."

The courier returned to Klobb with the letter, and the Colonel immediately communicated the letter to Lieutenant Meynier, and shortly after sent some men, with a new letter, to the town where Voulet had been.

Voulet Assembles Natives.

Voulet received them and then assembled all the native chiefs and told them the Colonel was coming to liberate all the captives that he, as Captain, had given the native soldiers. He asked them if they wanted to obey the Colonel or to recieve him with guns.

They replied they would obey Captain Voulet under any circumstances, and prepared for the reception of Colonel Klobb.

Voulet then wrote a reply to Klobb and said to the courier: "Tell the Colonel not to enter here or I will attack."

The courier left, but the letter was never delivered to Colonel Klobb. It is this letter the Minister of Colonies now has. A few days later the troops commanded by Klobb and Voulet both started to march upon Damangara. Klobb followed a route a little to the south of Voulet.

The Colonel marched at the head of his men and Lieutenant Meynier at the rear. A native officer delivered a note to Colonel Klobb about noon, and he called to Meynier, saying:

"Look here! Captain Voulet wants to attack us." The Lieutenant replied by asking permission to return and fight, but Colonel Klobb forbade any such tactics.

Towards 8 o'clock a native, Makaan Diarra, called Lieutenant Meynier's attention to a party of tirailleurs approaching in the forest from the left. The Lieutenant told Colonel Klobb, who at once marched towards the enemy with the French flag flying.

The two adversary troops stopped within a short distance of each other.

Voulet was alone in command of his party and was the only European present on that side, and cried out to the Colonel to stop or he would fire. Then Captain Voulet ordered his men to shoot.

Fires on Colonel Klobb.

Three rounds were fired in order and the fourth ad libitum. At the first discharge Colonel Klobb was wounded in the leg, and Lieutenant Meynier, shot in the side, expired instantly. A sergeant of the native troops begged the Colonel to let them fire in return, but the Colonel refused. At the second discharge by Voulet the Colonel was shot in the head and died soon after. Many of his men were also killed or wounded. The same day Sergeant Mahmadon gathered what was left of the native troops and took them to the post at Dosso, commanded by Lieutenant Cornu.

Voulet's Defiant Letter.

The last letter written by Voulet says:

"My Colonel, without sending me a copy of the power by virtue of which you take my command, you send me two notes, written in vulgar language, in proof of the generous sentiments you cherish towards me.

"You must realize the infamy you commit in thus coming to steal the fruits of my efforts, but you have taken false routes in supposing that I would accept the situation.

"I have the honor to inform you that I will retain the command of my mission. I can dispose of 600 guns, and I will treat you as an enemy if you continue your march. My men have been consulted, and accept the situation.

"I am ready to sacrifice my life rather than to submit to the humiliation you have been ordered to impose upon me. I prefer to hazard all, rather than allow intriguers like yourself to profit."

Voulet Alone Is Guilty.

The report and the letter both exonerate General Chanoine's son, who is in no way inculpated, and gives full confirmation of the abominable crime for which even the Nationalists can find no extenuating circumstances.

Big Venezuela Dossier.

The Venezuelan Arbitration board continues its meetings, and the accumulation of papers is now as cumbersome as the Dreyfus dossier.

After fifty-nine days of conference the Venezuelan question is but little advanced. The English seem to take more interest in the social functions of the commission. The English members gave a banquet tonight for a distinguished Judge now visiting in Paris.

Prominent People in Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived in Paris, which is now full of English people.

Lady Sykes, Mme. Melba, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, and Mrs. Arthur Caton are also here.

Details of Release Unknown.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rennes, Sept. 19.—When and under what circumstances the famous prisoner is to be set free remains a secret.

The Governor of the prison refuses all information.

No one believes that Dreyfus will be let loose at the gate, like an obscure prisoner, for however pacific the crowd, the government is not likely to overlook the danger of some rabid anti-Semite or insane person having planned to assassinate him.

Not Restored to Rank.

Paris, Sept. 19.—Just that Dreyfus is pardoned—that is all Paris knows or is likely to know until it suits the cautious policy of the government to let the details out.

It is thoroughly understood that his pardon does not relieve him from the stigma of dishonor to his name affixed by the court-martial and that he remains outside of the pale of the army with no wiping out of his record of dismissal and degradation.

One of the conditions of the Cabinet's action in voting a pardon was that he was to remain silent forever.

The Journal des Debats says: "We are assured that the family will receive an order for Dreyfus to leave Rennes, unperceived, shortly, during the night time. The government does not know, or in any case does not say where Dreyfus is going."

Hamilton Club Plans a Dinner.

The Political Action committee of the Hamilton club has arranged for a dinner at the club next Friday evening, when speakers will discuss "Results of the Trust Conference." Speaker L. Y. Sherman of Macomb, John J. Brown of Vandalia, A. J. Hirschl, Frank P. Secor, and T. J. Norton have been announced as the speakers.

REBELS WANT TO CONFER

GEN. OTIS HAS DECIDED TO TALK EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Move Approved by War Department So Long as It Does Not Interfere with Work of the Army—May Result in Release of Gilmore Party—Good Work Done by Small Gunboat—Shipwrecked Soldiers Safe — Commissioners Sail for Home.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—Secretary Root today received a cablegram from General Otis that seemed to indicate a weakening on the part of the insurgents in Luzon. It contained a proffer to deliver the American prisoners who have been for so many months in the hands of the insurgents, and also sought permission to parley with General Otis.

This cablegram was at once taken by Secretary Root over to the Cabinet meeting and formed the main topic for discussion at the beginning of the session.

However, upon reading the message carefully, its apparent importance seemed to diminish. Secretary Root himself did not regard the matter as of importance at this time. He recalled frequent efforts on the part of the insurgents in the past to gain time at critical moments by opening negotiations ostensibly with the object of making peace, and he was not sure but this last offer was something of the same kind.

Cannot Do Any Harm.

However, the Secretary was of the opinion that it would fail to afford the insurgents any advantage if General Otis would receive any messenger and listen to him and make answer to his proposals, and the American arms would lose no ground, no matter how the negotiations turned out.

There is a possibility also that the insurgents may have become disheartened at the renewed and intense activity in the direction of reinforcing General Otis.

It is pointed out as a noticeable fact that Aguinaldo's name does not appear in General Otis' dispatch, and though this may not be of great significance, still among some of the army officers it is surmised that there are serious dissensions among the insurgents, and that perhaps some of the discordant elements are acting on their own responsibility.

Text of Otis Dispatch.

The text of the dispatch follows:

"Manila, Sept. 19.—Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur reports from Angeles visit of two insurgent officers with request for permission to send into our lines American prisoners and to send to Manila prominent insurgent General officer for conference. The requested interview granted and insurgent officers at Angeles return north this morning with information.

"OTIS."

May Apply to Gilmore Party.

The overtures are supposed to apply to Lieutenant Gilmore and his party, who were last reported alive at San Isidro, an insurgent stronghold. The party includes Lieutenant Gilmore, Chief Quartermaster William Walton, Sailmakers' Mate Paul Vandoit, Coxswain John Ellsworth, Apprentice (third class) Albert Peterson, Landsman Silvio Brisolese, Landsman Lyman Paul Edwards, and Landsman Fred Anderson.

Captain Charles M. Rockefeller of the Nineteenth Infantry is also supposed to be a prisoner with the insurgents. He disappeared last April and no trace of him has been discovered.

Good Work of Gunboat.

The Navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson, dated Manila, Sept. 19:

"Davidson, in Paragua, had sharp engagement on the 14th at San Fabian, Lingayen Gulf, with about 300 insurgents, heavily intrenched, at a distance of from 1,100 to 700 yards. The insrugents fled. Their fire was weak and ineffective. On the Paragua there were no casualties. The senior commends Davidson highly."

The Paragua is one of the little gunboats turned over to the army by Admiral Watson, and Davidson, the commander, is a young ensign. The scene of the battle was on the north coast of Luzon, off the port which forms the northern terminus of the railroad.

Wrecked Volunteers Safe.

General Otis has informed the War department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Ohio, with the men from the wrecked transport Morgan City. It left two sick men at Nagasaki. The City of Sidney also reached Manila today. There were no deaths during the voyage, but one man deserted at Nagasaki.

Commissioners Sail for Home.

Mr. Denby has cabled the State department that he sailed today from Manila for San Francisco with Mrs. Denby, his son and daughter, and Professor Worcester of the Philippine commission, expecting to arrive in the United States about Oct. 23.

Spanish Ships to Have Escorts.

The War department has approved the action of General Otis in refusing to allow Spanish ships to go to ports controlled by the insurgents to take away Spanish prisoners. These ships, however, will be allowed to proceed to such ports under the escort of vessels of the United States. The transfer of the Spanish prisoners to the ships will be under the direction and control of United States officers.

SAYS HOON FORGED NAMES.

General Otis Reports to Washington His Reasons for Punishing Member of Ohio Regiment.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—A dispatch has been received at the War department regarding Private Lawrence D. Hoon of the Ninth Infantry, who was the subject of a letter from Governor Bushnell to President McKinley protesting against the sentence of the court-martial at Manila. General Otis says that the petition presented by Hoon had the names of several members of his company forged to it, and it was for this crime he was convicted.

Secretary Root today sent the following letter to Governor Bushnell of Ohio:

"Your letter of Sept. 14 to the President, inclosing a letter from Lawrence D. Hoon relating to his conviction by court-martial in the Philippine Islands, has been referred to me for reply.

"I have the honor to inclose a copy of a dispatch from General Otis, by which you will see that the young man was regularly tried and convicted for attempting to secure promotion by means of a petition upon which he forged the names of six non-commissioned officers and privates of his company; that the trial was at the instance of his regimental commander, and that the sentence was approved by General Lawton."

REPORTS MORGAN CITY WRECK.

Steamer from the Orient Brings Interesting Account of Castaway American Soldiers.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The R. M. S. Empress of India, arriving here today, was signaled as it passed the rocky beach at Onomichi, Japan, on which the shipwrecked men of the transport Morgan City, including the Montana regiment, are camped, only the masts and funnel tops of their steamer being visible.

Thus interrupting the voyage of a liner is a serious matter, and it was a serious matter that occasioned it, as the 800 men or more for Philippine reinforcement were finding themselves on the shortest rations, and with a prospect of even these stopping.

Five days' supply of food had been sent from Kobe, but there remained but one day's provision and no sign of the promised relief steamer.

The Empress of India gave all the supplies that could be spared from the ship's stores and anticipated that there would be no further hunger among the castaways.

No decision had at that time been reached as to the raising of the vessel, which, according to the report of the Japanese cruiser Yoshino, which visited the scene immediately after the foundering, will be difficult, if not impossible.

Nor had any steps been taken toward recovery of the $1,000,000 in pay money that went down with the ship. The point at which the disaster occurred is a desolate spot in the inland sea, between Kobe and Nagasaki, known as Miura, near Onomichi, Bingo Province.

Under orders from the Governor at Hiroshima, the chief of district police with several inspectors and policemen, the heads of the village, and doctors and nurses of the Hiroshima Red Cross society, were promptly on the scene to relieve the immediate necessities of the unfortunate men.

They were totally unprepared, however, to cope with the food question for so numerous a body, and had not the steamer responded to their call they must have experienced great discomfort.

The Empress of India also brings word from Manila that the United States transport Hooker, which had been on the rocks off Corregidor Island, has been floated, but that the Spanish steamer Espana, which had gone to the assistance of the Hooker, is now on the rocks. The Hooker's hull has been damaged, the full extent of its injuries being impossible to estimate until it has been docked at Hongkong.

DEATH OF DREYFUS CHAMPION.

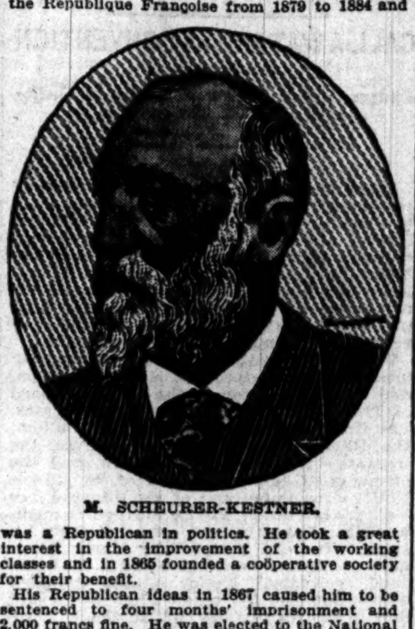
Senator Scheurer-Kestner Dies on the Day His Hope Is Achieved.

Paris, Sept. 19.—M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate and champion of Dreyfus, is dead.

M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate and champion of Dreyfus, is dead.

[M. Auguste Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the French Senate, and foremost champion of the cause of Dreyfus, was born Feb. 11, 1833, at Mulhouse, Alsace, from which place the Dreyfus family also hailed.

He was President of the Chemical society of Paris and was a prominent member of a number of other societies. He was political director of the Republique Françoise from 1879 to 1884 and



M. SCHEURER-KESTNER.

was a Republican in politics. He took a great interest in the improvement of the working classes and in 1865 founded a coöperative society for their benefit.

His Republican ideas in 1867 caused him to be sentenced to four months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871 and in 1875 he was first elected to the Senate, of which he afterward became one of the Secretaries and eventually one of the Vice Presidents. He was defeated for reëlection as Vice President Jan. 13, 1898. He has written extensively on chemistry.]

Comment in London.

London, Sept. 19.—The newspapers here, commenting upon the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner, compare its dramatic features with the deaths of Nelson and Wolfe at the moment of victory.

The Evening News declares there is now no need to boycott the Paris exposition.

Truth, Henry Labouchere's paper, protesting against a universal condemnation of France on account of the Dreyfus affair, draws a parallel between the Dreyfus and Maybrick cases.

FILE SAN DOMINGO PROTEST.

Foreign Consuls Object to Action of Government in Destroying Value of the Paper Currency.

San Domingo, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of all the foreign Consuls, held yesterday in this city, a joint protest was drawn up against the action of the government in destroying the value of the paper currency. This action was rendered necessary by the contradictory decrees issued on successive days.

The signatories say that their governments will not permit their subjects to be the losers on account of Dominican domestic troubles. The protest was formally delivered today after the arrival of the United States cruiser New Orleans.

Last evening there was a popular demonstration against the "interference of foreigners." Today the streets have been carefully patrolled and there have been no disturbances.

The last decree on the subject of the currency announced an intention to make Mexican silver, instead of American, the official coin, contrary to the wish of General Jiminez.

There is a strong movement in favor of overthrowing the constitution and making immediate arrangements for the Presidential election.

ASK THE RECALL OF A MINISTER

United States Citizens of Central America Criticise W. Godfrey Hunter in a Round Robin.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 10.—From authoritative advices received here today the sentiment existing in Central America against W. Godfrey Hunter, the American Minister to Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Salvador, has crystallized and a movement is now on foot to have him recalled.

To this end the American residents of these four republics have joined in what is practically a round robin, which recites the grievances of American residents of Central America, and especially the alleged indifference of the American Minister toward securing rights due American citizens.

It is stated that Hunter is not only incompetent, but that he is so tied up with the Central American governments in different schemes that he can take no stand against them. The protest will arrive on the next steamer.

LAST STAGES OF CARTER CASE.

Wayne MacVeagh Arrives in Washington to Make the Long-Deferred Argument.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Captain Oberlin M. Carter, arrived here late tonight. It is expected he will make his long deferred argument in Captain Carter's behalf before Attorney General Griggs tomorrow.

It was said at the Department of Justice today that Mr. MacVeagh had notified Mr. Griggs it would be inconvenient for him to appear here for several days. The fact that he had already caused considerable delay in the Carter case made a further postponement of the matter on his account exceedingly undesirable, and it is understood he was so informed by the Attorney General.

It is stated on official authority that Attorney General Griggs is determined to finish his work in the Carter case this week and have the papers in the hands of the President on or before Saturday. Now that Mr. MacVeagh is here there seems to be no reason why this cannot be done.

PECK AND EDDY AT ODDS.

COMMISSIONER SAYS HE NAMED NO "OFFICIAL ORGANIST."

But the Musician Insists That the Honor Was Conferred Upon Him Last Spring by the Man Who Now Denies Such Action—Text of the Statement from the Fair Official—Bernhard Ulrich, Said to Have Been a Witness, Talks Guardedly.

Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck and Clarence Eddy do not agree on the little question whether Mr. Eddy was appointed "official organist" to the Paris exposition by Mr. Peck. The Commissioner General says he did not make the appointment. Mr. Eddy declares he did; and he goes one step further. He says Bernhard Ulrich, manager of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, was present when the honor was conferred.

So certain was Mr. Eddy of his position that he called on Mr. Peck yesterday and tried to recall the appointment to him, but Mr. Peck said he did not remember it.

Text of Mr. Peck's Denial.

Mr. Peck later made an official statement denying that he had made the appointment. The statement follows:

"There has been no appointment made by me of official organist or of any one to take charge of music at the Paris exposition, for the reason that I did not deem it a part of my duties. There is no provision for American music in the Paris classification and until I am requested by the French officials to select some representative in the field I certainly shall not do so.

"We are expected to exhibit musical instruments in the proper department for such exhibit, but I have as yet seen no proper field for exploiting American music as an art. We are guests at the French table and I presume the French people will furnish the music for the occasion, except as there may be musical competition between nations.

"As far as Mr. Eddy is concerned, I regard him a Napoleon in his art and would be thoroughly representative in the organ field should proper occasion arise for such representation, which is not unlikely in connection with the international congresses to be held in Paris next year."

Thinks Peck's Memory Bad.

"I was greatly surprised," said Mr. Eddy last night, in speaking of the interview with Commissioner Peck, "when Mr. Peck informed me that he had no recollection of having made the appointment. I can only think that his memory is exceedingly bad or some people in the department of liberal arts through some motive—jealousy, perhaps—have induced him to annul the same, for he certainly did say to me in the course of a conversation last spring at the headquarters of the exposition:

"'Mr. Eddy, I will appoint you the official organist at the exposition.'

"It came about in this way: I had called upon Mr. Peck with Mr. Ulrich to consult with the Commissioner General regarding a proper showing of the musical interests of this country at the exposition. Mr. Peck expressed his willingness to do everything in his power to help in the matter, but said he would be handicapped by a lack of funds in doing what he would like to. I informed him I should be only too glad to assist him in this direction, and after some talk as to what should be done he said: 'Mr. Eddy, I will appoint you the official organist at the exposition.'

Says Ulrich Considers It Binding.

"When Mr. Ulrich and I came out of the rooms Mr. Ulrich said to me: 'Well, Mr. Peck has appointed you the official organist.'

"I said he had certainly appointed me verbally, but 'should I consider that I had been named without having received a written appointment?'

"Mr. Ulrich replied: 'Certainly,' that there could be no doubt as to what Mr. Peck had said, and as a result Mr. Ulrich himself gave out the notice of my appointment.

"What I cannot understand is, if I was not appointed, as Mr. Peck now says, why was the statement that I had been permitted to go uncontradicted until now?

"I don't care anything about the appointment itself, but I do object to being placed in the light of having sailed under false colors. It has put me in an exceedingly unpleasant position, and I consider it only justice to myself that I should make this statement of the facts in the case."

Will Continue to Help.

When asked if it would make any difference with his relations with the commission or change his plans with reference to the work he had intended doing for American musical interests at the exposition, Mr. Eddy said:

"I shall certainly continue to do all that I can to make the showing of this country all that it should be."

Ulrich Talks of the Issue.

Bernhard Ulrich, seen at his house, 240 Roscoe street, last evening, was reluctant to discuss the issue. Finally he said:

"I had not heard that any dispute had arisen between Mr. Peck and Mr. Eddy, and I do not believe it can be over the main question of appointment or no appointment. There must be some details upon which they are not agreed. There was no particular interview in which Commissioner Peck offered the appointment of organist to Mr. Eddy, but my impression, gained from conversation with both men, was that Mr. Eddy would have the place. I believe that Mr. Peck has the power to make that appointment, as he has made scores of others; and, if any man is to fill the place, Mr. Eddy, I am convinced, is the one he would appoint. This is all I care to say tonight. When I see what is printed about the matter tomorrow I may have more to say."

The question came up through a statement made by Director Capehart of the department of liberal arts on Monday that no such appointment as "official organist" had been made. Mr. Eddy's attention was called to Mr. Capehart's statement, and without any delay he called upon the Commissioner General for an explanation.

Mr. Eddy said that Mr. Peck had told him as a reason why he could not have appointed him that there was no such position named in connection with the appointments to the exposition.

HELPING HOBSON RAISE SHIPS.

Engineer Returning from the Orient Says Three Spanish Vessels Are Saved.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 19.—Among the passengers of the Empress of India, which arrived from the Orient today, were T. H. Dewitt Veeder, who has been working with Lieutenant Hobson, raising and repairing Spanish vessels destroyed by Admiral Dewey, and Arthur Peterson, Paymaster U. S. S. Baltimore. Veeder says but three of the vessels now at Hongkong will be of any use to the United States, the Don Juan de Austrias, Isla de Cuba, and Isla de Luzon.

It is reported that a bill is preparing for the coming session of the Diet of Japan to grant a subsidy to a cable scheme involving the laying of a line across the Pacific to Japan and the Philippines, the promise being made that rates will thereby be reduced to one-half those now being paid.

Dr. Kitasato has discovered the bacillus of dysentery and has already performed some remarkable cures by inoculation.

Mr. H. W. Dennison of Vermont, who has held for many years the important post of law adviser to the imperial government, is about to visit home after a continuous absence of fifteen years.

Bad Complexions Need Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50 cents. Lovely, harmless beautifier; marvelous results.

WOMAN BREAKS UP MEETING.

Mary Rupley of Fort Wayne Insists on Delivering a Lecture at Immanuel Baptist Church.

A temperance meeting that was being held at the Immanuel Baptist Church, Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue, was brought to a sudden close last evening by a young woman who appeared in the church and insisted on delivering an address on temperance and the late war with Spain. After attempting to quiet her the police of the Cottage Grove Avenue Police Station were notified and a patrol wagon was sent to the church. The young woman was taken to the Harrison Street Police Station.

She said her name was Mary Rupley and that she had come recently from Fort Wayne, Ind., to take part in an entertainment to be given in a short time at St. John's Church, Eighteenth and Clark streets. She was accompanied from her home, she said, by Edna Difenbau, Kate Hackey, and Lucy Cornell. They had attended a rehearsal at the church last evening and were on their way to their boarding-house in Michigan avenue when Miss Rupley was attracted into the church by hearing the subject of temperance discussed. The young woman, who had sat in the rear part of the auditorium, suddenly walked to the front of the room and began a tirade against the manner in which the war with Spain was conducted. All attempts to quiet the woman were in vain and the police were finally summoned. It was necessary to carry Miss Rupley from the church to the patrol wagon. The incident broke up the meeting.

At the police station Miss Rupley said that she had lectured considerably throughout Indiana, but she refused to tell where she was staying in Chicago, further than to state that she was living in Michigan avenue.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Mary Rupley left this city two weeks ago, telling her relatives she was going to Huntington, Ind., to visit an aunt. She also told friends she was going to Bippus, Ind., to be married to William Diffenbaugh. She sent a message to him asking him to meet her at Huntington. Her relatives, however, say they did not know she was thinking of getting married.

Mary Rupley attended the Catholic schools in this city and then was sent to St. Mary's of the Woods at Terre Haute, Ind. She did not remain there long. A year ago she created a sensation by threatening to "get even" with a young man who promised to marry her and then left the city. She also threatened to commit suicide.

TO RIVAL FRENCH RIVIERA.

Meeting in Belgium Said to Contemplate Making New Popular Watering Place.

London, Sept. 19.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "At a meeting held here today (Tuesday), attended by English and Belgian capitalists, several diplomatists and a half dozen men whose names are household words in Europe, it was decided to promote a gigantic scheme to improve and finance the Italian Riviera and to make San Remo the center of attraction, thus boycotting the French Riviera.

MARY CROCKER GETS FORTUNE.

Comes Into Possession of the Millions Left to Her by Her Father.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Miss Mary Crocker, daughter of the late Colonel C. F. Crocker, today formally entered into possession of property worth $4,000,000, which was transferred to her care in Judge Caffey's court this afternoon. Miss Crocker attained her majority a few days ago. The securities and other property owned by the three Crocker heirs were appraised some time ago at $7,000,000, but have since increased $5,000,000 in value.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

TO TENDER SKINNED MEN

Shave with CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, and before cleansing the face gently rub a bit of CUTICURA (ointment) over the shaven part. Wash all off with CUTICURA TOILET SOAP and hot water.

This simple and inexpensive treatment will make shaving a pleasure and prove a great comfort to those with tender, easily irritated skins.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c.; CUTICURA TOILET SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA (ointment), 50c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

RHEUMATISM

MR. CHARLES PENTLAND TELLS OF A WONDERFUL CURE THROUGH

MUNYON'S REMEDY.

Mr. Charles Pentland, No. 1929 Wabash-av., says: "For more than six months I suffered with sciatic rheumatism, and during that time had not less than six different physicians attending me, but they did not improve my condition. I then began using Munyon's Special Rheumatism Cure and Munyon's Electrical Treatment. It required only a very short space of time to cure me. I cannot say too much for Munyon's Remedies."

Munyon has 57 remedies, each a cure for a separate disease. They are mostly 25 cents, at all druggists. Munyon's Inhaler cures Catarrh, Asthma, etc. Price, $1.00.

Munyon's Electrical Department quickly cures stubborn Rheumatic Pains, Stiff Joints, Impending Paralysis, etc. Skilled specialists give medical advice free.

Atwood Building, Clark and Madison-sts.

HATS "BARNES" FALL STYLES. $3.00 and $4.00 CHAS. W. BARNES, Wabash and Monroe.

FAULTLESS FURS. Styles complete. *Send for Catalogue.* A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

ASK US to send you direct from the brewery to your home a case of the finest beer you ever tasted.

Yes, it is Seipp Extra Pale Beer that of the delightful flavor.

Tel., South 869.

Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. Chicago.

Kodaks SWEET, WALLACH & CO. 84 Wabash Ave., Opposite Field's.

BISHOP HATS. Never surpassed—seldom equaled. *$3.00 and $4.00.* A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

10 O'Clock This Morning Great Clearing Sale

Furniture, 150 Rugs and Carpets, Folding Beds, Pianos, General Household Goods, &c.

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN, 186 Wabash-av.

AREND'S KUMYSS Is the Original, the Best, the only kind fit for a delicate stomach. Beware of the imitations. Investigate. Compare.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment. E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State-st.

BIG GIFT TO COLLEGE.

EDWARD TUCK DONATES $300,000 TO DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY.

New York and Paris Man Transfers Securities for the Perpetuation of an Endowment Fund in Memory of His Father — Yacht Niagara, with the Howard Gould Party on Board, Arrives in Port—Vanderbilt Railroads Elect Directors.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
New York, Sept. 19.

Gives $300,000 to Dartmouth College.

After months of secrecy it became known today that Edward Tuck, a prominent business-man of this city and Paris, had transferred to Dartmouth College $300,000 worth of gilt-edged securities for the perpetuation of a fund to be known as the "Amos Tuck endowment fund." To this gift Mr. Tuck attaches three conditions—viz.: That the fund shall bear the name of his father, that during the life of the donor the securities shall not be changed without his consent, and that the annual income of about $12,000 shall be used, not for the erection of buildings but exclusively for the purposes of instruction.

Mr. Tuck first made known his intention of transferring this fortune to President Tucker of Dartmouth while Mr. Tucker was visiting Mr. Tuck in Paris last spring, and the transfer was made only after the conditions had been carefully considered.

The donor is a native of Exeter, N. H. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1862. He was United States Vice Consul in Paris in 1865. Mr. Tuck is now a director in the Chase National Bank of New York.

His father, Amos Tuck, whose name the fund bears, was one of the organizers of the anti-slavery party in New Hampshire.

◆

After being asleep for more than 100 hours Mrs. Sarah Blumensohn died early this morning at her home, 1 Pike street. Despite all the efforts of physicians and specialists Mrs. Blumensohn could not be aroused.

◆

Niagara, with Gould Party, in Port.

The Niagara, Howard Gould's fine yacht, dropped anchor in home waters after five months of adventure abroad. On board were Mr. and Mrs. Gould, the latter formerly Miss Katherine Clemmons, the actress; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sells, George Kirkpatrick; Hugh C. Kelly, honorary Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht club, Belfast; and A. Hazelwood Lowry. The party will remain aboard the yacht till after the Columbia-Shamrock races.

Since May 3 last, when the yacht left New York, it has traveled 17,000 miles in 141 days. The first stop after leaving New York was at the Azores, whence the journey to Southampton was stormy.

A few days off the Irish coast and among the Hebrides, and the Niagara turned its nose northward. At Melte occurred the event which pleased passengers and crew alike—the visit of the Emperor of Germany.

"We were anchored there on July 18," said Mr. Gould, "and in the offing was another yacht. It was Emperor William's. As we afterwards learned, he was asking his aids what boat ours was, and so he sent an aid-de-camp aboard us to find out. We received the officer, who returned to his own ship, only to come back again with the message, 'His imperial Majesty would be pleased to call.' We sent word that we would be glad to entertain his Majesty.

"Next day, attended by a retinue of eighteen officers and servants, the Emperor was rowed over to the Niagara. He was greatly delighted with what he saw on the Niagara. He declared he had never seen a yacht so comfortably and so tastefully fitted.

"We entertained his Majesty and the party for some time, and late in the afternoon he returned to his own yacht, the Hohenzollern. Imagine Mrs. Gould's surprise to receive a superb photograph of the Emperor next day, on which in his own hand was written: 'With my sincerest thanks for the reception given to me on board.'

"That day the Hohenzollern hoisted the Stars and Stripes on her foremast as a compliment to the United States."

◆

Frank Russak, a New York banker, and Marie Eliene Barnard, daughter of Judge Allyn M. Barnard of San Francisco and granddaughter of Justice Barnard of the New York Supreme Court, were married at Newport today. The bride is the contralto singer, Marie Barna.

◆

Vanderbilt Railroads Elect Directors.

Semi-annual meetings of the directors of two of the Vanderbilt railroads were held today at the executive office in the Grand Central Station Building. As successors to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, William Rockefeller was elected a director of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company, H. McK. Twombly was elected a director of the New York and Harlem railroad company, and William K. Vanderbilt was elected President of the New York and Harlem railroad company.

"Why was none of the sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt made a director of the New York Central railroad?" was asked of Chauncey M. Depew and several directors and high officials of that company after the board meeting today.

"None of them has enough railroad experience," was the general reply. "The late Cornelius Vanderbilt and his brothers, W. K. and Frederick W., were experienced in the service of the Vanderbilt railway interests. Cornelius himself was Treasurer of the New York Central at the time of his father's death. The other two held positions of trust which gave them an insight into the details of the road's operation and fitted them for the direction of its policy."

Mr. Depew pointed out that it was not the policy of any railroad company to take into the Board of Management young men, no matter how great their financial interest might be.

"Today's action does not in any way prevent the future election of one or more of the sons of Cornelius Vanderbilt, if they grow up into the business," he added.

◆

Vanderbilt Mausoleum Heavily Guarded.

The Vanderbilt mausoleum at New Dorp is doubly guarded night and day since Cornelius Vanderbilt's burial. There have always, at all hours, been two men watching the tomb. Now four guards, effectively armed, are stationed where they can see the tomb and all who approach it without being seen themselves. They are relieved at regular intervals in such a manner as not to excite attention. In addition a gardener works at a seemingly endless job in the space around the tomb.

The regular guardians of the cemetery scout the idea that any extra guard is necessary even for the body of a Vanderbilt just entombed. They point to the solidity of the walls and tell of burglar proof doors of steel and stone.

"It would take dynamite to get in there," they say, "and if dynamite should be used we are always near enough to hear it."

◆

Baby Named "George Dewey" Many Years Ago.

Admiral Dewey's fame began nearly a quarter of a century ago, when John Ferraro, lighthousekeeper at the Fort Schuyler lighthouse, christened his firstborn George Dewey Ferraro. Captain James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station is sponsor for the story of how the first baby was named after the now famous Admiral. He said:

"Twenty-five years ago George Dewey was an inspector of lighthouses for the government. His work consisted of inspecting all the lighthouses along the coast and his duties brought him frequently to the lighthouse at Fort Schuyler. The keeper of the light at this point, John Ferraro, was a bachelor, and on one of the inspector's visits the ligthhousekeeper informed Dewey that he was about to take unto himself a bride.

"He showed his inspector a photograph of a comely young woman and asked his assistance to get leave of absence in order to get married and take a short wedding trip. The inspector interested himself in the matter, secured the desired leave, and from that time on watched with interest the home-making of his friend, the lighthousekeeper.

"A year or so later the inspector again visited his friend, the lighthousekeeper, and was told that a son and heir had been born unto the couple. 'Let me see the lad,' said the inspector, and the child was brought to him by the father.

"'What are you going to name him?' asked the inspector.

"'We haven't decided as yet,' replied the lighthousekeeper.

"'Well, name him after me,' said Dewey, 'and this will be my first godchild.'

"'All right,' said the father, and the child was christened George Dewey Ferraro."

The baby grew into a sturdy young man and is now working for Captain Price's brother-in-law.

◆

Immediately on the receipt of the news that the President of France had pardoned Captain Dreyfus a cablegram was sent him, of which the following is a translation: "Captain Dreyfus, Rennes France: We will pay you 1,000,000 francs for manuscript of your side of the case, to be published in book form. Answer. SIEGEL-COOPER COMPANY."

◆

Queer Wedding Ceremony at Midnight.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe on Saturday were a handsome young man and a young woman, whose names appeared on the passenger list as "Thomas Hughes and wife, New York." They started in something of a hurry from their handsome apartments at 414 Central Park West. After they were gone a marriage notice was published. It said that on July 1, in St. John's Church, New Haven, Conn., the Rev. Stewart Means, the rector, had united in marriage Thomas P. Hughes of New York and Miss Theresa Le Baron of New York. St. John's is the most fashionable Protestant Episcopal church in the City of Elms.

The wedding was solemnized at midnight at St. John's. A single gas jet illuminated the scene. The bridegroom had given his occupation as a broker, his age as 34, to City Registrar Carr. He said he came to New York from Kentucky, where he was born.

Miss Le Baron, he said, was 21, and born in Bradford, Ill.

◆

Secretary Walsh of the Carpenters' union said today that nearly all the master carpenters had conceded the terms demanded by the striking workmen. There are now only 800 men on strike, he said, and the prospects are that these will return to work within a week.

◆

Alleged Church Desecration Under Discussion.

In an address to the delegates at the annual national convention of the National Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies in Newark today Bishop Wigger referred to the alleged desecration of Catholic places of worship and sacred vestments by American soldiers in the Philippines. Mgr. Doane and the Rev. William T. McGuire of Brooklyn, President of the union, also spoke of the matter.

Bishop Wigger said that he did not have certain knowledge of these outrages, and hoped they were untrue, but he advised the adoption of a resolution demanding an investigation, and if the rumors proved not to be baseless, calling for the speedy and proper punishment of the perpetrators of the outrage. In conclusion the Bishop said:

"If American soldiers have done the things which have been attributed to them in the published reports and in letters from soldiers in the Philippines, they ought to be punished. If they have defaced churches we hold in reverence, if they have despoiled sacred vestments and carried off sacred vessels, justice ought to be done in their swift and adequate punishment."

◆

Duryea May Survive Operation.

Walter E. Duryea, who underwent the difficult operation of having fragments of broken vertebræ removed from his spinal cord yesterday afternoon at Roosevelt Hospital, is reported as doing well. He slept comfortably all last night and far into the morning. The fact that the patient showed such remarkable strength and vitality after such a trying ordeal as that of yesterday was encouraging to the surgeons who have charge of the case, and they now have hopes that he will derive great benefit from the operation.

The surgeons say, however, that owing to the damage done to the spinal cord by the pieces of broken bone, it is impossible at the present time to predict just what will be the result of the operation.

The operation has been performed several times in this city, but is still rare enough to interest surgeons.

◆

Long Vigil with Frozen Dead in North.

For two months in the arctic night one of Wellman's sailors kept lonely vigil by the frozen body of his comrade. E. H. Baldwin, a member of the expedition who returned here on Monday night by the Furnesia, told the story today. It happened at Fort McKinley, the northernmost outpost of the Wellman party. From his headquarters, Cape Tegetthof, on the southeast coast of Hall Island, the explorer had sent forward Baldwin and three sailors to establish an advance station.

Having in forty-six days proceeded with great difficulty over fifty miles of ice, they built a hut and laid in a stock of walrus flesh for the winter. On Oct. 22, a week after the total disappearance of the sun, Baldwin started back to the headquarters, taking with him one of the sailors and leaving two, Bjorvig and Bensen, in charge of Fort McKinley. Both were experienced arctic travelers who had sailed with Nansen.

Baldwin's journey in the darkness was an exciting one. For a few days during this trip there was a brilliant illumination from the aurora borealis, and Mr. Baldwin, who is a member of the United States Weather bureau, studied this phenomenon with such effect that he believes the force behind it to be capable of conversion to the purposes of heat for cooking, etc.

Mr. Baldwin passed the worst part of the winter pleasantly with Wellman, until on Feb. 18 the latter set out for Fort McKinley with three sailors, but without Baldwin, who was ill with rheumatism. When he came within sight of the outpost ten days later Wellman saw Bjorvig stumbling over the ice toward him. In the ice hut lay the body of Bensen, still clad in his furs. Bjorvig explained that he had been taken ill soon after Baldwin's departure and had died on Jan. 2. They had exchanged a promise that if either should die the other would sleep near his body until other white men came to hold a form of Christian burial over the dead.

Wellman himself recited the burial service next day. Then a hole was cut in the ice that received the Norwegian's body.

◆

Council Holds Up Dewey Day Funds.

It begins to look as though the Municipal Assembly would hold up the Dewey celebration as it held up the bond issues until compelled to act by the Supreme Court. Chairman John P. Kaine of the subcommittee on stands has announced that with the money now at his command he will be unable to do more than pay for the three stands around the Madison Square arch and the two platforms at City Hall.

The contemplated stands in Fifty-ninth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and the one for school children at Seventy-second street and Eighth avenue, not to speak of others, will have to be abandoned, for the appropriation of $25,000 for this purpose passed last week by the Aldermen has not been approved by the Council.

Meanwhile, privately owned stands are going up like mushrooms, and the seats are selling for high prices. Regular prices are usually $5 each, but as high as $20 a seat is being offered. Rooms in buildings along the line of march have been rented for as high as $300 for the day.

The breakfast to Admiral Dewey may be abandoned because of the shortage of funds.

The land parade plans will have to be radically changed, as, according to present arrangements, the parade would not be over before 10 p. m.

◆

Illness of Vice President Hobart Exaggerated.

Vice President Hobart is not the seriously ill man that rumor has persisted in making him. His present weak condition is attributed to too assiduous application to the work of his office. He is recovering rapidly, and his physicians hope that with rest, unattended by the cares of official or business responsibilities, he will be well in a few months.

The Vice President was well enough today to endure without fatigue the trip from Normanhurst, his country place, near Long Branch, to his home at Paterson. Resting a hand on the shoulder of his secretary he was able to walk from his carriage to the car. His step was firm, his face had a good color, and his eyes were bright.

FEW AT TRUST MEETING.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE PROMISES TO BE A FARCE.

Two Governors and a Like Number of Attorney Generals Are the Only Ones as Yet Present from Outside of Missouri, and an Effort Probably Will Be Made to Make Capital for the Democrats Out of the Failure—Opening Session Today.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Up to a late hour this evening, twelve hours before the time set for convening the conference of Governors and Attorneys General of the various States of the union called to consider, or, as it has been put, "to discuss and cuss" trusts and combinations of capital, has presented only its ridiculous side. The more enthusiastic persons interested are in deadly earnest, but every one else is laughing, and it looks now as if an original and unexpected farce will be put on before a limited audience tomorrow.

It is, of course, possible that something serious and effective may come out of it all, and a strong attempt will be made to accomplish such results, but this evening but few persons see other than the comical view of the situation.

Some time ago Governor Sayers of Texas sent invitations to every Governor in the land to meet with him in St. Louis on Sept. 20, and to bring the Attorney General of his State with him. The object of the meeting was to be a discussion of how best to secure uniform action in all the States so as to effect the passage of uniform laws calculated to regulate, if they did not destroy, trusts and combinations of capital.

Tonight, on the eve of the meeting, the only Governors and Attorney Generals who have responded are Governor Sayers of Texas, who sent out the invitations, Attorney General Smith of his State, and Governor Jones of Arkansas and Attorney General Davis of that State. Governor Stephens and Attorney General Crow of Missouri are here, but are in a sense the hosts, this being their home State.

It was given out by Governor Sayers that Governors McMillan of Tennessee and Tyler of Virginia are also in the city this evening, but search failed to find them. It is generally expected, however, that they will be here tomorrow. Whether any one else will come is not known.

It is this small attendance which has provoked the mirth of the lookers on, and some of the scoffers have been tempted to make comparisons, in which the phrase "three tailors of Tooley street" figures.

Matter of Politics.

As far as the affair has taken on form, it is in a political direction. Those interested seem all to be Democrats and this evening they pointed out and dwelled with emphasis on the alleged fact that word has been sent from Washington that Republican Governors and Attorneys General must keep away. Late this evening a rumor sprung up that the Republican Governor of Colorado was on his way here and the answer made at once was that Colorado is a free silver State and cannot be claimed by the Republicans. Why more Democratic Governors were not in evidence was not a part of this argument, but there was a good deal of talk about "influence" and "pressure" being brought to keep them away.

The meeting is to be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Planters' Hotel. This afternoon the officials of the three States represented got together and went over the program. That is, all except Arkansas, as Attorney General Davis staid away because Governor Jones was present. There is bitter personal feeling between them, which was in no way softened this afternoon, when Governor Jones said that the Arkansas anti-trust law was a good one and would have stood the test of the courts had the case testing it been properly presented by the Attorney General.

After that meeting Governor Sayers, who presided, announced that the program would be prepared for tomorrow, but the meeting would be allowed to run itself. This evening at the Mercantile club, however, there was another caucus and something like a set plan was agreed upon. It is subject to change, however, as the unexpected appearance of an extra Governor or two and a stray Attorney General would upset everything.

Capital for the Democrats.

The plan now proposed for tomorrow is something after this fashion: A call will be issued to Democratic Governors reciting the fact that the meeting was called and that no one but Democrats responded. It will then be suggested that the Democratic Governors form an association, the object of which will be the suppression or regulation of trusts and that they act unitedly in securing the passage of a uniform anti-trust law in their various States, thus to go before the people next year as belonging to the only party which has taken any concerted action in this direction.

Governor Stephens said tonight that an appeal might be made to Congress for federal action, but this is undecided.

In the meantime a discussion has arisen among the three Governors present as to what form of law ought to be agreed upon. Governor Jones is of the opinion that the Arkansas law is the best ever devised or which can be devised. Governor Stephens has brought with him the law of Missouri and is prepared to prove that it excells all others. And Governor Sayers contends the law of Texts, being the last one passed, contains much wisdom on the subject. What measures Governors MacMillan and Tyler will advocate is not known yet, as they have not been heard from.

One thing, however, all are agreed on, and that is if political capital can be made for the Democratic party it must and will be done. A story was started this evening that William Jennings Bryan would be here, but it proved a false rumor.

Up to tonight nothing has been done in the way of public entertainment, but ex-Governor Francis, a Cleveland Democrat, took the matter up and proposed a banquet and other social features.

The invitation was declined, however, on the plea that the visitors are here on business and nothing more elaborate than a carriage ride will be indulged in.

NO VOTE ON GIFFIN TONIGHT.

Recommendation for Normal School Superintendent Probably Will Not Be Presented to School Board.

It is probable no recommendation for the position of Superintendent of the Normal School to succeed Colonel Francis Parker will be presented to the Board of Education this evening. The recommendation of Superintendent of Schools Andrews is William M. Giffin. The withdrawal of Dr. Krohn left the Superintendent's candidate without opposition, but a new one has been entered, E. G. Cooley, principal of the La Grange High School. The Normal School committee has no recommendation to make.

"Mr. Giffin is the only legal candidate," said Superintendent Andrews. "He is the only one recommended by me and the committee is supposed to act upon my recommendation. It has power, however, to recommend any one it sees fit."

The compulsory education department has asked for and received from Chief Kipley assurance of police coöperation when it is needed.

Albert Russles of La Grange Killed.

Albert Russles, a sewer contractor living at La Grange, was struck and instantly killed last evening by a Chicago, Burlington and Quincy express train at the Stone avenue station, La Grange. Russles was 60 years old and had lived in La Grange for twenty years. It is supposed he was sitting on the platform in front of the station when the train struck him.

To Save Doctors' Bills
Use "Garland" stoves and ranges.

GIFT TO COMMANDER HAWLEY.

Illinois Naval Veterans Present Him with an Oil Painting of Himself—Is on His Way West.

Commander John M. Hawley of the United States navy, who first recruited and later brought back to this city all the members of the Illinois naval militia who served in the Spanish-American war, was the guest last night of the Illinois Naval Veterans' association at its headquarters, 104 Madison street. One of the features of the occasion was the presentation to him, by the association, of an oil portrait of the Commander, the work of F. L. Van Ness of this city.

The presentation was made by General John McNulta, President of the association, and came as an interruption of a speech by Commander Hawley. General McNulta said the painting was intended for Mrs. Hawley and as a testimonial of the love and esteem which the members of the association have for its original.

Commander Hawley arrived in the city in the morning and is on his way to San Francisco to take command of the training ship Hartford, which soon will leave on a trip around the world. He will have a crew of 300 young men, nearly 100 of them from Chicago, and all from the West.

He was the guest at a luncheon at the Union League club, at which were present General McNulta, Lieutenant B. W. Wells, Lieutenant W. J. Wilson, Lieutenant Stratton, Captain Robertson, Ensign Quinlan, and Dr. Moore.

After speeches by Commander Hawley and General McNulta, including their remarks incident to the presentation, at the evening function there was dancing and light refreshments were served. One hundred persons were present.

Commander Hawley spoke in the highest terms of the Illinois boys who served in the war. He said they were a credit to the State and to the nation, and that every commander under whom any of them served had only good words for them.

In response to an inquiry from General McNulta Commander Hawley said he believed the bill now before Congress creating a national naval reserve would pass. He said naval officials favored the bill; that they were anxious to have a national naval reserve, but did not look with favor on a naval militia.

CALL A WATERWAY CONVENTION

Judge Carter Receives Notice of Gathering to Be Held at Peoria on October 10.

Plans for the holding of a convention of representatives from all parts of the State to consider the question of the construction of a waterway suitable for vessels of ordinary draft from the great lakes to the Mississippi River by way of the Illinois River are being matured. A committee of influential persons from various parts of the State has issued a call for the convention to be held on Oct. 10 at Peoria.

The County Judges of the counties mostly interested in the project, Mayor Harrison, and President Lyon of the Chicago Board of Trade are invited to name the delegates. The Governor, Senators Mason and Cullom, the Illinois national Representatives, the trustees of the sanitary district, and the members of the committees of the Illinois Valley association and of the Illinois River Valley association will be entitled to membership. Delegates are expected from St. Louis. The call is signed by Martin Kingman of Peoria as chairman and R. R. Bourland secretary. Notice of the proposed convention and the request that he appoint fifty delegates to take part in the deliberations was received by Judge Carter yesterday. The call says:

> The time has now arrived to procure the coöperation of the federal government for the purpose of constructing the necessary works in the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers from the end of the ship canal of Chicago to the head of the alluvial valley at Utica, and to secure the removal of the dams and the dredging of the channel thence to the Mississippi in order that the great flow of water from Lake Michigan may be utilized to the best advantage and the rich valley of the Illinois be saved from needless harm.

Judge Carter will confer with the Mayor and the President of the Board of Trade within a few days.

TAKE COLORED MAN AS ROBBER.

Police Accuse Joseph Butler of Enticing Several Persons Into Vacant Buildings to Beat and Fleece Them.

Joseph Butler, colored, was arraigned before Justice Hennessy in Englewood yesterday on the charges of assault with intent to commit murder upon Charles Basage and of assaulting and robbing Harry Someviz. Butler's arrest was the result of a long investigation by Policemen Rooney and McMullen of the Englewood Police Station.

For several months the police had been puzzled by reports of holdups, in which novel methods were employed. Captain Haas was told by several persons of a colored man who inveigled strangers into vacant buildings and robbed them. Six assaults of this nature have occurred recently.

Butler has been positively identified by Basage and Someviz. Four weeks ago Someviz, who lives at 80 Wilson street, met Butler, the ploice say, and was induced to enter a vacant house at Thirty-second street and Armour avenue, where Butler beat him till unconscious, and robbed him of $6.

On Sept. 1 Butler, the police assert, enticed Basage, a peddler, living at 142 West Fourteenth street, into a barn at Fifty-eighth and Butler streets, beat him with the butt of his revolver, took $8 from his pockets, and fled.

The police say Butler has served seven years in the penitentiary. He submitted to arrest quietly, protesting his innocence.

The cases were continued by Justice Hennessy for ten days, but the police went before the grand jury later in the day with their evidence.

BOER PREACHER TALKS FIGHT.

At Banquet of Holland Society He Says His Country Will Never Surrender Its Freedom.

The Holland Society of Chicago gave a banquet last night at the Union League club in honor of the Rev. A. H. Bosman, a Presbyterian minister from the Transvaal, a son of a Boer farmer.

"There are 40,000 fighting men in the Transvaal and 30,000 in the Orange Free State," said the visitor. "One Boer is equal to three English soldiers. That is the way we always figure upon our strength. I don't see how the 90,000 men of Cape Colony can escape joining us. If that happens it will be a sad day for England. It may be the last step toward the formation of a 'United States of South Africa.' We do not want to fight, but if we do we will fight until we are exterminated rather than surrender our freedom."

D. J. Schuyler presided at the banquet and spoke. Other speakers were William Vocke, George Birkhoff Jr., John Pennena, the Rev. W. C. De Witt, and the Rev. Dr. J. W. McCaughan.

STREET CAR STRIKES A DRAY.

William Rosenbaum, Driver, Thrown from His Seat and His Right Arm Broken.

A Forty-seventh street car and a dray belonging to the Bass Foundry company collided last evening at Forty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue. The car was moving rapidly and when near the dray the driver, William Rosenbaum, turned his horses directly in front of it. William McBride, the motorman, was unable to stop the car and it struck the dray, knocking Rosenbaum off and breaking his right arm. Passengers became frightened and several jumped from the car, but none was injured.

ADMIRAL DEWEY RECEPTIONS.

Special Excursions at Greatly Reduced Fares Over Pennsylvania Lines.

For New York reception, tickets will be sold Sept. 26, 27, and 28, good to return via Washington, leaving New York or Washington on or before Oct. 4, 1899.

For Washington reception, tickets will be sold Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, good to return leaving Washington on or before Oct. 6, 1899.

Ticket offices, 248 Clark street, corner Jackson, Union Depot, corner Adams and Canal streets, Auditorium Annex, Palmer House, and Great Northern Hotel. H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A., 248 Clark-st., Chicago.

LOOK INTO LODGE FUNDS.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT LEAGUE MEMBERS DISCUSS FINANCES.

Question of the Condition of the Order Is Referred Back to the Subordinate Bodies—Suggested Plan of Doubling Assessments Not Favorably Received—Treasurer States Assets as Less than $2,000 and Claims $10,000—Attorney John Clark Ejected.

The members and beneficiaries of the National Benevolent league met at Handel Hall last night to discuss the financial condition of the organization. After acrimonious debate, during which Attorney John Clark, counsel for Miss Lavenia Macke, a beneficiary, was put out of the hall, the league decided to refer the matter in dispute back to the eighteen subordinate lodges of which the league is composed. The plan of doubling the assessments of the members, which is declared by some to be advisable, received an unfavorable reception.

Treasurer Lyon made an informal statement that the assets of the league were something less than $2,000, while claims aggregating $10,000 were held against it by beneficiaries. Secretary Fitzpatrick confirmed this statement. The policy shares of the league are $1,000 each. The monthly assessments are $1.25.

The officers of the league are:

President—Hugh P. Moran.
Secretary—J. J. Fitzpatrick.
Treasurer—George W. Lyon.
Attorney—Joseph W. Maher.
Supreme Physician—William King.

The office of the league is at 145 La Salle street.

Complaint was made in the meeting that unnecessary secrecy had characterized the movements of the officers since the league's incorporation in 1896.

"They put me out of the meeting because I refused to accept an offer of 50 cents on the dollar in liquidation of Miss Macke's claim," said Attorney Clark. "Miss Macke's claim has been standing for five months and no explanation has been offered by the officers why it is not paid."

JUDGES' PETITION FOR HELP.

Ask the County Board to Employ Three Outside Jurists to Aid in Clearing Long Calendars.

A petition from the Circuit and Superior Court Judges came before the County Commissioners at a special meeting yesterday afternoon, requesting that the board make provision for the employment of three Judges from outside circuits to assist in disposing of the long calendars now before the courts. The petition was signed by Judge Hanecy of the Circuit Court, and Judge Ball, Chief Justice of the Superior Court. The matter was referred to the Finance committee to report on Monday, and it is thought probable that a favorable report will be made unless the commissioners defer to the question of legality, which the recent decision from the Supreme Court has raised.

The action of the Judges was the result of a meeting held by them at noon. Judge Hanecy said that the Circuit Court now has eleven calendars and the Superior Court six, averaging about 1,200 cases each. There are foruteen Circuit Judges, of whom three are engaged in the Appellate Court, two in the Criminal Court, and one has his time largely taken up with the juvenile court, leaving only eight Judges to dispose of eleven calendars. Of the twelve Judges in the Superior Court three are engaged in the Appellate Court and two in the Criminal Court. In addition to the six law calendars there are two chancery calendars to dispose of with only seven available Judges.

Judge Hanecy spoke highly of the work done by outside Judges at a cost to Cook County of less than half the salary paid the regular Judges. "The courts are a money-making institution, from which $80,000 net was turned into the County Treasury a year ago," he said.

The special committee to consider the request of County Attorney Iles for assistance in the trial of the case of Holland vs. Cook County recommended that Edward J. Judd be retained as special counsel in the case, subject to arrangements to be made with him by the President of the board and the chairman of the Finance committee. The report was considered and adopted in executive session. It was said Commissioner Struckman's was the only negative vote, and that the amount of Mr. Judd's compensation is to be $3,000. The committee favors employing him only for the trial in the Circuit Court.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Attachment on Property to Enforce Statutory Obligation Holds—Old Hocking Railroad Case.

Columbus, O., Sept. 19.—Judge C. C. Williams of the Chancery Court, in a decision today, held that attachment may be made on property of the stockholders of a company to enforce the statutory liability.

The decision was rendered in overruling a motion by B. A. Hough and Henry W. Putnam, brokers of New York, who sought to dissolve an attachment suit brought against them by the Dayton Manufacturing company on the ground that they are non-residents of Ohio and statutory liability is not a proper claim to be collected by attachment.

The motion grew out of a suit brought by the Dayton company against the old Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking railroad company to collect a claim of $900,000. Hough and Putnam held stock of the railroad company to the amount of $450,000.

The property of Hough and Putnam attached consists of coal lands valued at about $1,000,000 and money to the amount of $250,000 in possession of the Peter Schwartz Brewing company of Hamilton, O. The decision of Judge Williams affects other parties holding $3,000,000 of the railway stock.

EXPERTS ON ART ARE CHOSEN.

Names of Men Announced Who Will Accept Pictures for the Carnegie Exhibition.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 19.—John W. Beatty, director of the Fine Arts department at the Carnegie Institute, announced today the jury of artists chosen to accept pictures and award medals for this year's Carnegie exhibition as follows:

Jean François Raffaelli, Paris.
Frank Brangwyn, London.
Edwin Howland Blashfield, New York.
William Merritt Chase, New York.
Wilton Lockwood, Boston.
John J. Enneking, Boston.
Thomas Atkins, Philadelphia.
Robert W. Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y.
Charles H. Davis, Mystic, Conn.
Frederick W. Freer, Dalton, Ill.

This jury will meet here on Thursday, Oct. 12, as guests of the institute.

DECISION IN BIG LAND SUIT.

Circuit Court Gives Disputed Property in the Virginias and Kentucky to H. C. King.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A suit involving the title to half a million acres of land in Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky was terminated in the United States Circuit Court at Abingdon today. The litigation has been pending for several years. The suit was brought by Henry C. King against J. N. Watkins and others. Much of the land is settled by people who think they own it. The Town of Williamson is on the tract in West Virginia. The case will naturally go to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if the decision rendered today is affirmed hundreds of families will be dispossessed.

One Convict Kills Another.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 19.—Tom Harris and Butler Blakely, convicts, fought a duel with coal picks in slope No. 2 at the Pratt mines. Blakely aimed his pick at Harris' head, but missed him, whereupon Harris buried his weapon in Blakely's heart, killing him instantly. Self-defense is Harris' plea.

Murderer Smuggled Out of Town.

Salinas, Cal., Sept. 19.—George Suesser, who murdered Sheriff Farley last night, was smuggled out of town today, the officers managing to elude the mob which was waiting to lynch the murderer. It is believed that he has been taken to San José for safety.

RHEUMATISM

Cured by the Dr. McLaughlin Method After the Failure of Other Treatments.

F. C. PETTIFER, well known in Chicago printing circles for many years, tells in the following letter how he was cured of long-standing ailments which had caused him untold suffering:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 4, 1899.
Dr. M. A. McLaughlin.

Dear Sir: For four or five years off and on I have been afflicted with Rheumatism and Lumbago, the pain at times being very severe, especially in the back and in the hips. For weeks at a time I have been utterly unable to do any work whatever; in fact, I would at times need assistance in getting about the house.

About the middle of last August I purchased one of your Electric Belts, and within three hours after its application I was able to straighten up, something that I had been unable to do for some time previous. On the morning of the second day after its first application I went to work and have been doing so regularly since, a portion of the time working twelve to fourteen hours a day. I consider myself a well man now and I assure you that I appreciate what your Belt has done for me.

I can cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago or rheumatism. Yours truly,
F. C. PETTIFER,
1030 N. Kedzie Av.

This is only a single instance of the remarkable cures which I am able to make by means of Electricity. For twenty years I have known that the basis of all vitality depended upon Electricity. The man who is full of it is a Hercules, while he who lacks it is puny and debilitated. Thousands can be stronger than they are.

How Is It With You?

Out of my vast experience, in which I have cured thousands of cases of Nervousness, Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc., all of which result from low vitality. I have found a method by which a gentle, soothing current of Electricity can be poured into the body while the patient sleeps, giving renewed health and strength.

Free Trial Treatment.

People want proof. To enable every sufferer to take advantage of my grand cure, I will give a free trial treatment to all who will call personally at my office.

FREE BOOK—If you cannot call send for my free book.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN,
Office Hours—8:00 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 1. 214 State-st., Chicago.

"STILL IN THE RING, THOUGH SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED."

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire that devastated our premises, a la Seaver's Restaurant, early Tuesday morning, we are filling prescriptions, as usual, from new and fresh drugs and chemicals.

Unlike Kaempfer's monkeys, we are not dead, neither are we in a comatose condition, but have started in on another almighty hustle, determined to surmount every disaster and misfortune.

Our once magnificent but now pre-eminently practical store at No. 84 State street is open as usual from 8:00 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. for the sale of legitimate goods in our line—no damaged or "fire sale" merchandise—at our regular "cut prices."

Thanking our thousands of sympathetic friends and patrons for their hearty words of cheer and good will and kind proffers of assistance, we remain the public's grateful and obedient Cut Price Druggists,

THE ECONOMICAL DRUG CO.,
C. H. McCONNELL, Prest. and Manager. 84 STATE STREET.

SCHWABEN VEREIN WILL PROBE

President Niederegger Calls a Special Meeting to Examine Accounts of the Goethe Festival.

A special meeting of the Schwaben Verein has been called for next week, for the purpose of examining the accounts of the Goethe festival, which was held at Sunnyside Park on Sept. 10 for the benefit of the Goethe monument fund. An informal report indicates the festival incurred a deficit of $250, and charges of extravagance are made by Eugene Niederegger, President of the Schwaben Verein. The receipts of the celebration were $2,970, and the expenditures are reported as $2,719.43, but $500 of the receipts was donated by the society. "The committee spent $629.75 for music, which is entirely too high," said Mr. Niederegger. "The Program committee spent $226, and $135 is charged for incidental expenses."

STEAMER CHEROKEE IS ASHORE

Clyde Liner, Bound from Jacksonville to Boston, Strikes on Naushon Island.

Pasque Island, Mass., Sept. 19.—The Clyde line steamer Cherokee, Captain McKee, bound from Jacksonville, Fla., for Boston, with six passengers and a large cargo of miscellaneous freight, went ashore on the southeast end of Naushon Island, in Vineyard Sound, today.

The accident was due to a dense fog. A large hole was made in the forward part of the hull. The No. 2 hold is full of water, but the full extent of the damage cannot be ascertained at present. It is thought that with favorable winds it can be floated.

The passengers were taken off by the revenue cutter Dexter, which landed them at New Bedford.

MOCK BUTTER MAY BE COLORED

Michigan Supreme Court Renders Decision in Favor of the Oleomargarine Makers.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 19.—An opinion handed down by the Supreme Court toninght holds that it is not in violation of the Michigan statutes to color oleomargarine with a harmless substance. The case was brought into court by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Grosvenor, who contended that the act entitled "An Act to Prevent Adulteration, Fraud and Deception in the Manufacture and Sale of Oleomargarine" was broad enough to prevent coloring.

Liquor Dealers Meet at Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 19.—The State Liquor Dealers' association was welcomed here this afternoon by Mayor Lynch and Frank Quinn. Leopold Ballenberg of this city was elected permanent chairman and August Mette of Chicago secretary. The secretary's report was read and showed $9,000 in the treasury, an increase of 377 in membership during the year, and nine new associations.

Gets Souvenir of Pearl Bryan Murder.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—John B. Lock, upon whose place in Kentucky the body of Pearl Bryan was found, was surprised today by a visit from George N. Jackson, the negro who figured in the trial as the driver of the cab in which the body was removed from Cincinnati. Jackson wanted a souvenir of the place, and broke a twig from a tree. Jackson is now a Lieutenant in a negro regiment.

Burglars Visit Charles Schaefer.

The billiard hall of Charles Schaefer, a brother of Jacob Schaefer, the billiard expert, at 595 Forty-third street, was entered by burglars on Monday night. About $200 and four dozen souvenir jackknives were taken from the safe. The visitors left undisturbed several hundred dollars' worth of cigars, the property of George Price, and a tandem bicycle.

Made Her Young Again

Hair-Health always brings back the natural and beautiful color of youth to gray, faded or bleached hair. Gives new life and growth to thin hair. Prevents dandruff and baldness. Is not a dye, but a hair food, and positively restores gray hair to its youthful color. A healthful hair dressing. Equally good for men and women, and its use cannot be detected.

Hair-Health

made Mrs. Kate Landwehr young again.
157 Third Street, New York.
LONDON SUPPLY COMPANY, 853 Broadway:
Since I was 35 years of age my lovely long black hair has been turning gray. I got a bottle of Hay's Hair-Health, but had little hope, as I had tried many alleged restorers and invigorators with no effect. I have been using Hair-Health ever since; like it very much. It has brought the youthful color back and I never will use anything else. Respectfully,
MRS. KATE LANDWEHR.

Hair-Health is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Price, 50c. for large bottle, or sent by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package, on receipt of 60c. by
LONDON SUPPLY CO., 853 Broadway, N. Y.
Remember the name, "Hair-Health." Refuse all substitutes. Money refunded if it does not benefit you.

Unnecessary Street Noises.

The booming rumble of the surface cars, the jolting of the carts, the gongs, the bells, the hucksters' shouts—all these combine to make nervous people wild.

There is no apparent remedy for the noises; but there is a cure for nervous people—Beecham's Pills. This speedy, gentle laxative cures Fidgety, Trembling Sensations, Sleeplessness, Nervous Headaches, Fluttering of the Heart, Irritability, Depression of Spirits, General Debility and Poverty of the Blood, when these conditions are caused by constipation, and constipation is the frequent cause of most of the ills which flesh is heir to. 10c and 25c a box.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

FATIGUE
and lassitude so common in midsummer are promptly relieved by
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

HONOR TO WILDER'S MEN.

MONUMENTS TO BE DEDICATED TODAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Many Illinois and Indiana Veterans Arrive at Chattanooga to Attend the Exercises—Governor Mount Present—Enterprise of General Wilder in Pushing the Monument Project—Congressman Connolly of Illinois to Make the Principal Oration.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Veterans of the civil war from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio arrived by hundreds today to attend the reunions and dedication of monuments. There were several special trains from the Northwest, bringing about 1,500 people. The city is rapidly filling with visitors.

Governor Mount of Indiana and Congressman James A. Connolly and General Smith D. Atkins of Illinois were among the arrivals this morning.

The exercises of the week began with a public reception to the visitors in the Auditorium tonight. Mayor Watkins delivered the address of welcome. Responses were made by General Atkins of Freeport, Ill., Colonel D. M. Stewart of this city, Governor Mount of Indiana, General Wilder, and Colonel Tomlinson Fort, Commander of N. B. Forrest Confederate Veterans' Camp.

In Chickamauga National Park tomorrow the beautiful monument to dead soldiers of Wilder's Lightning Brigade will be dedicated, together with the numerous Indiana monuments and markers. The dedication will be the sequel of a monument movement inspired in Indianapolis six years ago at a reunion of the veterans of the Wilder brigade.

General Wilder's Enterprise.

General John T. Wilder, for whom the brigade was named, is a resident of Knoxville, being pension agent, in charge of the distribution of federal pensions for the entire South and many of the Northern and Western States. Few men have taken a greater interest in the development of Chickmauga National Park than General Wilder. His characteristic energy was manifested in the plan to build this monument in memory of the valor of his brave followers. He has given the erection of the monument his personal attention, to say nothing of having invested hundreds of dollars in the enterprise rather than let its progress falter.

Wilder's brigade was organized in Indiana early in the sixties. It was designated by this name after General Wilder assumed command in 1862. It was composed of the Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, which was General Wilder's regiment when he was Colonel; the Seventy-second Indiana Infantry, the Eighteenth Indiana Battery of Artillery, the Ninety-eighth Illinois Infantry, and the One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry. At the battle of Chickmauga, in special memory of which this handsome monument has been erected, these regiments were commanded respectively by the following officers: Major William T. Jones, Colonel A. O. Miller, Captain Eli Lilley, Colonel John J. Funkhouser, Colonel Smith D. Atkins, and Colonel James Monroe.

This excellent command was peculiarly equipped at the battle of Chickmauga and, for that matter, during almost the entire time it served in the civil war. It was a mounted infantry brigade, doing all its marching on horseback and fighting on foot. Every man in the ranks was supplied with a Spencer repeating rifle. This equipment was furnished by the men themselves, and after the war had practically ceased, and settlements were being made, the government paid them the money they had invested. Being supplied with unexcelled rifles, the brigade was able to do twice the work that might otherwise have been expected of it. Having excellent mounts it was able to move with much greater ease and rapidity than an infantry regiment afoot. These combined facts gave it the title "Wilder's Lightning Brigade." General Wilder says the Confederates first christened his men thus.

Tanner and Mount Members.

Two of the most distinguished men who fought with General Wilder during the civil war, and whose bravery was never questioned, are Governor James A. Mount of Indiana and Governor John R. Tanner of Illinois. Both were privates in Wilder's brigade, and Governor Mount was orderly to General Wilder at the time of the battle of Chickamauga. Governor Tanner was a private soldier in the Ninety-eighth Illinois Regiment.

General Wilder was recently asked why his brigade chose to erect its monument on Glenn's Hill, in Chickamauga Park. In explanation, he stated that the monument stands immediately on the brow of the hill adjacent to the "Widow Glenn's house." It was at this point that Wilder's brigade succeeded in repulsing and routing General Longstreet's forces, after General McCook and General Sheridan had deserted General Wilder, leaving his command alone to battle with the enemy in the thickest of the fight. General Wilder explained that General Longstreet had many more men than he, but the superior equipment of his men, coupled with their fearlessness and valor, moved them to fight nobly and victoriously. He said the Glenn's Hill victory was the greatest his brigade ever achieved, in that it saved the remaining union forces from what might have been a sore defeat, as the Confederates were completely routed.

General Wilder was attracted to east Tennessee immediately after the war, having noted its vast mineral wealth while passing through the State during the conflict. He located at Rockwood, where he established the now famous furnaces. Later he went to Chattanooga. He was Postmaster there, and, at one time, was a candidate for Congress. He made a fortune in the iron business, but was less successful in later days, when he became interested in booming the town of Johnson City, where he lived at the time of his appointment to the United States Pension agency in this city.

Out of the 2,500 men originally in the regiment about 1,200 survive, and it is General Wilder's belief that every survivor has contributed something to the monument fund. In this manner $12,000 has been raised, which has liquidated the expense of building the handsome memorial.

Appearance of Memorial Structure.

The Wilder monument was originally designed by H. W. Hargraves of Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Hargraves was at that time employed by General Wilder as a mining and furnace engineer at Rockwood and Chattanooga. The general idea as demonstrated in Mr. Hargraves' design was carried out until the tower portion had reached half its height. It was then decided to deviate from the original plan of having an apex to top off the tower. E. E. Betts, the engineer and superintendent of Chickamauga Park, suggested the battlement feature, and this was readily adopted by General Wilder. While the original design was considered beautiful in the extreme, it is believed the battlement is more suggestive of a fighting tower, and the Wilder Brigade veterans want their monument to be characteristic of a fighting [illegible].

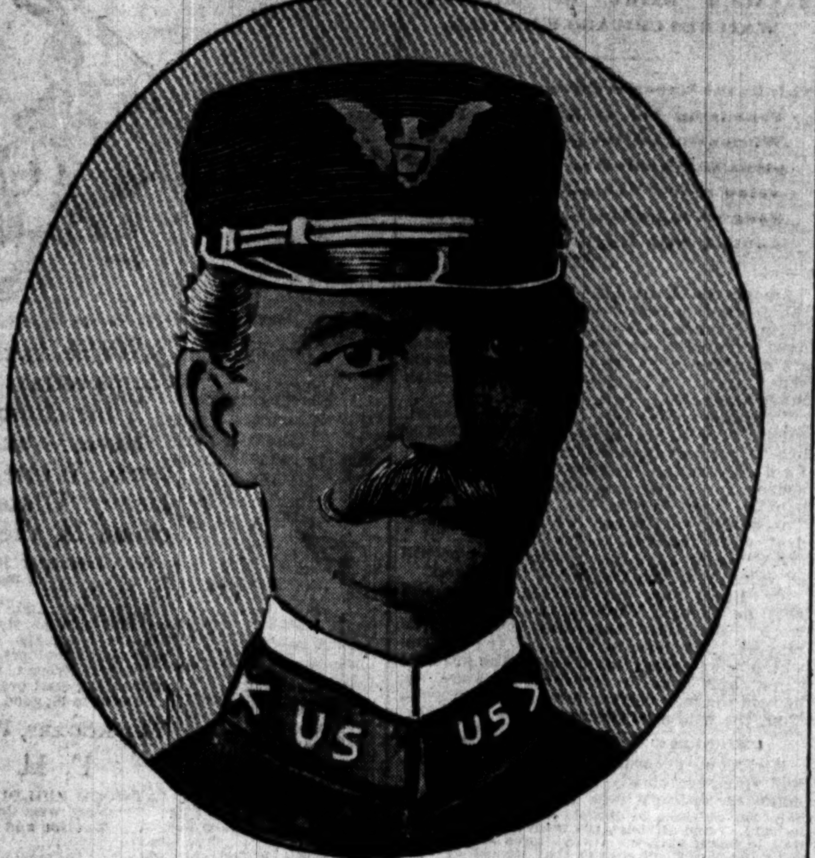
Handsome blue limestone, found in north Georgia, in the Chickamauga vicinity, constitutes the material of which the monument is constructed. The conventional cannon balls on the four corners are of cast [illegible]. The monument stands eighty-five feet [illegible] ground and has a foundation sunk [illegible] feet beneath the surface. The base is [illegible] feet square and has a height of [illegible] feet to the beginning of the [illegible] portion. At the bottom the tower is sixteen feet in diameter, tapering [illegible] feet at the top. Immediately inside the battlements is a spacious platform, leading to which will be a spiral stairway of [illegible]. This stairway will be inside the monument, and will be reached by the spacious [illegible] base. This door is eight feet in [illegible]. The stairway is the only incomplete [illegible] about the monument. It will be [illegible] by the government, as the monument is to be used as an observation tower, [illegible] to other towers that have been [illegible] the park.

Western Men to Speak.

[illegible] preceding the dedication of [illegible] Governor Mount of Indiana [illegible] address in which he will formally [illegible] all the Indiana monuments [illegible]. These number forty-two. Following [illegible] address the orator of the day, [illegible] James A. Connolly of Springfield, [illegible] speak. He will formally dedicate the Wilder shaft. He was a [illegible] Hundred and Twenty-[illegible] [illegible] dedicatory address

General Wilder will formally turn the monument over to General H. V. Boynton, the President of the Chickamauga Park commission, after which other addresses will be made. One of the speakers announced is Colonel J. H. Benjamin of Terre Haute, Ind., who was a private in the Seventy-second Indiana Infantry. He is now editor of the Terre Haute Gazette. A number of men who fought on the confederate side will participate in the speechmaking and reunions.

LIEUT. COL. J. D. MILEY, WHO DIED YESTERDAY.



He was Shafter's chief aid in the Santiago campaign.

SEND GREETING TO REUNION.

Confederate Veterans in Georgia Show Friendly Feeling for the Northern Soldier Element.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 19.—The Bibb County confederate veterans have decided to send a representative to the reunion of the blue and gray at Evansville, Ind. A resolution containing the following sentiment was passed: "The Bibb County veterans authorize Comrade R. B. Hale to convey to the veterans at Evansville our hearty sympathy with the movement inaugurated in the coming reunion, and we hail with delight any method of bringing about a fraternal feeling between the veterans of the blue and the gray."

SAY ENGRAVERS VIOLATE LAW.

Grand Jury Is Investigating Charges to the Effect That the Anti-Trust Act Is Broken.

The grand jury will hear evidence against many engraving firms, conspiracy to defraud being the charge. The prosecution is under the anti-trust law. Those back of the cases assert that the accused have combined to keep prices at a certain figure for the purpose of freezing out all the smaller competing concerns. The firms against which complaints have been lodged are as follows:

The Binner Engraving company—Oscar E. Binner, President; W. E. Hinners, Treasurer.
The J. Manz Engraving company—Alfred Bersbach, Secretary and Treasurer; F. D. Montgomery, Vice President.
The Barnes-Crosby company—John Barnes, President.
The Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping company—John H. Behrens, President; George H. Benedict, Secretary.
The Columbian Engraving and Electrotyping company—Theodore Reganstener, President; Julius Regenstener, Secretary.
The Osgood company—Edwin S. Osgood, President; Charles J. Whipple, Secretary.
The Illinois Engraving company—H. C. McCoy, President; H. C. Maley, Treasurer.
The Chicago Engraving company—Hugo Wangren, Secretary; F. J. Wende, superintendent.
The Chicago Photo-Engraving company—E. N. Gray, President; George L. Richards, Secretary.
The Levytype company—D. D. Griffis, Secretary; Robert F. Griffis, manager.
Daniel C. Bitter.
The Le eBau Engraving company—Joseph L. Le Beau, President; George C. Le Beau, Secretary.
Bloomgren Brothers company—Oscar C. Bloomgren, President; Edward C. Westman, Vice President; John Sodenberg Jr., Secretary.
The Imperial Engraving company—Charles Reinach, President; William G. Kreicker, Secretary.
Rogers & Wells—Charles D. Rogers, President; Willis J. Wells, Vice President; Joe A. Singler, Secretary.
Crown Engraving company—Charles R. La Pointe, manager; William B. Brewster, attorney.

CHURCH UNION IN COMMITTEE.

Opinion as to Legality of Consolidation of First Methodist and Trinity Is Awaited.

The question of the consolidation of Trinity and the First Methodist Churches is left in the hands of a committee composed of Arthur Dixon, Matson Hill, Horace Trowbridge, Richard Nash, and John Hobbs. This committee awaits the opinion of lawyers as to the legality of such a consolidation according to the charter of the First Church.

An effort is being made by the trustees of the First Church who do not favor the consolidation to find some means by which the church may avoid the provision of its charter, which, according to the decision of the courts, prohibit it from erecting an office building on its present site. The necessity for doing something to bring increased revenue into the church is not denied, and if no way can be found in which to avoid the decision consolidation with Trinity is urged as the only course remaining.

There are members of the First Church who now claim that the friendly suit instituted to determine the rights of the church to build, under the charter, was a mistake. It is said that the church should have proceeded with whatever plans seemed best to it, and in such proceedings, it is argued, nothing would have been contested.

With the obtaining of the opinions on the right to consolidate and on the right to build, the committee will report to the trustees of the church and to the congregation, which thus far is said to have no knowledge officially of the proposal.

DREYFUS CROWD MAY JOLLIFY.

Committee Will Decide Today Whether to Celebrate on Next Sunday or Abandon the Meeting.

The committee in charge of the meeting to be held on next Sunday to protest against the conviction of Captain Dreyfus will meet this afternoon in room 206 County Building and decide whether the idea shall be abandoned, in view of the pardon of the French Captain, or changed into a jollification meeting.

"France has yielded to the world's protest," said Luther Laflin Mills yesterday. "His innocence had been established in the minds of all men except the heated partisans of the French army, and in withdrawing his appeal to accept the pardon offered he is relieved from the necessity of serving an unjust imprisonment."

Lawyers generally believe Dreyfus wise in not pressing his petition for a revision of the finding of the court-martial.

TO THE DEWEY DAY CELEBRATION NEW YORK,

Via the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route."

At one and one-third limited fare for the round trip. Tickets good going Sept. 26, 27, and 28, and returning until Oct. 4, 1899. Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st., Palmer House, Auditorium Annex, and Great Northern Hotel.

THIS IS GARIBALDI DAY.

Men Born in Northern Italy Will Celebrate the Patriot's Triumphal Entry Into Rome.

This is Garibaldi day for the 30,000 Italians in Chicago. It is the anniversary of his triumphal entry into Rome. A ball in celebration of the event will be held this evening at the North Side Turner Hall. The festivities will open with a banquet for 250 guests, and at the ball national dances, in typical holiday costumes, will be the most prominent feature. The proceeds derived from admission to the ball will be devoted to the fund being raised for the Garibaldi monument.

The erection of this monument has been for several years the object of the Legione G. Garibaldi, the society under whose auspices the celebration of this evening will take place. The statue is designed to cost not less than $5,000, of which $3,000 has already been raised. Braconi, the Italian sculptor, will begin work on the figure, which will probably be equestrian, early this winter. It will probably be completed and all the money raised by the spring of 1900. The Lincoln Park Commissioners have promised to provide a place for the statue in Lincoln Park.

The monument will be almost entirely to the credit of the Italians from the north of Italy, of whom there are about 10,000 in Chicago. The southerners are not in favor of Garibaldi celebrations and will not take part in the ball tonight. They number about 20,000 and are for the most part Bourbon Italians, inheriting a dislike for the man who changed the nation's course. According to the northern Italians their southern brethren have given little support and less money to the monument project. Louis F. Boarini is chairman of the committee collecting the funds. He says no opposition will be allowed to defeat the plan.

CONFERENCE ON BIBLE STUDY.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London Will Be One of the Lecturers at Moody Institute.

Religious workers of Chicago and vicinity are looking forward to the coming of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the English minister who spent several weeks at the Northfield conference and since has been making a tour of the principal cities of the United States and Canada. This is Mr. Morgan's third visit to Chicago. His principal work while here will be to take part in the conference on Bible study, which will be centered at the Moody Bible Institute beginning Oct. 1. He will be one of a number of ministers and evangelists who will deliver lectures and conduct minor conferences on the subject of Bible study.

Mr. Morgan is pastor of the New Court Congregational Church in London, England. His fundamental aim in all his teaching and preaching is to raise the level of spiritual life. His stay in Chicago is expected to be the source of inspiration to churches and individuals.

Another speaker at the conference at the institute will be Professor W. W. White, who has just returned from Calcutta, India. He will deliver a series of lectures on the books of the Old Testament, the general subject being, "The Old Testament's Conception of God." He will take up the several books in order and aim to cover an entire book in an interpretative method in each lecture.

AFTER CITY LAW VIOLATORS.

Municipal Prosecutors Proceed Under Ordinances Concerning Lightweight Bread and Unlicensed Engineers.

After starting a crusade against violators of the ordinances relating to smoke, fire escapes, and health, the City Law department yesterday afternoon in Justice Gibbons' court caused summonses to be issued against violators of the ordinances concerning light weight bread and unlicensed engineers. To compel the bakers to stamp the correct weight on their loaves cases were begun against Peter Young, Otto Kuehn, Theodore Schoenhert, and Oscar Prigge and Edward Redding, as Prigge & Redding. In the other class of alleged offenders—engineers without licenses, as well as those who employ them—cases were begun against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad company, Samuel Evans, the American Roofing and Paving company, Peter Fleming, John Abrahamson, Hiram H. Scoville as the H. H. Scoville company, William Sheffield, David M. Clark, as the National Laundry; Edward Boshellar, and Martin McGuire. All these defendants will appear before Justice Gibbons on Sept. 26.

THIEVES PLAY DOG CATCHER.

Rode in a Blue Wagon and Stole Three of Former Sheriff Pease's Canine Pets.

Three valuable dogs belonging to former Sheriff James Pease, 3212 Dover street, were stolen on Sunday morning. Mr. Pease's coachman has reported to the police that the animals were taken by persons who rode in a blue wagon and after the manner of dog catcers. About 5 o'clock Sunday morning the coachman released the Sheriff's four dogs, but when he whistled for them several hours lated only one of the four returned. Just at that time the coachman says he noticed men he supposes were impersonators of the city dog catchers disappearing in their blue wagon, which was driven by a man in the regulation policeman's helmet and blouse.

NORTHWESTERN MAKES A HALT

Stops Work in the Chicago River Until Secretary of War Root Can Decide Its Rights.

A settlement of the dispute over that part of the river which the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company is said to be appropriating near its station on the Chicago River is expected by the officials on both sides. United States District Attorney Bethea, United States Engineer Marshall, and General Solicitor Bowers of the railroad company held a conference yesterday. The railroad company agreed to stop the work and submit the question of ownership to the Secretary of War for permission to fill. If it is refused an appeal will be made to the courts.

DEATH OF COL. J. D. MILEY

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS DIES IN MANILA.

Was One of the Most Active Participants in the Capture of San Juan Hill in Cuba and Had an Excellent Record as a Soldier—Born on an Illinois Farm, He Worked His Way to the Position He Held Unaided and on Merit.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley, Inspector General of Volunteers, died today at Manila.

The information reached the War department in a cablegram from General Otis. His death was due to cerebral meningitis, attendant on typhoid fever.

Colonel Miley's rank in the regular army was First Lieutenant in the Second Artillery.

Had an Excellent Soldier Record.

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley, United States Volunteers, entered the military academy on July 1, 1883, having been appointed from Illinois. He was assigned to the Fifth Artillery as an additional Second Lieutenant on June 12, 1887, was transferred to the Fourth Artillery as Second Lieutenant on Oct. 15, 1887, and became a First Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery in October, 1894. While stationed at Governor's Island he attended the evening lectures at the Columbia Law School and afterwards received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

When war with Spain was declared he was acting as aid de camp on General Shafter's staff, being at the time Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery. For a time he acted as press censor to the general satisfaction of the newspaper correspondents.

Colonel Miley wrote a book about the Cuban campaign, which is admirable for its terse, impartial, and orderly treatment of events, but it was characteristic of him that he said nothing about his own services. No other man was so useful to General Shafter. At the Bloody Angle, on July 1, he was consumately cool. It was Lieutenant Miley who, in General Shafter's name, assented to the assault on San Juan Hill, which was not in the original plan of battle, as a movement to be made before Lawton's division could come up on the right.

General Shafter named Lieutenant Miley as one of the commissioners to negotiate terms for the capitulation of Santiago, the others being General Wheeler and General Lawton.

General Shafter rated the services of his aid so high that he recommended his promotion to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers after the close of the campaign. Although urged to remain on the General's staff, Colonel Miley was ambitious to distinguish himself in the Philippines and he was ordered to report to General Otis, who made him Inspector General on his staff and collector of the port of Manila.

Born on Illinois Farm.

Belleville, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Lieutenant John D. Miley, whose death is reported from the Philippines, was a son of George Miley of this place and was born on a farm near here Aug. 19, 1862. His only relative still living here is Charles Hertel, County Superintendent of Schools.

Well Liked in Army Circles.

Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Lieutenant Colonel John D. Miley was well known in military circles at Fort Leavenworth and was looked on as a brilliant young officer destined for high command.

Colonel McClernald, commander of the Forty-fourth Volunteers, now at Fort Leavenworth, who was adjutant of the American army at Santiago, said today:

"Lieutenant Miley possessed General Shafter's confidence to an unusual degree. He was energetic, clear headed, and cool in battle.

"Speaking from experience, I know Lieutenant Miley rendered valuable service at the battle of San Juan July 1. He exercised the greatest energy in pushing columns forward and in forming troops beyond the San Juan River."

High Praise by Senator Beveridge.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—In speaking of Lieutenant Colonel Miley, whose death is reported from Manila today, Senator Beveridge said:

"I am shocked by the news of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Miley. I knew him well. While in the Philippines I was with him a great deal.

"He was a splendid man, as well as a good soldier. He had literary ability that would have won him a name.

"It will be recalled that he was with Shafter at Santiago and that he had written ably of that campaign for some of the magazines."

HAS TWO HEADS OF INSURANCE.

Action Taken in Nebraska to End the Squabble for Control of the Department.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 19.—State Auditor Cornell today began quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to prevent Governor Poynter from acting as head of the State Insurance department.

At present there are two insurance departments, a condition growing out of the enactment by the last Legislature of a law taking the department out of the hands of the Auditor and making the Governor the head. Auditor Cornell contends that the law is unconstitutional and has refused to deliver office documents and furniture. Attorney General Smyth declines to appear for the Governor, leaning, it is said, to the Auditor's side of the case.

EXCHANGES BONDS FOR BRIDE.

Mother's Opposition Overcome When an Indiana Man Gives the Girl a Fortune.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—After transferring to her a fortune in government bonds, William Foley, 55 years old, won the hand of Miss Mary Etta Bremmerman, who is 21 years old. This was at Broad Ripple, a few miles north of this city. For several years Foley pressed his suit, but Miss Bremmerman's mother would not consent to the match. Before the ceremony was performed this evening Miss Bremmerman's attorney examined the bonds to see if all was regular.

DIES, VICTIM OF FAITH CURE.

Nebraska Woman Refuses to Consult a Physician Until It Is Too Late.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Henry Olliver, wife of the owner of the Olliver Theater, died suddenly on Sunday morning after having received Christian Science treatment. Mrs. Olliver refused to consult a physician until a few hours before her death. She died at the home of a professional Christian Science healer, having been taken there at her own request and against the wishes of her friends.

Volunteers of America in Conference.

The annual conference of the Volunteers of America opened last night at Waverly Hall. Delegates from local societies throughout Wisconsin and Illinois, composing the Northwestern territory, presented reports. The sessions of the conference will close on Friday night. Matters passed upon will be submitted by Brigadier General Fielding at the Grand Field Conference in New York on Oct. 1.

Elects O'Sullivan Police Magistrate.

A special election was held in Maywood yesterday for the purpose of selecting a police magistrate to succeed John McGowan, who died while holding the office. There were three candidates in the field. The vote was as follows: Timothy O'Sullivan, 417; James L. Otis, 205; Henry K. Goodrich, 197.

Steamer Stranded on the Coast.

Beaufort, N. C., Sept. 19.—The steamer City of Jacksonville of Jacksonville, Fla., is stranded six miles south of Portsmouth, N. C. The crew was saved. A heavy sea is rolling and southeast winds prevail.

Changes in Law Firm.

Judge Donnelly has announced formally that on account of judicial duties he will withdraw on Oct. 1 from the law firm of Pam, Donnelly & Glennon. W. J. Calhoun, now Interstate Commerce Commissioner, as already published, will take his place, the style of the firm thereafter being Pam, Calhoun & Glennon. Charles D. Clark and Clyde A. Morrison will be admitted as junior partners on the same date.

Call for a bottle of that famous brew, Seipp extra pale beer. Served in all the best buffets, cafés, and clubs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Trade E. & W. "Lock Front." A Perfect Fitting Collar. Mark. E. & W.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.

6:00 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER

USABLE LAKE VIEW
USABLE CHICAGO AVE
USABLE 14TH ST.
BAD HYDE PARK

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Wednesday, Sept. 20.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain and Ireland; also mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, will cose at 4:30 and 12 p. m. tomorrow, via S. S. Lucania.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30 and 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. tomorrow.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, Hawaii, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, Cal., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Sept. 26, 2 a. m.

For Australia and New Zealand, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m.; final close Oct. 1, 2 a. m.

Note—Soldiers' mail to go via Vancouver must be specially addressed.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

For Illinois, Indiana, and lower Michigan—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, fresh northeasterly winds.

For upper Michigan—Fair Wednesday, warmer in western portion, fair Thursday, warmer in eastern portion, fresh north to east winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, warmer Thursday in western portion, fresh north to east winds.

For Minnesota—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, warmer Thursday in eastern portion, fresh north to east winds.

For Iowa and Missouri—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, north to east winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 19, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 24 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.20	76	80	N.	....	Clear
Albany	30.00	70	78	S.	.04	Rain
Alpena	30.16	50	54	N.E.	....	Fair
Atlanta	29.94	72	76	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Amarillo	30.18	66	74	E.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.02	66	72	S.W.	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.28	62	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.96	54	58	N.E.	1.04	Rain
Boston	30.04	70	82	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.08	64	70	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Charlotte	29.86	68	78	N.	.12	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.30	58	64	E.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.14	56	58	N.E.	.20	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.04	58	62	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.98	58	62	N.	.04	Rain
Concordia	30.28	62	70	N.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.18	60	68	N.	....	Clear
Denver	30.24	66	68	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Des Moines	30.22	64	70	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.08	52	58	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Dodge	30.26	60	68	Calm	Tr.	Clear
Dubuque	30.22	60	64	N.	....	Fair
Duluth	30.32	50	54	N.	.70	Clear
El Paso	30.04	80	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.02	80	82	N.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.14	56	60	N.E.	....	Fair
Green Bay	30.22	54	60	N.E.	....	Clear
Havre	30.10	74	76	W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.16	74	76	E.	....	Clear
Huron	30.32	58	64	N.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.08	56	64	N.E.	.09	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.88	82	88	W.	Tr.	Fair
Kansas City	30.20	64	70	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Lander	30.22	66	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.12	68	74	N.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.90	74	90	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.24	46	50	N.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.08	66	72	N.W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.20	52	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.04	54	56	N.	.48	Rain
Nashville	30.00	68	72	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.00	74	78	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
New York City	30.00	70	76	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.84	74	82	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
North Platte	30.28	60	70	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	30.18	70	76	N.	....	Fair
Omaha	30.24	60	68	N.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.98	60	66	N.E.	.04	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.10	76	82	N.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.96	64	68	N.	.08	Rain
Philadelphia	29.98	68	80	N.E.	.80	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.94	66	70	S.	.02	Clo'dy
Pueblo	30.24	64	68	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	30.06	64	70	W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.26	62	66	N.E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.96	64	70	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.12	64	70	N.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.28	56	62	N.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	30.08	76	80	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.20	48	58	N.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	58	68	N.E.	....	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	30.14	62	68	N.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.02	68	72	N.	....	Clear
Washington	29.94	64	72	N.	1.06	Rain
White River	30.34	42	52	Calm	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.26	62	62	S.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 59 degrees; 9 a. m., 59; 10 a. m., 59; 11 a. m., 59; 12 m., 61; 1 p. m., 62; 3 p. m., 62; 6 p. m., 61. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.60.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Thomas B. Martens, Anna Weinrich	28—24
Charles Haerr, Gertrude Peterson	23—23
George L. Barry, Minnie Browne	27—25
Frank M. Kolor, Barbara Pospisle	24—23
John E. Glynn, Mary E. A. Heelan	30—29
Isaac A. Byall, Annie Weller	37—35
Alfred Knudson, Annie Roskie	30—24
William Granthan, Rena Jones	28—26
Mathias Mayer, Anna Mayer	51—24
John Maguire, Elizabeth V. Dougherty	38—30
Henry Hahn, Minnie Schoell	24—27
Walter O. Brown, Maud Bland	30—28
Carmeno Papa, Maria Gudo	27—35
Harold Gray, Winnie Warren	25—23
James G. Duggan, Louisville, Ky., Harriet B. Spencer	33—28
Axel E. Turnquist, Theresa Matson	32—19
Charles H. Hemmings, Martha Weinert	20—21
Sczzepan Wardenski, Bertha Lintner	20—18
Walter Winter, Mary Hess	26—26
Henry C. Kiehl, Martha Albert	21—18
Fred Weston, Annie Johnston	35—30
Rudolph Rachuj, Alwina Klingbiel	28—18
Arthur Kentz, Anna M. Heath	33—33
Patrick J. Moriarty, Mary F. Croake	33—26
George A. Wolf, Nora A. Hafner	23—21
Jozef Przybyl, Antonina Strzelczyk	23—19
Herman Newton, Kalie B. Chase	23—20
Leonard F. Daniel, Lamora G. Campton	54—33
John Krase, Lena Hoepner	24—19
Andrew E. Olsen, Anna Nelson	36—28
Joseph Tuma, Rose Svec	24—19
Karel Brazda, Agnes Karas	21—21
Salomon Erickson, Jennie M. Anderson	34—26
Erik Hammerberg, Frida Olson	29—27
Adam Moog, Caroline Rohlf	24—21
Laurits Pederson, Anna N. Clausen	33—20
Emil J. Stange, Marie Bruma	29—26
John F. Russell, Catherine M. Thurston	24—24
Joseph H. Ewart, Mary E. Goernier	26—25
John Farrell, Nora Durack	28—28
John F. Feyth, Mary Marshall	25—25
Albert E. Green, Grace Mason	29—21
Henry Ringiesen, Annie Sofka	23—23
Gustave G. Seidel, Pearle B. Pellow	24—20
John Troeger, Amanda Petri	23—25
George L. Wimbush, Blanche Johnson	24—22
William E. Marshall, Anna Blatter	31—22
Thomas R. Quinlan, Lucretia D. Orell	22—22
Isidor Schlesinger, Lillie Lepman	21—18
Merton L. Hamlin, Leonore M. Stults	23—24
James Todd, Annie Gallagher	29—22
George C. Grosshauser, Martha L. Burrows	26—22
Erik Erickson, Anna Falk	39—35
Elias Olsen, Christine Fedderson	22—21
Johm S. Kvaczewski, Sophie Pezold	23—19
Emil Stuermer, Alma Mau	22—18
John Konulty, Mamie Timmins	31—24
Meyer C. Nueberger, Frances Mossie	32—32
Richard M. Parsell, Kansas City, Mo., Nellie B. Woolfolk	29—26
Frank J. Fry, Mary Delaney	24—22
Joseph A. Hart, Tillie Wildenhaim	30—18
John Larkin, Annie Coleman	28—22
Charles E. Voltmer, Pauline Hagen	34—30
Frank D. Askew, Kansas City, Mo., Elizabeth J. Stranathan	28—28
Thomas Garvin, Winnefred Murphy	36—27
James A. O'Connor, Annie Wismewski	21—17
Arthur I. Strong, Mai L. D. Kuhn	25—24
Casper D. M. Anderson, Lottie Nelson	28—22
John A. MacLean, Margaret Barry	25—20
James A. Houstan, Mary M. McFadden	36—36
Charles Kiehm, Emma Kirchoff	32—30
William Waterson, Helen Freidercks	21—25
John M. Dimmick, Nora D. Uahill	32—19
Otto Block, Emilie Burgh	21—21
Charles Carlson, Nettie Person	26—25
Ernest C. Wolf, Adaline Bender	29—18
William H. O'Melia, Minnie Russell	31—23
Samuel L. Thomas, Charlotte Ayer	48—36

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Ahlarim, Henry, 36; 650 W. 18th-st., Sept. 18.
Brush, Electa G., 72; 7657 Normal-av., Sept. 18.
Barber, Sarah, 39; Mercy Hospital, Sept. 19.
Colomon, Joseph, 75; 685 W. Lake-st., Sept. 16.
Chawat, Marie, 51; 609 Center-av., Sept. 18.
Copeland, Hugh, 78; 305 S. Leavitt-st., Sept. 18.
De Puy, Phœbe W., 72; 105th-st. and Longwood-av., Sept. 18.
Enes, Louis V., 39; 583 Francisco-st., Sept. 17.
Filitte, Carmelia, 63; 140 N. Sangamon-st., Sept. 17.
Gunton, Robert, 69; 980 N. Clark-st., Sept. 16.
Giblin, James, 17; 1637 54th-st., Sept. 18.
Green, John, 31; 160 Orleans-st., Sept. 17.
Gruenke, Albert, 19; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Sept. 17.
Hansen, Lawrence G., 65; 900 Artesian-av., Sept. 18.
Hoffen, William, 37; 989 Southport-av., Sept. 18.
Holmes, Mary, 47; 527 Oakley-av., Sept. 19.
Hoffman, Charlotte K., 23; 802 W. 47th-st., Sept. 17.
Johnson, Eveline, 31; 366 W. Ohio-st., Sept. 17.
Johnson, Bessie, 19; 3737 Buffalo-av., Sept. 17.
Johnson, Martin, 57; 4064 Princeton-av., Sept. 18.
Lofgren, Aaron, 47; 129 Townsend-st., Sept. 17.
McCool, Charles, 60; 501 S. Sangamon-st., Sept. 17.
Macgowan, John C., 33; 3120 Rhodes-av., Sept. 17.
Moroney, Kate, 40; 217 N. Morgan-st., Sept. 17.
Maloney, James, 68; 25 Weller-st., Sept. 16.
Ness, Mary, 40; 382 Augusta-st., Sept. 18.
Normile, Michael, 85; 253 N. Halsted-st., Sept. 16.
O'Horo, Ann, 51; 3154 Halsted-st., Sept. 18.
Olson, Ludwig M., 47; 560 N. Francisco-av., Sept. 18.
Pouchot, Kate, 38; 5324 State-st., Sept. 17.
Peters, Nels C., 49; 3855 Armour-av., Sept. 18.
Rosmanith, M., 68; 279 Dayton-st., Sept. 17.
Richardson, Charles H., 31; 5 Tower-pl., Sept. 18.
Robinson, Henry M., 44; 1032 Warren-av., Sept. 17.
Shannon, Michael, 20; 3613 Marshfield-av., Sept. 18.
Sendram, Ferdinand, 84; 4446 Wentworth-av., Sept. 18.
Sorintzon, Albert, 31; 938 N. Mozart-st., Sept. 17.
Streicher, Joseph, 46; 345 Clybourn-av., Sept. 19.
Shreeman, Louise, 23; 103 S. Hoyne-av., Sept. 16.
Smath, Annie M., 7; 2367 N. Robey-st., Sept. 18.
Thompson, Frances, 27; Woman's Hospital, Sept. 18.
Whalen, Patrick, 84; 2715 Lowe-av., Sept. 17.
Wolff, Martha, 15; 159 Rhine-st., Sept. 18.
Weirman, Chas. H., 34; 163 Tremont-st., Sept. 17.
Zapel, Frederick, 65; 1631 N. Ashland-av., Sept. 16.

DEATHS.

CARLSON—Sept. 15, 1899, at Denver, Colo., August F., beloved husband of Tilly Carlson, aged 41 years. Funeral from his mother's residence, 349 Cleveland-av., Wednesday at 2 p. m. to Graceland.

CALLANAN—Ed, beloved brother of Charles, Michael, and Honor Callanan. Funeral from his late residence, 2761 Archer-av., Thursday, Sept. 21, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

COULTER—Sept. 19, 1899, William Mitchell Coulter, aged 75 years 10 months and 2 days. Funeral Thursday, Sept. 21, at 2 p. m., from residence, 1074 Francis-st., Edgewater, Chicago, to Rosehill.

DE PUY—Mrs. Linus De Puy, mother of Mrs. Leonard Ficklen, Sept. 18, aged 73 years. Funeral Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., from 10505 Longwood-av.

GRIFFITH—Cora, wife of Robert C. Griffith. Funeral Thursday 2 p. m. from residence, 3403 Prairie-av. Burial private. Quincy (Ill.) papers please copy.

GAMMON—Sept. 19, Dr. E. H. Gammon, aged 69 years. Funeral Friday, 10 a. m., from residence, 9 N. Carpenter-st., to Oakwoods.

HINCH—Sept. 19, at his residence, 603 W. 12th-st., William, beloved husband of Lizzie R. Hinch (née Magee), and brother of Mrs. E. J. O'Hayer, Mrs. Geo. Nolan, and John Hinch. Funeral Thursday, Sept. 21, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock to Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HELLER—Amalia (née Oppenheimer), wife of William Heller of Harvard, Ill. Funeral at 2:15 today, Chi., Milwaukee and St. Paul Depot, to Mount Maariv. Private.

HOLMES—Mary Veris, wife of Wilson W. Holmes. Funeral from late residence, 527 Oakley-av., Thursday, 10 a. m.

MAGNUS—Augustus, infant son of Albert and Josephine Magnus, Sept. 19. Please omit flowers.

LUDLOW—At 294 La Salle-av., Sept. 19, Andrew Watson Ludlow of East Orange, N. J., aged 88 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

RICHARDSON—Charles Howard Richardson, at St. Luke's Hospital, aged 31 years. Funeral services at 5 Tower-pl. on Wednesday at 12:30 o'clock. Burial at Boston. Boston papers please copy.

SCHWEIZER—Mathilde, beloved wife of Max Schweizer, Sept. 17. Funeral from late residence, 868 Central Park-av., at 1 p. m. Wednesday to Waldheim.

TALBOT—Sept. 19, at her residence, 6550 Woodlawn-av., Kittie A. Talbot (née Rooney), beloved wife of E. H. Talbot. Funeral Thursday, Sept. 21, at 9 a. m., to Holy Cross Church, thence to Calvary by carriages.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED, SINGLE; CITY experience. THAYER, 572 W. Madison-st.

A LITTLE BOWL IS GOOD
A BIG BOWL IS BETTER

Very good! But a big bowl's better. Try it. Tell your grocer to send to-day a box of the delicious new breakfast food, Nutflake Oatmeal. Taste its sweet, nutty flavor. Get acquainted with it's exceptional nutritive value. Breakfast will mean more to you and you'll look forward more to your breakfast after the first introduction to

Nutflake Oatmeal

Sweet as a nut.

The newest, nicest, most nutritious breakfast food. Muscle making and brain building. If you've only been eating a little oatmeal heretofore, you'll find hereafter that with Nutflake Oatmeal

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee & Manager. The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits. THE LAST FOUR DAYS WILL BE CORKERS. HUNDREDS STOOD LAST NIGHT. LAST 25c AND 50c MATINEE THIS AFTERNO'N. JACOB LITT'S Stupendous Production Scores a Stupendous Success . . . Edwin Arden's Powerful Play, ZORAH. POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX TIMES. Every Night & Sat. Mat. 25, 35, 50, 75, $1. WED. MATINEE—All Reserved 25 and 50c. Seats on Sale Tomorrow for..... CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.

HARLEM JOCKEY CLUB. SEPT. 18 TO SEPT. 30. RACES 2:15 P. M. Special trains on LAKE-ST. ELEVATED leave State and Lake at 12:30, 12:37, 12:44, 12:51, 12:58, 1:05, 1:12, 1:26, stopping at Madison and Wabash, State and Van Buren, Pacific and Van Buren, Madison and 5th-av., Randolph and 5th-av., direct to grand stand without change. Returning stop only at Ashland-av., Halsted and loop stations. METROPOLITAN ELEVATED stops at all loop stations, leaving Franklin and Van Buren at 1:00, 1:12, 1:24, 1:36, stopping only at Halsted and Marshfield-av., connecting at 48th with Suburban Electric direct to grand stand. 12TH-ST. ELECTRIC leaves State and Van Buren from 12:25 to 1:15 p. m., direct to track without change. MADISON-ST. CABLE connects at 40th-st. with electric cars direct to track. Admission to Grand Stand, 75 Cents.

SANS-SOUCI. LAST WEEK. TRIUMPHANT CLOSING OF A TRIUMPHANT SEASON. PROGRAMME EXTRAORDINARY. CHICAGO ZOUAVES—Capt. T. J. Ford. (Evenings only except Saturday.) CLIVETTE THE MAN IN BLACK. ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN. YULES' BAND. ILLUMINATED DISPLAY. Only a few more days for this Amusement Marvel. Every afternoon and night.

COLUMBIA. MATINEE Today at 2:15. Daniel and Charles Frohman Present "Refreshing as a Breeze from a New Quarter."—Record. AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN. . . A Real Genuine Novelty. . .

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Last 4 Nights. PRIMROSE & DOCKSTADER'S BIG MINSTRELS. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. NEXT SUNDAY, ROLAND REED in "HIS FATHER'S BOY." Seats on sale Thursday.

POWERS'. Evenings at 8 sharp. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2. VIOLA ALLEN In Hall Caine's Powerful Play, THE CHRISTIAN.

GREAT NORTHERN. Prices Always 25c, 50c, 75c. 25c Matinees Today, Saturday. HOYT'S MERRY FARCE, A STRANGER IN NEW YORK. SECURE SEATS EARLY. Next Sunday Matinee—"WHO IS WHO."

MASONIC TEMPLE. ADELAIDE HERMANN IN ORIENTAL MAGIC. "THE GIRL with the AUBURN HAIR" (New Week). FREDERICK V. BOWERS, TACIANU and Six Other Star Acts.

DEARBORN STOCK COMPANY. THE TALK OF THE TOWN. LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN. Ideal Cast—Beautiful Gowns—Superb Setting. Matinees Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. SOUVENIR MATS. TUESDAY & THURSDAY.

SAM T. JACK'S—Madison-st. near State. Tel. Main 2198. Only Burlesque House in Chicago. 3 Grand Performances Every Day at 2 and 8. European Sensaton Burlesque. Very Frenchy. PRICES........10, 20, 30.

MIACO'S TROCADERO. State & Van Buren St. Today at 2; Tonight, 8. THE REAL THING BOYS! IRWIN'S BURLESQUERS—INTRODUCING 5—BARRISON SISTERS—5. SMOKING CONCERTS, PALM GARDEN CAFE. Prices always 10, 20, 30. Sept. 24—"THE JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS."

FERRIS WHEEL PARK. Today at 2. Tonight at 8. Carmentelle Sisters, Stanley & Wilson, Kitty Mitchell, Emil Chevriel, The Harts, Rachetta Brothers, Powers & Theobald and Arthur Rose. ADMISSION, 25c. Wheel Rides Free Week-day Afternoons. See the Miniature World's Fair.

STUDEBAKER. Commencing 2d Season of Opera in English by . . CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. . . MONDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 25 WITH STRAUSS' BEAUTIFUL OPERA, QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF. Seats and boxes now on sale for the first week. A large number of choice seats yet to be had. Prices—Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1; Wed. Mat., 25c, 50c; Sat. Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c. Telephone Harrison 1899.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. La Fafalla. Gus Williams. Cosmopolitan Duo. Gertrude Haynes, 20 Madrigals. The Three Marvellos. Herr von Palm. Prince Satsuma. Cornalon & LeClair. Wollis and Lottie Helston. The Kinodrome. Harvey Roemer. Joseph Frez. Andy and Jennie Adams. The Four Princes. Comstock Brothers. Dupree and Dupree. PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Milton & Dolly Nobles. 3—Brothers Rossi—3. Harris and Walters. Mlle. Amera. Jack Norworth. Johnny Carroll. Addie Crawford. Howard and Earl. Ada Somers McWade. William De Boe. Clark and Gandy. Wroth and Wakefield. Baby Hall. Eva Brandt. Suttle and Brown. Frank Hall. The Virginia Serenaders. PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

HOPKINS. LIZZIE EVANS' Great Success, FOGG'S FERRY. MAUD COURTNEY—Irene Franklin—Ben Howatt and Son—Esmeralda.

LYRIC. Washington-st., Op. City Hall. EDDIE GIRARD —IN— DONNELLY & GIRARD'S NATURAL GAS. Bargain Matinees Wed. and Sat., 25c. Next Sunday—J. K. Emmett and Lottie Gilson.

CALLAHAN BACK IN FORM

CHICAGO PITCHER WINS FINE GAME AT BROOKLYN.

Holds Hanlon's Men Down to Three Hits—Mertes' Batting Brings Victory—Lange Makes Some of His Copyrighted Catches—Team Plays Clean, Fast Ball and Beats Leaders on the Merits—Boston Takes Another Fall from Pittsburg.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	89	39	.695	Chicago	68	64	.515
Philadelphia	83	49	.629	Pittsburg	63	70	.474
Boston	81	51	.614	Louisville	61	70	.466
Baltimore	75	53	.586	New York	53	76	.411
St. Louis	76	59	.563	Washington	49	81	.377
Cincinnati	73	60	.549	Cleveland	20	119	.144

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 5.
St. Louis, 13; New York, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Louisville at Washington.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at New York.
Cleveland at Baltimore.

LUCKY HIT BRINGS VICTORY.

Mertes Drives Ball to Outfield, Where It Hurdles Over Kelley.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Chicago trimmed the Brooklyn champions with neatness today on its last appearance in Greater New York this season. The score was 4 to 2.

While luck contributed to the result, the Western men clearly outplayed the leaders and won on their merits. The fortune of the battle came in the oblique bound taken by a ball from Mertes' bat in the first inning, furnishing a home run instead of a single and driving in an extra tally beside. Everitt was on first at the time, with two hands out. Mertes sent a hard drive to left. Kelley got in front of the ball, but it struck some hard substance and bounded over his head, going to the fence. Chicago already had made one tally on a base on balls, a batter hit, a sacrifice, and Jennings' error, so Burns' men started in on the defense with three runs to their credit, and these proved more than Brooklyn could make in all the nine innings.

Callahan was altogether a different pitcher from what he was that day last week up at the polo grounds when he allowed New York to make four runs and tie the score after two outs in the ninth inning. Callahan put up a gilt-edged job of pitching and fielded well besides, and the men back of him forgot how to err. Mertes made the only misplay of Chicago's side, and it gave a run, but aside from this Chicago's fielding was clear cut and quick. Everybody took a hand at it, both in and out field. Lange's fielding rather shone for the reason his clever catches came at a time when danger threatened.

All told Brooklyn got but three hits, all singles, whereas Chicago hit safely six times for a total of eleven bases. In addition Burns' men made three nice sacrifices, so the balance of play was quite in their favor.

The game began under threatening skies, and about the seventh inning it looked as if there might be trouble on the score of darkness, but it fortunately cleared a bit and the game was finished. The crowd, while partial to the home team, applauded Chicago liberally.

Brooklyn made its two runs in the opening two innings, both being scored by men who got bases on balls. Kelley was allowed to walk as a starter, traveling to second on Keeler's out, the ball being cleverly handled by Curley. Kelley then stole third, and after Jennings had perished on a sharp hit to Bradley he scored on Anderson's single. After one out in the second Farrell was presented with a base. Beck, Brooklyn's new second baseman, purchased from Toledo, struck out, but Hughes poked a hit down the right foul line. Mertes ran in and in his anxiety to head off Farrell at third failed to get the ball at all, and Farrell scored, Hughes reaching second. Mertes then hauled in Kelley's long fly.

Brooklyn thereafter never threatened until the eighth. In this inning there was considerable action, and the crowd whooped it up in order to help things along. Kelley was retired by Magoon, but Keeler slammed out Brooklyn's third safe hit of the game, and then Jennings was hit in the back by a pitched ball, the path of which he was not trying to get into. Jones drove a sharp grounder to Curley, who threw him out. Both runners advanced, and a hit meant a tied score. Anderson landed well, but the drive was too high, and big Bill Lange, setting his club topsail and mainsail, sailed straight against the wind and gathered in the ball.

Chicago in the meanwhile had added a tally in the seventh on Mertes' three-bagger and Bradley's single. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Curley, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf.	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	4	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mertes, rf.	4	2	3	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bradley, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Magoon, ss.	3	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c.	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, p.	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2
Totals	27	4	6	11	27	11	1	0	3	1	4

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Kelley, lf.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	4	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Jennings, ss	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	2
Jones, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anders'n, 1b	4	0	1	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casey, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	1
Beck, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p.	3	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	30	2	3	3	27	16	1	1	4	0	5

Chicago ....3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4
Hits ....1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—6
Brooklyn ....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Hits ....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Place and date—Brooklyn, Sept. 19. Attendance—1,500. Three-base hit—Mertes. Home run—Mertes. Sacrifice hits—Lange, Donahue, Magoon. Double plays—Keeler-Farrell; Anderson-Jennings-Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—Curley, Jennings. Struck out—Mertes, Jones, Beck, Hughes. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpires—Latham and Connolly. Time of game—2:05.

Notes of the Game.

Beck fielded well, but was easy at the bat.

Magoon played well all through the Brooklyn series.

The Chicago club left for Boston tonight at midnight.

Callahan was hit harder in the first two innings than in any other part of the game.

Mertes hit for more bases than all the other members of both teams, yet he struck out once.

Curley fielded fast and well and Latham gave him none the best of it, for Latham called Curley's hit in the eighth a foul, as it would have yielded two bases.

Keeler killed a Chicago run in the third inning. Lange, after one out, had walked and advanced to third on a wild pitch. Everitt sent the incomparable a fly, and, gathering it in on the run, the little fielder made a perfect throw to the plate, catching Lange.

BOSTON WINS FROM PITTSBURG.

Meekin Pitches Steady Ball and Leever Is Hit Hard.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 19.—Boston batted Leever at will today and won in a canter. Meekin pitched a remarkably steady game, giving no bases on balls and striking five men out. The work in the field by both sides was steady, though not brilliant. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Stahl, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	Beaum't, cf.	2	2	4	0	1
Tenney, 1b.	2	2	11	0	0	Willia's, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Long, ss.	2	3	1	2	0	Ely, ss.	0	2	1	6	1
Duffy, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	Dillon, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1
Frisbee, cf.	0	2	2	0	1	Donov'n, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	McCar'y, lf.	1	0	2	1	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	3	0	1
Sullivan, c.	1	2	7	0	1	Schriver, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Meekin, p.	1	2	0	4	0	Leever, p.	2	3	1	2	0
Totals	9	14	27	11	2	Totals	5	7	24	12	4

Boston ....0 0 2 3 1 0 2 1 *—9
Pittsburg ....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1—5

Three-base hits—Long, Tenney. Home run—Stahl. Stolen base—Beaumont. Double plays—Long-Lowe-Tenney; Dillon-Leever. First base on balls—By Leever, 1. Sacrifice hit—Duffy. Struck out—By Meekin, 5. Passed ball—Schriver. Time—1:42. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

St. Louis, 13; New York, 2.

New York, Sept. 19.—New York proved easy for St. Louis today. The home team tried out two new fielders, Fleming, late of Providence, doing fairly good work. Seymour was relieved by Doheny in the fourth inning. The game was called on account of darkness. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Blake, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Heidrick, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Burkett, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	3	4	0
Shreck, 1b.	1	3	11	1	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	3	10	0	0
Cross, 3b.	2	3	1	1	0	Woodruff, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	Fleming, cf.	0	0	1	2	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	0	4	0	Wrigley, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
O'Connor, c.	3	1	2	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	2	1	1
Sudhoff, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Seymour, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						Doheny, p.	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	13	15	24	12	0	Totals	2	8	24	15	3

St. Louis ....1 1 3 0 0 7 1 0—13
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Three-base hits—Blake, Cross. Two-base hit—Childs. Sacrifice hits—Blake, Shreck. Base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3; off Seymour, 3; off Doheny, 3. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1; by Doheny, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 9. Stolen bases—O'Connor, Van Haltren. Double plays—Childs-Wallace-Shreck; Davis-Doyle; O'Brien-Doyle [2]. Hit by pitched ball—O'Connor, Davis. Umpire—Manassau. Time—1:40. Attendance—250.

NEW LEAGUE LEADERS LEAVE.

Promoters Depart for Homes—National Magnates Make Light of Rivals.

All the new league promoters left Chicago yesterday and further developments of the organization are not likely to be made public until after the meeting in New York on Nov. 20. It is still a matter of speculation as to just how strong the rival association is likely to be. The National league magnates still profess to believe it will never take the field, but if their organization is not made in good faith it is difficult to see what object they have in view. The Western league, too, does not believe a rival team will be put in Milwaukee, but is not so certain about Detroit. It seems now as if the brunt of the struggle for players would fall upon the Western league, although that organization says it has no fear of the competition of the new association. President Hart still has nothing to say about the rival association. Reports from the different cities interested seem to show that the backing of the promoters is much stronger financially than was at first supposed. The Western league, on the showing made at first, washed its hands of the whole undertaking, but recent developments show that, so far as financial strength is concerned, the new league has something up its sleeve.

DENIAL BY ROGERS AND REACH.

Philadelphia Magnates Do Not Favor a League Hostile to Present One.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The following statement was made public today:

"Messrs. Reach and Rogers deny the statement in a dispatch from St. Louis, published in the morning papers, that they favor a new baseball league hostile to the National agreement, or that they had tendered the use of their grounds for any such purpose. They had opposed the twelve-club consolidation in 1891, maintaining that its consequent absorption of the old American association removed the partisanship that attracted many visitors to the different ball grounds. Eight years' experience has only confirmed Messrs. Reach and Rogers in their views then expressed, and they would gladly welcome the reconstruction of the American association, provided it can be done under existing baseball government.

"Upon the reorganization of the Athletic Baseball club, in 1893 or 1894, an option was given and exercised for several years, while the said club was a member of minor leagues, under National agreement, and certain options were given to be exercised in the event of reconstruction of the American association. We certainly understood these options to apply only in the event of amicable relations.

"We certainly will not admit that they have any application to a state of war against the National agreement. This statement would perhaps be unnecessary if not meant to remove the erroneous impression that might be implied by the above stated dispatch from St. Louis misquoting us in the manner above stated.

"A. J. REACH.
"JOHN I. ROGERS."

DISSENSIONS IN THE NEW LEAGUE.

Scanlon of Washington Complains of Hough's Action—McGraw's Position.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—That all is not harmony in the ranks of the Eastern organizers of the proposed new league was developed today in a conversation a "Tribune" representative had with M. B. Scanlon, the local representative, and reputed Vice President of the organization.

After saying that the Eastern end of the circuit would surely embrace Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, Mr. Scanlon added:

"I confess I am somewhat mystified by some of the published proceedings of the Chicago meeting, and the more I think of it the more I am convinced that Frank Hough, who was elected Secretary, was looking out as much for the Wagners' interests in locating a new association club in Philadelphia as he was for our new organization.

"Although I had considerable correspondence with him relative to forming the new body, Hough spent two days here recently and never came near me. They can claim all the credit for forming the new league, but John McGraw of Baltimore and myself were the originators."

Scanlon's reference to the Wagners is more than guesswork, for it has recently leaked out here that in case an association is formed to work in conjunction with the league the Wagners will transfer their present Washington team to Philadelphia and organize another team here.

Diligent inquiry among men who were once stockholders of the Washington club failed to discover one willing to put money into the new venture. It is said that Scanlon is depending on his old friend, John R. McLean, the Ohio Gubernatorial candidate, to act as the local club's backer.

BRADY INTERESTED IN NEW LEAGUE

Veteran Fight and Bicycle Race Promoter May Back New York Club.

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Billy Brady, the veteran prize-fight and bicycle race promoter, according to a statement attributed to M. B. Scanlon of Washington, is interested in the New York end of the new baseball league. Scanlon is backing the new Washington club and says Brady is to look after both the New York and Philadelphia clubs. Mr. Scanlon, in this same statement, says a meeting of the new organization may be held in Baltimore previous to the session in New York in November.

Pittsburg Signs New Player.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Pittsburg club tonight completed a deal whereby it secures the services of Second Baseman Smith of the Rochester club. He will join the club at once. Smith was once with the Louisville team.

Maul Signs with Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Louisville-Philadelphia baseball game today was stopped by rain in the third inning. Pitcher Al Maul, recently released by the Brooklyn club, has been engaged by Philadelphia for next season.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Mansfield	84	54	.608	Wheeling	59	77	.433
New Castle	84	54	.608	Youngst'n	61	78	.438
Toledo	82	58	.585	Dayton	56	86	.394
Ft. Wayne	81	54	.582	Springfield	50	89	.359

AT NEW CASTLE.

New Castle.....................0 5 1 0 0—6 6 1
Wheeling ....0 0 3 0 0—3 8 3

Batteries—Wadsworth and Graffius; Wells and Cote.

AT MANSFIELD—FIRST GAME.

Mansfield ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 2
Youngstown ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 1

Batteries—Irwin and Belt; Crowe and Lattimer.

SECOND GAME.

Mansfield ....0 0 0 1 2 0 *—3 8 1
Youngstown ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 0 0

Batteries—Smith and Wente; McFarland and Lattimer.

Hampton, 7; Milwaukee, 6.

Hampton, Ia., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The closing game for the season was played here today between Hampton and the Milwaukee Western league team, Hampton winning by a score of 7 to 6. Batteries, Hallett and Wilder for Hampton, Atherton and Wilson for Milwaukee.

"DUFFERS'" TOURNAMENT TODAY.

Glen View Competition Open to Chicago Newspaper Men.

Out at the Glen View Golf and Polo club today will be held the "duffers'" tournament, open to members of the Chicago press. Facile wielders of the pen, expert manipulators of the paste pot and scissors, poets, reporters, and artists to the number of seventy will essay to golf.

None of the players has ever navigated the links, and the majority have never handled a brassey or driver. A seat at the first teeing ground is likely to reward the holder with more fun than two boxes at a circus.

The pilgrimage round the course is set to begin at 10:30 o'clock, at which hour Charles Eugene Banks and W. H. Macbeth are slated to drive off. The other pairs will follow at intervals of five minutes. The morning has been set apart for morning paper men. Play for the afternoon contestants will begin at 2:15 o'clock.

Trains leave the Union Depot on the St. Paul road for Golf Station at 9:30 and 11:30 a. m., and 1:30 and 3:05 p. m.

University Secures Track Athletes.

Burroughs, the University of Chicago crack sprinter, and Dan Trude, the hurdler, returned to the university yesterday. Burroughs, owing to his term of athletics at the university having expired, may accept the invitation of one of the athletic clubs of the city and take a place on the track team. Trude will go into training soon for the winter season of athletics and will make an extra effort to make the relay team this year. Last year he was a substitute on the team when it went to Philadelphia for the University of Pennsylvania relay races and competed in the place of Fair, who was ill at the time. Smith, the University of Illinois high jumper, who came out for football practice yesterday, will make a big addition to the university track teams, for there has always been a want for a high jumper. Hopkins, the new football guard, is said to be an excellent man at the shot put and hammer throw. The incoming classes will have a large number of athletic men, who are coming from the various academic and high schools.

Northwestern Fall Field Day.

Northwestern will hold its first fall athletic meet on Oct. 7, the day the football team meets Armour Institute. Captain Sturgeon and Dr. Hollister will make an effort to have all of the old track men and as many of the new as possible don their track suits and try in the events. The meet will be a handicap affair and will be open to any member of the institution, city departments included.

Cincinnati Tennis Tourney.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 19.—The tennis tourney was characterized by brilliant and rapid plays. Results:

Women's singles—Miss Banks defeated Miss Doherty 7—5, 6—1; Miss McAteer defeated Miss Natalie Jordan 6—2, 6—1.

Women's doubles—Miss Atkinson and Miss McAteer defeated Miss Anna Harries and Miss Natalie Jordan 6—2, 6—1.

Men's singles—John Hammond defeated Starbuck Smith 7—5, 6—3; Stanley M. Ramsey defeated Truxton Emerson 6—4, 3—6, 6—1; William Hunt defeated Fred Fabel 6—2, 6—2; Ernest Diehl defeated Robert Neff 6—1, 9—7; Sutphin defeated Halsey 6—1, 6—1; Kellogg defeated Wagner 6—4, 6—1; Decamp defeated Fenley 6—0, 6—4; Gregory defeated Holterhoff 7—5, 6—4.

Miss Steever and Mr. Halsey defeated Miss Mardi Hunt and Stanley M. Ramsey, 6—8, 6—0, 6—4. Miss Banks and Mr. Hammond won from Miss Anne Harries and Roy Miller by default. Miss Parker and Mr. Poulson defeated Miss Champlin and Mr. Turner, 8—2, 6—2. Miss Closterman and Robert Mitchell defeated Miss Rawson and F. P. Garrison, 6—0, 6—2. Miss Doherty and Mr Holterhoff defeated Miss Hunt and Starbuck Smith, 8—6, 6—3.

Commercial Bowling League Schedule.

The Commercial Travelers' Bowling league met last night at Kinsley's, and adopted a schedule for the coming season. The league will be composed of eight clubs, as follows: The Brunswick-Balke-Collender company; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Publishers, Bankers, Armour & Co., Royals, Kinsley Rough Rollers, and Illinois Steel company. Their schedule begins with the game between the Bankers' and Brunswick-Balke-Collender clubs on Oct. 6, and runs until April 13 next year. All games will be rolled on Kinsley's alleys, and they will be played every Tuesday and Friday nights. Forty-two games in all will be played.

JUDGES BAR TWO HORSES.

BARRIER AND NOKOMO DECLARED OUTLAWS AT HARLEM.

For Racing at Tracks Which Do Not Obey the American Turf Congress Rules in Regard to the Size of Purses These Animals Are Refused by the Racetrack Officials—Talent Has Another Bad Day Picking Winners in the Mud.

The racing at Harlem yesterday was weird and full of incident, but bad to speculate upon, yet one good thing floundered across the wire in the lead, and offset the winnings of the bookmakers. The good thing was Hosi, who won the second event at a mile and a half.

The race was a strange one. Six were entered, but the judges ordered Barrier and Nokomo out of the race, leaving only four to face the starter, and these four were bad horses. Jack Bradley was the best, and was installed as favorite, while Hosi was held at 4 and better in some books. There was a rush to the stands, and the price on Hosi was hammered steadily back to 2, where it stopped. There was nothing to the race. Jack Bradley was beaten all the way, while Long Dandy and Hosi led by an eighth of a mile until the last half, when Long Dandy wearied and dropped back to give Pete Kitchen the place.

The action of the judges in forbidding Barrier and Nokomo was taken on the ground the horses have raced within fifty miles of a city of over 500,000 inhabitants for a purse, to which was added less than $400. Nokomo raced at Joliet, and Barrier at Woodstock, and, under the rule, the judges held them as outlaws. The owner of Nokomo claimed he received permission from Secretary Hopper of the Turf congress to race for one day.

The first race brought a field of twenty maiden 2-year-olds out, and the unwieldy crowd of youngsters raced hard for one of the largest purses given this year around Chicago. With entry money added the purse was $610, and Florinel II. won without much trouble. Florinel was well liked.

May Beach, the favorite, was out of it in the third race, and most of the crowd knew it, but could not select the winner from among the others. John Baker landed in front, winning handily from Verify and J. H. C. Half down the stretch it seemed as though Lord Fairfax, who was well played, had a big chance to win, but McJoynt could not bring him through.

Ida Ledford, a likely 2-year-old filly, was the favorite in the fourth race, and covered the mile and seventy yards over the frightful track in nice style, winning easily from Monongah.

Florizar had a glorious chance and raced well, but stumbled repeatedly in the mud, and Ransom seemed not strong enough to hold him up.

Sam Fullen, the favorite, had no trouble in winning the fifth, and Bonnivard, after a clever race, landed a handy second.

The best race of the day was the last, a selling event at a mile and a sixteenth. Rounding into the stretch for the finish of the journey there was a flying advance guard of six, and half down the stretch King's Highway reached even terms with Molo and Tappan, and from there to the wire it was a terrific battle between horses and jockeys. In the last few yards King's Highway poked his nose in front, and the bunch splashed past the judges' stand with Tappan second and Molo an inch in the rear, both reeling from the terrific effort.

Harlem Summaries Sept. 19.

Weather cloudy. Track heavy.

First race, 4½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	⅜	Str.	Fn.
7-1	Florinel II., 100 [Newcom]	1½	2½	1^{2}	1½
10-1	Antonietta, 97 [Bassinger]	4^{nk}	1^{2}	2^{2}	2^{3}
40-1	Kitty G., 107 [Hinkey]	10^{h}	3½	3^{4}	3½

Time, 1:00¼. Castine, Niverna, Microscope, Myrtle Gebaur, Scarlet Lily, La Corina, Sprung, Van Hoorebeke, Baird, Norie, Allera, Winnebejour, Cardemas, Jim Wheeler, Laura G. G., Flora Lee finished as named. Emma M. left at the post. Winner, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., by Fonso—La Belle II. Post 15 minutes. Start good considering the size of the field. Won hand ridden. Second and third were doing their best.

Second race, 1½ miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Hosi, 99 [Trotter]	2^{nk}	2^{8}	1^{nk}	1^{2}	1^{8}
4-1	P. Kitchen, 103 [Wilson]	1½	3^{10}	3^{2}	3^{20}	2^{8}
9-1	Long Dandy, 92 [Dugan]	4	1^{nk}	2^{20}	2^{12}	3^{8}

Time, 2:57½. Jack Bradley also ran. Winner, M. Fries & Co.'s ch. g., by Pirate of Penzance—Mary Winnefred. Start good. Won easily. Second and third were driving.

Third race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5-1	John Baker, 102 [Rose]	7½	7^{4}	4½	2½	1^{nk}
11-5	Verify, 99 [Vititoe]	6^{h}	6^{nk}	7^{h}	1^{nk}	2½
25-1	J. H. C., 102 [J. Carter]	8½	8^{4}	6½	6^{2}	3½

Time, 1:21. Moroni, Lord Fairfax, Hop Scotch, Dejure, The Chemist, May Beach finished as named. Winner, J. D. McMillan's ch. h., by Sequin—Lulu Baker. Good start. Won cleverly. Second, third, and fourth were under keen pressure.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, all ages:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-2	Ida Ledford, 82 [Dominick]	5	1^{h}	1^{h}	1^{2}	1½
5-1	Monongah, 100 [Patter'n]	1^{h}	3^{2}	3½	3^{2}	2^{2}
6-1	Florizar, 80 [Ransom]	4^{h}	2^{2}	2^{2}	2½	3^{10}

Time, 1:58½. Dutch Bard, Gadsden finished as named. Winner, Bronnan & Moore's b. f., by Top Gallant—Miss Courtney. Good start. Won easily. It was a drive for the place.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
4-5	Sam Fullen, 101 [T.Burns]	2^{nk}	1½	1^{5}	1^{5}	1^{6}
12-1	Bonnivard, 100 [Vititoe]	3^{h}	3^{2}	2½	2^{2}	2^{6}
5-1	Decoy, 95 [J. Brown]	1^{h}	4^{nk}	4^{2}	3½	3^{2}

Time, 1:22¼. Tommy O'Brien, El Caney, Highland Lad, Allie Hatcher, B. Lawrence finished as named. Winner, R. Tucker's b. c., by Cavalier—Lena Olivia. Good start. Won under a double pull. The others were doing their best.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
10-1	K'g's Highway, 104 [M'll]	6^{nk}	7^{3}	4½	3^{3}	1^{h}
20-1	Tappan, 104 [M. Weber]	5½	3^{nk}	1½	2½	2^{n}
13-5	Molo, 113 [Overton]	2^{h}	2½	2½	1^{2}	3^{4}

Time, 1:58½. Jackanapes, Wordsworth, Elidad, Albertvale, Jennie F., Catastrophe, Pitfall, Rollins finished as named. Winner, Mrs. R. Bradley's b. g., by Meddler—Little Lady II. Start good. The first three were driving to the limit. King's Highway is an inconsistent horse.

Today's Harlem Entries.

First race, ⅞ mile, 2-year-olds—Tommy O'Brien, 108 pounds; Sir Fitzhugh, 108; Contessa, 105; Caloocan, 105; Chickamauga, 103; Rosa Diah, 100.

Second race, 1½ miles, selling—Pacemaker, 106 pounds; King Bermuda, 101; Chauncey Fisher, 101; Mary Kinsella, 101; Jackanapes, 101; Pinkey Potter, 101; Monongah, 96.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Braw Lad, 107 pounds; H. S. Tobacco, 107; Moroni, 106; Tulla Fonso, 103; Georgie, 102; J. H. C., 102; Canova, 102; Truxillo, 102; Joe Mancini, 102; Fred Barr, 102; Harry Thoburn, 101; Glenmoyne, 99; Mocorito, 99; La Princess, 99; Damocles, 99; Teutons, 96; Antiquary, 96; Lady Osborne, 93; Brown Vail, 93.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Wilson, 115 pounds; John Baker, 115; Elidad, 107; Skink, 100; Clara Meader, 98; Martha Fox, 98; Jack Martin, 97; Shotbelt, 87; Miss Dooley, 87.

Fifth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds—Diser, 102 pounds; Sam Lazarus, Esq., 98; Sea Lion, 98; Annowan, 98; Sir Garnet, b. c., by Jim Gore—Nourmahal, 98; Hop Scotch, 98; Overami, 95.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling—Fuller, 109 pounds; The Rush, 104; Lomond, 104; Hood's Brigade, 104; Brownie Anderson, 103; Zaza, 103; Phallas, 102; Ed Wagner, 102; Glissando, 102; Ocorno, 102; David Harum, 101; Orietta, 101; Clara Wooley, 101; Nettie Regent, 101; Yousonde, 99; Miss Fee, 99; Azua, 99; Farrie, 99; Nina B. L., 99; Dr. Tarr, 99; Tildee, 99.

BEN EDER WINS THE HANDICAP.

Has Walkover in King's Highway Hurdle Event.

New York, Sept. 19.—Two stakes were on the card at Gravesend today, the King's Highway Hurdle Handicap and the Sea Breeze. Only three horses accepted the conditions in each. The hurdle race degenerated into a farce. Ben Eder was at prohibitive odds, and had a practical walkover, as he won by about half a mile. Merlin refused at every jump and bolted twice, but managed to get over them all at last and finished second, as Life Guard, the only other starter, fell at the hurdle in front of the grandstand. Toluca was an odds-on favorite for the Sea Breeze Stakes, with Alpen second choice. Alpen took the track at the fall of the flag and was never headed, winning eased up by two lengths from Hurricane.

Brooklyn Summaries, Sept. 19.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 1¾ miles, the King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, $800 added, over 7 hurdles:

Bet.	Horse, wt., jockey.	St.	4	5	6	Str.	Fn.
1-5	Ben Eder, 169 [Fin'n]	2	1½	1^{2}	1^{6}	1^{6}	1^{2}
10-1	Merlin, 132 [Burgess]	3	2^{4}	2	2	2	2
5-1	L. Guard, 132 [Veitch]	1	Fell.				

Time, 3:53. Winner, J. W. Colt's b. h., by Fonso—Workmate. Start good. Won all alone. Life Guard fell at the fourth jump.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Clonsilla, 106 [Maher]	4	2^{1}	2^{3}	1^{h}	1½
3-1	Jefferson, 98 [Brien]	6	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{1}	2½
3-1	Dan Rice, 106 [O'Leary]	2	4^{h}	3½	3^{2}	3^{3}

Time, 1:49. Piccola, Estaca, Bettie Gray, Blueaway, Mariti, Forget Not, Deyo finished as named. Winner, Goughacres Stable's ch. f., by Enthusiast—Maid of Athens. Post 10 minutes. Start fair. Won handily.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, $700 added, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-5	Rockton, 110 [Spencer]	1	1^{1}	1½	1^{1}	1½
7-2	Hammock, 110 [Maher]	4	3½	3^{1}	3^{2}	2½
4-1	Kilmarnock, 117 [Odom]	6	5	4^{1}	2^{h}	3½

Time, 1:07 4-5. Standing, All Gold, Goldone, Post Haste, Ross Clark, Big Gun, Mac Flecknoe, Pincher finished as named. Winner, S. Sanford & Son's b. c., by Meddler—Brown Princess. Start good. Won easily.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds, the Sea Breeze Stakes, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
11-5	Alpen, 101 [Wilson]	2	1^{2}	1^{2}	1^{2}	1^{2}
5-1	Hurricane, 101 [Dupee]	1	2½	2^{1}	2^{1}	2^{6}
7-10	Toluca, 103 [Clawson]	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 1:49 2-5. Winner, Deimel & Farrell's ch. c., by Sir Dixon—Alpena. Start fair. Won easily. Alpena showed superior speed and won as he pleased.

Fifth race, about ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
12-1	Motley, 102 [Boland]	7	7	7	1½	1^{2}
5-1	Reynolds, 110 [Bullman]	4	1½	1^{2}	2½	2^{h}
7-2	Herbert, 102 [Maher]	3	8	6	5	3^{4}

Time, 1:11 2-5. McMeekin, King Bramble, Montanic, Boundlee, Benalder, Rochester, Maidstone, Peaceful finished as named. Winner, W. Lakeland's gr. f., by Montana—Ella Gregg. Start poor. Won handily.

Sixth race, about ¾ mile, all ages, mares:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Mal, 114 [Clawson]	5	3^{h}	3½	3½	1½
5-2	Mofadour, 114 [Maher]	3	4^{2}	4^{1}	4^{1}	2^{6}
7-2	Lambent, 120 [O'Leary]	1	1^{h}	1^{h}	1½	3^{2}

Time, 1:11 1-5. Lady Lindsay, Dogiida finished as named. Winner, S. Sanford & Son's b. f., by Meddler—Springtide. Start fair. Won driving.

Today's Brooklyn Entries.

First race, about ¾ mile, all ages, Heavy Weight Handicap—Bendoran, 140 pounds; Peep o' Day, 128; Maximo Gomez, 116; Jinks, 110; Ben Hadad, 108; Miss Marion, 108; J. A. Grey, 107; Matanzo, 106; Gulden, 102; Blarneystone, 100; Sir Christopher, 95.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds, selling—Veracious, 115 pounds; Golden Link, 110; Rare Perfume, 106; Leo Planter, 104; General Mart Gary, 104; Cathedral, 104; Asthore, 101; Chappaque, 100; Diminutive, 98; Lady Meddlesome, 98; Klondike Queen, 98.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-old fillies, the Willow stakes, $1,000 added—Prejudice, 119; Runaway Girl, 114; Oneck Queen, 107; Lady of the Vale, 107; Star Chime, 107; Orthia, 107; Jugglery, 99; Iroquois Belle, 99; Eileen Daly, 99.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, handicap—The Bachelor, 126 pounds; Semper Ego, 118; Latson, 113; Laverock, 112; Star of Bethlehem, 110; Spurs, 95.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Erwin, 112 pounds; Goldone, 107; Kitchener, 107; Mynheer, 107; Shoreham, 107; Lingerie, 107; Boundless, 105; Oread, 104; Belle of Orleans, 104; Dunblane, 103; Bold Knight, 102; Ceylon, 101; Matt Simpson, b. c., by Himyar—Chalice, 97; Fluke, 94.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, all ages, maidens—Desperado, 110 pounds; James, 110; Bangor, 110; Royal Sterling, 110; Pins, 107; Stain, 107; Troll, 107; Locochee, 107; Gar Avon, 107; George La Bar, 107; Jonah, 107; General Shafter, 107.

Sloan Rides Two Winners.

London, Sept. 19.—In the race for the Avon Selling Nursery Plate today Doleful, ridden by Tod Sloan, finished first. Lady Hugo was second, and the Sunbeam Colt third. Twelve horses ran. The betting was 4 to 1 against Doleful. Birpham, ridden by Sloan, finished second for the Hindlip Plate. Squire Jack was the winner of this race, and White Frost finished third in a field of eight. The betting was at even money on Birpham. The Estes Selling Plate was won by Fair Penitent, with Sloan up. Mohegan was second, and Bayonne third. Ten horses ran. The betting was 2 to 1 against Fair Penitent. "Skeets" Martin, another American, won the Leeds Handicap at the Pontefrach autumn meeting, on Hoylake. Miss Primrose was second, and Zoar was third in a field of six. A maiden plate was won by R. W. B. Jardine's 3-year-old chestnut colt, Menteith. Lord William Beresford's Violence, ridden by Sloan, was second. Four horses ran one mile. The betting was 13 to 8 on Violence. Martin won the West Riding Autumn Handicap on Palmira. Sweetie was second, and Gallia third. Six horses ran a mile and a half.

Results at Readville.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Several good things failed to come off at Readville today, when the New England breeders' meeting continued. The card of four events, one of them the 2.30 pace left unfinished last night, brought a larger patronage and there were some lively finishes after the remnant from Monday had been disposed of. Allenka ended this quickly and rounded out his maiden victory for Allen Farm with a new record of 2:13¼. Summaries:

2:30 class, pacing, purse $600:
Allenka, b. g., by Kremlin—Katinka, by Bay State [Young]..........2 1 1 1
Roscoe C., b. g. [McDonald]..........1 6 8 7
Time—2:17¾; 2:14¼; 2:18; 2:13¼.
Hal Almont, Gurgles Boy, San Telmo, Ituna, Gall, Bud Stout, Ralph R. started.

2:23 class, trotting, purse $600:
Seddie L., b. m., by Welton—Princess Eloise, by Mambrino King [Paige]....2 1 1 1
Hope, blk. m., by Elyria [Dore]..........1 3 2 4
Time—2:18½; 2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:20.
Assurance and Refero started.

2:12 class, trotting, purse $600:
Georgianna, br. m., by Messenger Wilkes—Anderson, mare by Kentucky Prince [Noble]..........9 1 1 1
Success, g. g., by Sherman [Rathbun]...1 3 5 8
Time—2:12½; 2:12¼; 2:12½; 2:14¼.
Nigger Jack, Timbrel, Queechy, Queen Alfred, Silver Plate, Ed Locke, Paddy D. started.

2:14 class, pacing, purse $600:
Fred W., ch. g., by Red Wilkes Jr., dam by Strathmore [Wall]..........1 1 1
Mazie Sidney, b. m. [Drinkwater]..........4 2 2
Time—2:16; 2:14¼; 2:13.
Uncle Tom and Little Girl started.

Results at Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—There was nothing of special interest in the opening day's races here, except the fast time made in the 2-year-old class trotting by Fereno, owned by the Walnut Hall Farm, Lexington, Ky. Fereno won in straight heats, but was forced to trot the second mile in 2:20½ by Major Delmar, owned by the Suburban Farm, Glenns Falls, N. Y. The official time of Major Delmar as second horse was 2:21. Summaries:

2:20 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Dainty Daffo, blk. m., by Wilton—Lummie Lee, by Bourbon Wilkes [Baldwin]......1 1 1
Liege, b. g. [Ladd]..........3 2 2
Time—2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:15¾.
Alice Carr, Hillwood, and Vaneer started.

2-year-old trot, purse $1,000:
Fereno, br. f., by Moco—Hettie Case, by Simmons [Binyon]..........1 1
Major Delmar, b. c. [Baldwin]..........2 2
Time—2:23¼; 2:20½.
Frank Kenny and Robert A. started.

3-year-old and under pace, purse $1,000:
Riley B., blk. c., by Happy Riley—Belle, by John Harris [Erwin]..........1 1 1
Twinkle, b. m. [Stiles]..........2 2 2
Time—2:13¾; 2:17; 2:18.
Van Deventer, Little Hugh, and Boralight started.

TURF CONGRESS MEETS TODAY.

Western Racetrack Officials Come for Their Annual Session.

The American Turf Congress will convene today at noon at the Wellington Hotel, but will adjourn, after hearing reports of committees, to go to the races at Harlem. The regular business session of the congress will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening. The officers for the year will then be elected. Delegates who arrived yesterday are reticent in regard to new business which will be brought before the Congress. The prospect is that the representatives of the Southern tracks will request that Chicago racing dates be cut down and that racing here be not allowed to open until late in May. It is almost as certain that the proposition favored by the Southerners will be refused.

Delegates who are expected to be present and the racing associations they represent are:

W. F. Schulte, New Louisville Jockey club, Louisville, Ky.; Ed Applegate, Latonia Jockey club, Covington, Ky.; Joseph A. Murphy and Robert Aull, St. Louis Jockey club, St. Louis; S. R. Montgomery, New Memphis Jockey club, Memphis; C. S. Bush, New Louisiana Jockey club, New Orleans, and Queen City Jockey club, Newport, Ky.; James Howard, Washington Park Jockey club, Chicago; Martin Nathanson, Harlem Jockey club, Chicago; J. H. Rees, Pacific Coast Jockey club, San Francisco; Clint Riley, Chicago Racing association (Hawthorne), Chicago.

Other associations that are members of the congress and who will probably be represented by officials or proxy are the Kentucky association, Lexington, Ky.; Tennessee Breeders' association, Nashville; Arkansas Jockey club, Little Rock; Cincinnati Live Stock and Driving Park company, Cincinnati; and Highland Park club, Detroit.

Corrigan Sells His Kentucky Interests.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The entire list of thoroughbred horses owned by Edward Corrigan in Kentucky were shipped tonight to California via Chicago. This shipment closes out Corrigan's breeding interests in this State, he having recently sold Riley and a lot of his valuable brood mares to Applegate and McMeekin. Henry Miller left here this morning in charge of a carload of valuable thoroughbred yearlings going to E. D. Morgan, William Lakeland, and Arthur White of New York. All save those going to Mr. White were bred at Dr. E. M. Norwood's farm.

SHAMROCK TAKES ANOTHER SPIN.

Challenger Does Good Work, but Nothing Remarkable.

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Shamrock sailed a twenty-five mile triangular course today, ten miles due south from Scotland light, then to Sandy Hook light, which was about ten and a half knots a little east of north, and back to Scotland light, four and one-eighth miles.

Its performance was good without being particularly remarkable. Only once during the long reach back to Sandy Hook light did it look like an America Cup winner. That was when the wind was at its best, ten or eleven knots an hour, and enabled the green racer to make the distance in to Sandy Hook lightship in one hour, two minutes, and forty seconds.

Its first leg of ten knots took it one hour, thirty-eight minutes, and forty seconds, and it covered the distance between the lightships in twenty minutes and forty-seven seconds.

It crossed the starting line twenty-six seconds after Erin gave it the signal at 11:40, and finished the course at 2:44:15, three hours, four and one-quarter minutes for the twenty-five and five-eighths miles.

Only on the first leg of the triangle did it change its course. Six minutes after it started on the starboard tack the wind shifted to the westward. It altered its course accordingly. It sailed along for half an hour and then had to change its course again. Four minutes later it rounded the stakeboat and started for the Sandy Hook light.

Shamrock showed two new sails today. One of them is a clubtopsail bigger than any that ever fluttered above American waters. There were fourteen widths of canvas above the end of Shamrock's gaff, and the seams of Erin's cloths are eighteen inches apart, so the clubtopsail extended twenty-one feet beyond the end of the gaff, and that gaff is sixty-seven feet long. This is the fourth clubtopsail Shamrock has tried.

The other new sail is a reaching jibtopsail, a triangle much fuller than a working jibtopsail, but nothing like as flamboyant as the balloon jib. Columbia has one of these—they are a Yankee invention—but Shamrock's is of union silk, and when the wind swells it full it is smooth and softly curved. It donned this just after it jibed around the lightship and started for home.

The run from the Lawrence to the lightship was done with the big balloon jib and balloon staysail. The wind was blowing finely and the yacht danced over the water.

Shamrock's crew to a man was bunched on its weather quarter to keep its nose out of the sea. It was all the trimming it needed. At the highest point of its speed Shamrock reached a knot in five minutes by the log of the newspaper tug that followed in its wake. When they were taking in the big jibtopsail about 2:05 it got away a bit and stopped in the water. Shamrock's crew usually shows smarter work than this, even when they are trying to make time.

At 2:21 Shamrock rounded Sandy Hook light and started on the last short leg of the triangle. It finished at 2:44:15, and was towed by the Lawrence back to the Horseshoe. It will have another trial tomorrow.

COLUMBIA STRETCHES ITS SAILS.

New and Old Defender Practice Maneuvering Off Providence.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Defender and Columbia are again in the harbor, after an interesting set-to this afternoon off Newport and down the bay.

Early this morning Columbia went out on another sail-stretching trip. Shortly before 8 o'clock its new mainsail was raised, new topsail set, and headsails set up in stops. Then it was boarded by Messrs. Iselin, Leeds, and Kane, and a few minutes after 9 o'clock tripped anchor and started out of the harbor. When a short distance out its headsails were broken out and it made fast time toward Newport in a fairly strong breeze. The new sails appear to draw well, catching every breath of air and getting all the speed possible out of it.

Defender joined it an hour after leaving Bristol, and the two champions had a lively brush. They came up the bay about noon. Later they went down below Hog Island and had another trial, chiefly in fine maneuvering, then returned to the harbor, Defender leading the way. Tomorrow the last touches will be put on the new mainsail.

Comes from Norway to Marry.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19.—Jennie Krohm traveled 4,000 miles to marry Captain Gerhard Boe of the Norwegian steamship Yumuri, now in this port. She came from Bergen, Norway, alone.

PRAISE FOR STAGG'S MEN.

MANAGER BAIRD OF MICHIGAN WATCHES CHICAGO PRACTICE.

Thinks the Maroons Have an Unusually Promising Lot of Material—Picks Wisconsin as the Western Champions This Year—Ann Arbor Must Develop a New Team—Game with the Badgers to Be Played as Scheduled—Contest with Englewood Today.

Among the many spectators who watched the football practice of the University of Chicago candidates yesterday, one of the most interested was Charles Baird, graduate manager of the University of Michigan. When asked his opinion of the squad which Stagg was drilling on the field, he said:

"Chicago starts out the same as usual, earlier than the rest of the schools, and Stagg has at present a great bunch of candidates. I am surprised at the playing so early in the season and I find that they are playing unusually hard during the practice games. The quality of the men which Stagg has to deal with looks to me to be good and I think that he has a great many men who will be valuable before the end of the season."

Mr. Baird also watched the kicking and said he thought Kennedy was doing good work. He asked regarding many of the players, and once when the two teams which were struggling through the practice game came near to where he was standing, he said the men seemed larger than they did from the center of the field.

Michigan Will Start Slowly.

Michigan, according to Manager Baird, will start out slowly and will be forced to make an entirely new team. "There are only two or three of the old men coming back," he said, "and although the team never does look well to begin with we always have a lot of men come up during the season that we can develop. Coach Ferbert will do all the work, and of course the graduate coaches who make trips to Ann Arbor every fall to help us will do the rest. So far there is no football work of any account being done, and the team will not begin to do work until school opens."

When asked what he thought the football situation would be in the West he said: "There is a decided increase of interest, and football will be a big thing this year. All the Western teams start out nearly equal in strength except Wisconsin, which will have the finest football team ever turned out of a Western university. They have loads of men out for the team, and King will be able to make the crack eleven of the West this year."

Regarding the present difficulty over the situation of the Wisconsin-Michigan football game on Thanksgiving day, he said: "The game will undoubtedly be played in Chicago. We have the contract for the Jackson Field, which was made early in the spring."

From Mr. Baird's remarks it seems reasonably sure the game will be played on the Sixty-third street grounds, and he mentioned that while Milwaukee offered great inducements, it would necessitate excursions from Chicago which would carry the alumni, but he believed it would hardly pay to run them unless a low rate could be secured.

Pullman Offers a Field.

The Pullman Athletic association has offered its field for the Michigan-Wisconsin game, and has facilities for taking care of a large crowd. The grounds are fifteen acres in extent and have a large seating capacity which can easily be enlarged.

Coach Stagg has arranged to give his football candidates another practice game today, and at 3:30 they will try conclusions with the Englewood High School eleven. The candidates and the high school boys have met once this season, in which game the maroons won by the low score of 2 to 0, scoring a safety, but today there is probably a different score in store for the Englewood men.

The squad has been strengthened by the addition of new players, and it will be a much different team than the one which played two weeks ago. The line will be stronger, the backs faster, and in the team playing there will be a marked change.

Those who have ever witnessed the practice on Marshall Field would have been surprised at the work which the candidates went through yesterday. At five minutes past 3 o'clock a bunch of players came out and until 4 o'clock there was a steady stream of maroon-clothed men coming in through the gate, until Stagg had enough men to make a couple of good teams. As fast as they lined up Stagg put them through various tactics. Some kicked and tried punting, while others were given dodging lessons and halfback running, which the coach varied with tackling. This work was kept up until after 6 o'clock, in which three hours every one of the candidates had gone through every branch of the work which is to fit him for the contests this fall.

Elevens Seem Heavier.

The elevens when they lined up last night looked bigger than before, and in the teams two new men appeared. Austrian, who has been playing on the varsity squads for three years, came out for the first time and was put in at center. He weighs in the neighborhood of 200. Smith, the Illinois high jumper, was out also. Lord, an Eastern player who has had plenty of football work on the Hill School Academy team at Pottsville, N. Y., was out, and seems to be one of the most promising men Stagg has in his half back squad. His tackling in the practice yesterday was of a kind that one rarely sees in the West, and he throws himself well. In running with the ball in the tackling practice he eluded several of the best men on the varsity. He weighs 160, but is well built and may make a good half.

In the practice between the two elevens some of the best work of the year was accomplished. Henry was the only one to score for either side, securing a place kick for his side. The game was a hard one, and for over an hour Stagg played his men up and down the field. Hamill, who usually plays end, was tried at half back, but it is not thought he will be kept there. If he goes back to end Stagg will have Hamill, Schmahl, Rich and Slack as the candidates, all of whom are playing the best kind of football.

There seems to be an unusually big supply of halves and ends, and but few linemen. Jahn was tried at tackle and used up several of the candidates in the practice. Kennedy's punting against the high wind was good. He is rapidly learning the trick of getting the ball high in the air in order to let the end get down the field after the man catching the ball.

Lineup for Today's Game.

Stagg's team for today's game will be made up of the best men in the squad. Slaker has gone home, but will be back later in the week. Layton has given up football work, and Ewing, not being satisfied with his work as a punter, became discouraged and has given up football, and says he will not try for the team for a few years yet. The teams will play as follows:

Chicago.	Position.	Englewood.
Schmahl, Rich	Left end	Rose
Jahn	Left tackle	Lewis
Hopkins, Rae	Left guard	Maxwell
Austrian, Webb	Center	Spiedel
Cook, Irwin	Right guard	Webster
Webb, Manel	Right tackle	Indermille
Stack	Right end	Kennedy
Kennedy, Holste	Quarter	Stough
Lewis, Sheldon	Left half	Graver
Horton, Eldridge	Right half	Carr
Feel, Strauss	Full back	Wishart

CAPTAIN HUNTER FAILS TO APPEAR.

Northwestern Football Candidates Are Without a Leader.

Northwestern football men are wondering where Captain Hunter is, and when he will come to Evanston to take charge of his team. He has been several times of late at his home in Rockford, and each time has said his return to Evanston was simply a matter of a few days. These have long since passed, but Hunter is still at Rockford. It was said on the campus yesterday he was home nursing a lame foot, but this could not be sustained.

Yesterday the small squad that went out to practice was given a few minutes of real football. Machesney was put in at quarter, with Smiley at full, and West and Johnson as halves. It was the first appearance of Johnson on Sheppard Field this year, and he gave a life to the men that has not been seen before. The little half back was full of ginger, and bucked well. This is about the only style of play Hollister is giving the men, and he keeps them at it. Johnson has gained weight this summer, and is in fine shape for his work.

Ed Dietz was also out in a suit, and played guard. He has just recovered from an attack of sickness, and is not as strong as he will be before the season is far advanced, but is in fair condition. C. Breedin, a player from the Charleston (Ill.) High School, was also out for the first time. He is husky and willing, and should make a good line man. His weight is 165 pounds. Bonnell, from the Salt Lake City High School, is also showing up well. He is quick and sure, and yesterday was given a trial behind the line, where he did good work.

A game with the Evanston High School was planned for today, but the school boys are in no shape to play, and are too light to make even a fair showing against the heavy set of men Hollister is drilling. Little, last year's center, watched the play yesterday, but refused to take part. He consented, however, to don his suit and play with the scrubs, and will probably do so in a few days. Trefz will come today, and it is expected that some of the men from the dental school will also appear.

FIRST PRACTICE OF THE TIGERS.

Captain Edwards Gives the Princeton Candidates Light Work.

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Tigers took their first practice of the season on the gridiron this afternoon. Last night Captain Edwards issued a call for all students of the university and theological seminary of football ability or experience to report for practice today on Osborne Field. Forty candidates responded, and it is expected that several more will be dressed for play tomorrow. All the veterans with the exception of Half Back Beardsley, who has not put in an appearance as yet, were on the ground.

Among the candidates were twenty new men. These players Captain Edwards took in hand and initiated into the preliminary of the football tactics used by the Tigers. There is a noticeable lack of heavy material in the incoming class, but Captain Edwards says he has no apprehension but that the two vacant positions in the line will be filled acceptably.

Practice consisted of light work only, but special attention was given to the catching of punts. Fred Smith, quarter back on the '98 team, arrived today and immediately assumed charge of the coaching department. When seen after the practice he announced himself as well pleased with the material. Since practice the names of the following men have been posted who will compose the varsity team at present: Poe, right end; Hillebrand, right tackle; Edwards, right guard; Booth, center; Mills, left guard; Pell, left tackle; Palmer, left end; Reiter, right half back; Kafer, left half back; Wheeler, full back.

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We're taking Overcoat scalps today. Are you awake? Your choice, $15.

Several hundred Fall Overcoats, Winter Overcoats, and Heavy Ulsters. Their only crime is, they're a year old.

Fall Weights: Fine Oxfords, herringbone cheviots, coverts; many full silk lined; been $20, $22, $25, $30, $35.

Winter Weights: Fine Elysian beavers, black and blue kerseys, Montagnacs, etc.; been $22, $25, $28, etc., up to $45. Some full satin lined; many with satin shoulders.

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Sizes 34 to 46; good assortment 42 and upward.

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M'COY WHIPS O'DONNELL.

KNOCKS OUT HARVARD BOXING PROFESSOR IN SIXTH ROUND.

Middleweight Beats the Big Man Before a Great Crowd at Broadway Athletic Club—Has the Australian in Trouble from the Start and Punishes Him Severely—Issues a Challenge to Robert Fitzsimmons After the Fight Is Over.

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—"Kid" McCoy had a regular picnic party tonight at the Broadway Athletic club. He administered a soothing potion to Steve O'Donnell, the Australian, in convincing fashion in the sixth round. The vanquished man was hopelessly outclassed. His brawn succumbed to McCoy's skill.

The winner showed up just as clever as ever, and simply fooled with O'Donnell as a cat with a mouse. He landed on his opponent when and where he pleased. His marvelous foot work kept him a safe distance away from O'Donnell's wild rushes and various lunges. He could have touched the button earlier in the fray had he not been taught caution not long ago. As it was he just held aloof, stepping in and out, and careful all the while to avoid the chance blow thrown over unexpectedly, which might cause a repetition of his Chicago encounter with McCormack.

The crowd present was one of the largest ever gathered at the Broadway club. Not far from 6,000 persons occupied seats.

There was little betting on the result, the offers of 10 to 1 on McCoy finding few takers.

In McCoy's corner were William McPartland, "Doc" Payne, and Joe Falvey. O'Donnell's seconds were Beach Ruble, S. Bennett, and Jim Lane. John White was referee. When they shook hands before the bout O'Donnell looked the heavier. McCoy started hostilities with a left on the nose. O'Donnell came in with both hands, but McCoy was underneath. He woke the Australian with two lefts on the head that set the crowd howling. McCoy was not touched during the opening round, while he just played with his adversary.

After feinting a moment, McCoy slipped over a light left in the opening of the second. O'Donnell led with a left, leaving his face unguarded. Like a flash a left hook stung his ear. Another left on the nose brought forth the crimson. McCoy smiled tauntingly as he backed O'Donnell from corner to corner, dancing away from his opponent's leads.

McCoy at Work in Earnest.

O'Donnell reached his right to the ear in the third. McCoy closed in with a left full arm swing on the head. O'Donnell kept away, McCoy after him like a panther.

Four times in the fourth O'Donnell caught McCoy's head with rights that McCoy shook off. Before the gong clanged McCoy rushed his man to the ropes and played tattoo on his stomach.

McCoy started proceedings at the opening of the sixth. He swung his right to the jaw. O'Donnell began to hug. A right and left in the stomach forced him to break. McCoy rushed O'Donnell to the ropes. A left swing at the proper point almost sent the Australian off his feet. McCoy smashed him right and left. O'Donnell could not stave off a blow. Weakly he tottered, trying to land a single blow. It was no use. McCoy punched him all the way to the floor. Both hands pounded his head all the while.

He was up again, but another volley, both fists reaching simultaneously, sent him down the second time. He tried to get up, but rolled over a defeated man.

McCoy Challenges Fitzsimmons.

McCoy after the fight reiterated his challenge to Fitzsimmons for a fight for the middleweight championship, and said he would post a forfeit of $1,000 tomorrow for a fight at the limit, 158 pounds. If Fitzsimmons did not accept the challenge within thirty days the "Kid" said he would claim the title and rake down his forfeit.

Before the main bout of the evening Billy Needham, formerly of St. Paul, and Jim McKeever of Philadelphia sparred ten rounds as a curtain-raiser.

Then McCoy and O'Donnell were introduced as the principals of a twenty-round fight.

Fight by Rounds.

The fight by rounds:

First round—O'Donnell tried two lefts for the body, but failed to land. McCoy sent two lefts to the face, and landed a light left swing to the jaw. Then he sent a similar blow to the chin without getting anything back from the big fellow. O'Donnell was entirely on the defensive, and McCoy amused the crowd by giving O'Donnell three back-hand slaps on the face with his left, and put it twice on the nose lightly before the bell.

Second round—McCoy led a light left for the face and then tried a right swing, which O'Donnell blocked. After more sparring McCoy feinted with his left and threw his right over, but only landed on the big fellow's shoulder. O'Donnell, with his advantage of reach and height, was unable to land on the "Kid," who brought the blood from O'Donnell's nose with a smart left rap.

Third round—The "Kid" opened with a light left to the neck, and tried for the body, but was short. They exchanged light lefts on the head, and then McCoy shot his right to the body. He followed quickly with a hard left swing on the jaw, and O'Donnell staggered to the ropes. O'Donnell seemed utterly at a loss what to do, and McCoy kept jabbing him with lefts on the face and neck until the gong interfered.

McCoy Always the Aggressor.

Fourth round—As usual, McCoy was on the aggressive and sent the left to the face. Then he sent it to the body and failed with his right for the wind. Left and right to the wind were McCoy's next contributions, after which O'Donnell landed a light on the "Kid's" ear and a right tap on the forehead. McCoy swung his left to the jaw and jabbed another straight to the mouth. O'Donnell put a couple of light lefts to the face, but McCoy drove him to the ropes with a left swing on the jaw and drove both hands to the body in rapid succession, and O'Donnell staggered to his corner.

Fifth round—McCoy landed a left on the jaw, and then sent left and right to the body. Two left swings from the "Kid" on the jaw brought two rights from O'Donnell, which touched up McCoy's wind. The "Kid" then forced matters, sending left and right swings to the jaw, and put O'Donnell on the ropes, where he clinched. The "Kid" in the breakaway swung his left to the jaw lightly. They came to the center of the ring only to be separated by the gong.

Sixth round—McCoy opened with left and right swings to the jaw. Then he staggered O'Donnell to the ropes with a left on the jaw. Two left jabs to the body made O'Donnell stagger. He came to the center and the "Kid" sent him reeling and kept slamming him around the ring with lefts and rights. O'Donnell went down from a left swing and took the limit to get up. McCoy rushed at him as soon as he arose, and landed on him at will. Jabs in the stomach brought O'Donnell down to McCoy's height, and then the "Kid" sailed in with lefts and rights on the jaw. O'Donnell was bleeding profusely from the nose and mouth and was groggy. McCoy finally put him down with a left swing on the jaw, and O'Donnell was counted out. Time of round, two minutes forty-eight seconds.

Fights at Griddle Club.

In a ropeless ring, on a slippery floor at the Griddle club Frank Carroll last night defeated George Washington in a six-round bout. Washington put up a game contest and, although knocked down in the fifth round with a right swing on the head, and weak at the finish, fought gamely through the sixth round. Jimmy Barry, the referee, gave Carroll the decision. Frank Childs and Ed Morris boxed three friendly rounds as a preliminary.

Sharkey-Jeffries Fight Postponed.

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The heavyweight championship battle between Tom Sharkey and Jim Jeffries will take place on Oct. 27 instead of Oct. 23. This was decided at a meeting held today between William A. Brady and Tom O'Rourke.

Elliott Wins Shooting Match.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19.—J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City, champion wing shot, today defeated H. E. Duckwalter of Royersford, Pa., by four birds in a match at 100 live birds on the grounds of the Keystone Shooting league.

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ARREST OF MORE MINERS.

ACCUSED OF PARTICIPATING IN THE CARTERVILLE RIOT.

Nine Strikers Taken to Jail Charged with Shooting the Negro Workmen on Sunday—Liberation of the Eighteen Men Who Were Taken Into Custody Immediately After the Riot—Judge Allen Sentences Three Strikers for Contempt of Court.

Carterville, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Deputy Sheriff Odum of Marion arrived in the city tonight with warrants for the arrest of nine more white miners charged with being implicated in the riot of last Sunday. The following were arrested: John Wallace, Math Walker, Lem Shadowen, Willis Carney, Wesley Shadowen, Elmer James, Will Kelley, I. V. Mulkey, and Charles Shadowen.

They were taken to Marion tonight, where they will be placed under guard, the jail at that place already being full.

Excitement was raised again tonight by the report that one of the women witnesses before the Coroner's jury today swore that Superintendent James Donaly of the Brush mines was seen drilling an armed crowd of negroes last Saturday.

The situation, on the whole, does not improve, the presence of the militia alone preventing serious trouble.

At the preliminary trial of the nineteen union miners at Marion today before Judge J. W. Samuels, they were all discharged, as there was no evidence upon which to hold them. Only five or six witnesses were heard.

The Coroner's jury is still in session, and will not arrive at a verdict before tomorrow night.

The several mines in this vicinity have worked all day, and a larger percentage of the men have been engaged than is usual.

The military has been further strengthened by the arrival of Company B of Newton, under command of Captain Hersch.

Long Legal Fight Expected.

Officials of the United Mine Workers' association have been in the city today. These officers say that the association has an abundance of money to fight the cases in the courts and that they propose to see that the men have justice. Some of the best lawyers in this section have volunteered their services for the defense of the miners without any remuneration whatever.

Both the miners and Colonel Brush seem to be determined to fight the matter, and the strife promises to be a long and bitter one. A move is on foot now to have Judge Allen of the federal court remove the receiver of the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal company, C. H. Bosworth of Springfield. It is claimed that he pays no attention to the management of the property, leaving everything to Colonel Brush, who is looked on as an enemy of organized labor.

Three Miners Sentenced.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 19.—Judge Allen in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon sentenced Lindolph Beitz, William Canseler, and James Galloway to serve six months in the Sampson County jail for contempt of court. Beitz, Canseler, and Galloway are union miners formerly employed at the St. Louis and Big Muddy Coal company's mine at Carterville, and are ringleaders of the strikers.

Shortly after the mine went into the hands of Receiver C. H. Bosworth, Judge Allen issued an injunction restraining all persons from interfering with the mangement of the property.

Galloway was charged with telephoning to Beitz from Carbondale that the trainload of negroes was on its way from Pana to Carterville to work in the mines, and told him to do his duty. The train was fired upon and one negro woman was killed. Beitz claimed on the witness stand that he did not receive the telephone message and attempted to prove an alibi.

Miss Ada Bellamy of Carbondale, operator in the long distance telephone office, was a witness. She stated that she called up Carterville for Galloway and heard him talking to a man whom he called "Windy," Beitz's alias. The operator in the telephone office at Carterville, Miss Bertie McNeal, testified to having sent a messenger after Beitz. She did not know whether or not Beitz answered the call. Daniel Donnelly swore that he heard Beitz telephoning.

Tanner Replies to the Mayor.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner gave out the following statement tonight in reply to the public statement of Mayor Zimmerman of Carterville:

"The Mayor of Carterville has published a signed card in which he says that, before the removal of the troops from Carterville two or three weeks ago, the Governor sent a personal representative to him stating that, if he and the other citizens would agree to maintain order and peace in Carterville, he would remove the troops; that he told the representative that the Governor had sent the troops without his request, and that he could withdraw them the same way.

"All I have to say in answer to this is that every word of this statement is absolutely false. I never sent any representative to him.

"I have taken some pains to inquire into the facts in relation to the rumors that Captain Brush had prepared a blockhouse, fort, etc., armed with cannon, to protect his mines and property. All the truth in this rumor is that Captain Brush erected a strong storehouse in which to store the arms and ammunition which he had procured for the protection of his property, and that he erected this storehouse of a strong, substantial character, not in the open, but back of his general stores and buildings. This was done for safely storing and securing the arms and as much for the purpose of keeping them out of the hands of his own employés in case of excitement as for securing them from any anticipated mob.

"Had it not been for this strong storehouse in which he had the arms securely locked his employés, last Sunday evening, on learning of the killing of six or seven of their comrades, would certainly have taken charge of the arms and made a descent upon Carterville. Even as it was, but for the courage of young Brush, son of Captain Brush, who, with a gun in his hand stood in front of the door of the storehouse, threatening any man who broke in the door, employés to the number of 200 or 300 would have taken charge of these arms and marched to Carterville to avenge the killing of their comrades. If it was found true that Captain Brush or any other individual, firm, or corporation, had erected a fort or blockhouse I intended to have it removed or destroyed without delay.

"Illinois supports a National Guard for the purpose of protecting lives and property in cases where local civil authorities are unable to cope with mobs, and if forts, blockhouses, and cannon are to be used for the protection of life and property it will be done by the State and not by any corporation, firm, or any individual."

Reported Strike Settlement.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—Word was received at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers today to the effect that the strike in the Chicago and Alton subdistrict of Illinois had been settled, and that the miners would return to work tomorrow. The strike originated over the fact that the operators refused to pay the scale fixed for the district. About 1,500 men were affected. They have been on a strike for about three

UST TAKE THE SILVER COINS.

al Dispute Over the Effectiveness of the Bland Act Settled at Lansing.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Two years ago Fred A. Baker, then chairman of the Silver Democratic State Central committee, refused a tender of United States silver bearing date subsequent to 1878, claiming that the Bland-Allison act making a dollar of 412.5 grains troy of standard silver full legal tender is unconstitutional. He insisted that what the United States Supreme Court said in its decision covering the question relative to the question raised by him was mere dictum. The case was brought to the Supreme Court of this State, which in an opinion filed tonight declined to discuss it, saying that it regards the opinion of the federal court as the deliberate and authoritative enunciation of the law, and as settling the question. Baker must therefore accept the silver and pay the mortgage. The court declares that portion of the pure food law relating to the coloring of oleomargarine.

FREDERICK W. LEE GUILTY.

Former Church Treasurer Does Not Take Stand and Presents Only Character Witnesses.

Frederick W. Lee, former Treasurer of the Church of the Ascension, was found guilty in Judge Brentano's court yesterday of embezzlement. The defense introduced evidence to prove Lee's good character and attacked the charge under which the indictment was framed. It was declared that the Church of the Ascension was not properly incorporated and that therefore Lee was not and could not be guilty of embezzlement from the church as a corporation as charged in the indictment.

Lee did not go on the witness stand himself. He made no defense on the charge preferred except the argument of his counsel.

The jury was not out long and returned a verdict of guilty, fixing Lee's punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary. The former Treasurer of the Church of the Ascension was somewhat affected as he was led away to jail. He refused to offer any comment upon the verdict after he had been taken to his cell and seemed overwhelmed by his conviction. A motion for a new trial for Lee may be argued next Saturday.

For many years Lee was Treasurer of the Church of the Ascension and was prominent in the work of that church. It was alleged he embezzled $2,700 while in office. Just what became of the money which was intrusted to the care of the former Treasurer is not known. Recently the defense asked the court to quash the indictment, claiming no demand had been made upon Lee for the money, and that therefore he could not legally be called an embezzler.

CONVICT ASKS TO BE HANGED.

Complains That He Has Been in Prison for Ten Years and Now Wants Action.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Taylor Cook, a prisoner in the penitentiary under death sentence, writes Governor Stanley as follows:

"I am in the penitentiary sentenced to hang for murder, and I want you to sign my death warrant and order the Warden to hang me. I am thoroughly disgusted and don't want to live any longer under existing circumstances. I have fully made up my mind to end my own life if you refuse to sign my death warrant. I have been here over ten years and think it is time for some action to be taken regarding my case.

"It strikes me that you ought to see that the sentence of the court is carried out or grant me a pardon. I am either a murderer or I am not. I ought to hang or be released. There should be no hemming and hawing about the matter."

Governor Stanley, replying to Cook, said:

"I have a rule in this office that before I will entertain an application for pardon, the petition must have the support of the Judge who sentenced and the County Attorney who prosecuted.

"I presume I ought to apply this rule where a person wants to be hanged. If you desire execution, kindly procure the recommendation of the Judge and County Attorney and such other responsible parties in the county where you were convicted as will give the application weight and I will give it due consideration."

ELDER IN A NEW YORK JAIL.

Officers Are Waiting for Extradition Papers—Rose Elizabeth Cleveland Once Interested in His Business.

Abraham P. T. Elder, manager of the British-American Publishing company, who was arrested in New York Monday by Postoffice Inspectors Mayer and Farrell of Chicago, on a warrant issued by the United States Circuit Court of the northern district of Illinois, charging him with using the mails for a scheme to defraud, will be brought back to Chicago for trial within a few days. In default of $5,000 bail, Elder was committed to jail in New York to await extradition papers. Elder was indicted in 1897. He gave bail, but fled before the case was called for trial.

Postoffice Inspector Stuart says eighty-two cases against Elder were reported to the postoffice while the latter was in Chicago. Complaints were made by school teachers, clergymen, and others in all parts of the country, who claim that Elder obtained money on promises of positions as agents and clerks in the publishing business. It is said Elder obtained $100,000 while he had an office at 3855 Ellis avenue.

In 1891 Elder was arrested by the postoffice authorities on a charge of fraudulently using the mails, but he escaped conviction. The next year he was convicted on a similar charge, and served eighteen months in the penitentiary. Several years ago he succeeded in inducing Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's sister, to become interested in his work. A few months later she withdrew, claiming her name was being used merely for advertising purposes. Elder formerly called his publishing house the Society of Sacred Arts.

REGISTRY OF HAWAIIAN SHIPS.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Intended to Exclude Foreign Vessels.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—A proclamation has been issued by the President of the United States regarding the registry of Hawaiian vessels. It says:

"In the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President on July 7, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States,' the President of the United States hereby directs that the issue of registers to vessels by the authorities of Hawaii, entitling such vessels to all the rights and privileges of Hawaiian vessels in the port of nations or upon the high seas, shall hereafter cease."

The purpose of this action is supposed to be the preventing of indiscriminate admission to Hawaiian registry of foreign built ships which will later on become entitled to United States registers.

FAIL TO MEET THE UNIONS.

Piano and Organ Manufacturers Do Not Attend Conference and Workmen's Committee Makes Threats.

The manufacturers of pianos and organs failed to respond yesterday to the invitation of the Piano and Organ Workers' unions to attend a conference at the Sherman House for the purpose of discussing the wage scale. The committee representing both unions waited several hours, and then adjourned with the intention of calling on the manufacturers in person, and, if no agreement is reached on or before Oct. 1, to advise a strike in all the factories. The demands of the piano and organ workers call for a decrease of hours and an increase of pay. The reduction of one hour a day is asked by the unions, the present system calling for ten hours a day. The increase of wages demanded varies with the nature of the employment.

MEET DEATH IN BREAKING LAW.

Develops That Pana Men Were Drowned While Killing Fish with Dynamite.

Pana, Ill., Sept. 19.—It has developed that Henry Pope and Wasey Kreiger, who were drowned in the Okaw on Aug. 17 while fishing, came to their death by the explosion of dynamite. Two sticks of dynamite were thrown in the pool, one of which exploded, covering the surface of the water with fish. Pope and Kreiger jumped into the water, when the remaining stick exploded, killing both men. The facts were suppressed at the time, owing to the law against using dynamite in fishing.

ADD TO THE STEEL LISTS.

REVIEWERS SWELL PERSONALTY TOTALS IN THE TRADE $2,328,000.

Illinois Company Raised from $1,500,000 to $2,700,000 and the American's Valuation of $100,000 Doubled—Republic Down for $250,000—Will Search for Property of Steam Railroads, Especially Stocks and Bonds—Table of Advances in Assessments.

The Board of Review went after the personal property of the steel and iron interests last night. The assessment of $1,500,000 entered against the Illinois Steel company by the Assessors was rejected and $1,200,000 was added to this valuation, making a total of $2,700,000. The assessment of $100,000 listed on the American Steel and Wire company was doubled and the figures on this combine's personal property now stand at $200,000. The Republic Iron and Steel company, a concern which is said to have escaped the Board of Assessors, is down for $250,000 on its personalty.

Revision of the Illinois Steel company covered four places controlled by this company. The assessment of $150,000 booked against the office in the Rookery Building was changed to $750,000; the company's works in South Chicago, credited with an assessment of $950,000, were slated for $1,550,000; the assessment of $250,000 on the plant at Wabansia avenue and McHenry street was confirmed, as was the entry of $150,000 against the branch at 3179 Ashland avenue.

Table of Important Changes.

Total personalty increases in the steel and iron trade netted an aggregate of $2,328,000, the following table showing the more important changes:

Name.	Assessors' full valuation.	Board of Review's valuation.
Kelley, Maus & Co.	$251,068	$300,000
Joseph T. Ryerson & Co.	226,000	300,000
Jones & Laughlin	210,400	300,000
S. D. Kimbark	183,400	250,000
Illinois Malleable Iron company, three places	113,185	160,000
Scully Steel and Iron company	100,000	200,000
Iroquois Furnace company	50,000	75,000
National Tube Works	47,000	100,000
Paige Iron Works	28,125	36,000
Vierling, McDowell & Co.	15,052	25,000
A. Lieberman Iron company	7,557	25,000
F. Rudolph	7,500	21,500
Block & Pollock Iron company	6,500	25,000
Benj. Atha & Illingworth Co.	5,000	20,000
American Trading and Storage company	30,928	75,000
Minnesota Iron company	Not assessed	25,000
Pickands, Brown & Co.	5,000	60,000
H. A. Streeter	6,000	20,000
Vulcan Iron Works	75,000	50,000

After Steam Railroads.

The Board of Review has determined to make a close search for personal property of the steam railroads liable to assessment by the local assessing bodies. Steps in this direction have been hindered by the Assessors failing to turn over the list of taxable personalty of these corporations, which, in accordance with the law, is first filed by the roads with the County Clerk. Delay after the latter days of the week will not be countenanced by the reviewers.

"The Assessors insist that they have not revised this list," said President Upham last night. "All I can say is that if return is not made to us when we are ready to revise this branch of property we will get this list. I think the law will provide a way by which we can take it. It is getting too late for longer delay."

Forcible steps, it is asserted, would cause a conflict between the two boards.

The reviewers will endeavor to uncover stocks and bonds held by the steam railway companies, an old railroad man having advised President Upham to make a search for this property. As the law provides that one corporation cannot hold stock in another expected discoveries might bring about legal prosecution on the part of State authorities. The personalty statements filed with the County Clerk by the steam railroads already have been printed.

Increases in Trade Lists.

Other increases in the personalty assessments of trade interests announced last night by the Board of Review follow:

Name.	Assessors' full valuation.	Board of Review's valuation.
MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.		
John Davis & Co.	$50,000	$100,000
A. Plamondon Mfg. Co.	63,176	75,000
Miehle Printing Press Mfg. Co.	33,810	38,000
Geo. D. Whitcomb & Co.	23,200	30,000
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	86,150	87,650
McDowell, Stocker & Co.	12,320	20,000
Samuel Harris & Co.	15,000	20,000
Sullivan Machinery Co.	7,000	25,000
American Metal Ware Co.	2,950	30,000
G. M. Davis & Co.	6,814	25,000
Roth McMahon Co.	25,000	40,000
PRINTERS.		
Poole Bros.	45,033	90,000
Blakely Printing Co.	30,706	75,000
Regan Printing Co.	20,000	80,000
Hall Printing Co.	10,036	30,000
Mize & Stearns	8,500	10,000
Calumet Co.	8,100	12,000
Corbett & Butterfield Co.	7,527	15,000
Pictorial Printing Co.	6,975	15,000
C. O. Owen & Co.	6,910	20,000
C. H. Morgan & Co.	6,825	10,000
Edward Keogh Printing Co.	6,725	15,000
W. P. Dunn & Co.	6,200	30,000
PUBLISHERS.		
Laird & Lee	10,000	50,000
John Gately & Co.	2,525	7,500
R. R. McCabe & Co.	Not assessed	10,000
WHOLESALE HATS AND CAPS.		
Dunlap & Co.	10,225	15,000
FANCY GOODS.		
Butler Bros.	291,856	400,000
MEN'S FURNISHINGS.		
Kahn Bros.	30,000	40,000
Eisenstadt Bros.	21,900	30,000
Blum Bros.	12,060	18,000
Thomas & Hayden	20,000	25,000
WIRE MANUFACTURERS.		
John A. Roebling's Sons	69,100	100,000
Clinton Wire Cloth Co.	38,000	60,000
Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co.	20,000	50,000
John Booth	4,200	25,000
F. P. Smith	6,000	30,000
Holmes, Pyatt & Co.	13,000	25,000
Barbed Wire and Iron Works	4,500	6,000

Law for Tax-Fixers.

Subpœnas have been issued for Assessors Gray, Randall, Weber, and Wolf, to appear before the grand jury on Friday and aid in starting the tax-fixing investigation. Close attention is being given to the manager of a Wabash avenue furniture store, who is said to have attempted to fix taxes in one instance, where a prominent clubman is involved.

Program for Today.

Today the reviewers will complete the revision of trade personalty. The street railway companies will be looked into. By the Assessors the Chicago City railway company has been assessed $4,000,000 in the South Town and $775,000 in Hyde Park; the West Chicago Street railway company, $4,455,000 in the West Town. Among the surface lines listed from 444 North Clark street, Charles T. Yerkes' former office, are the following:

	Assessors' valuation.
North Chicago St. Ry. Co.	$1,547,000
North Chicago Electric Transit Co.	175,000
Chicago Consolidated Traction Co.	75,000
Chicago Passenger Traction Co.	Not assessed
Chicago and Harlem Ry. Co.	Not assessed
Lake St. Elevated Ry. Co.	Not assessed
Northwestern Elevated Ry. Co.	Not assessed
Union Consolidated Elevated Ry. Co.	Not assessed
Union Elevated Ry. Co.	Not assessed
West Chicago St. Ry. Tunnel Co.	Not assessed

Work on Estates.

The telegraph and sugar companies also will be heard.

Attorney Burry appeared for the estate of George M. Pullman during the day. It was shown that the personal property valued at $9,500,000 in the will of the late palace car magnate represented almost wholly stock in the Pullman Palace Car company. Last year's taxes of $25,000 were cut to $14,000 by the County Court, and it is said that the personalty valuation of $1,400,000 may not be materially increased.

Twenty-four of the thirty-seven Hyde Park realty books have been footed by the Assessors, showing a full valuation of $102,747,235, as against $90,690,270 in 1898. All books in the hands of the Assessors will be forwarded to the reviewers tomorrow.

SUES DOWIE FOR WAGES.

Printer Employed by the Head of "Zion" Brings Action to Recover $60.

John Alexander Dowie, head of "Zion," is made defendant in an action begun before Justice La Buy in the interest of Conrad Zetterstrom, a former employé of his "Zion" printing house, who seeks to recover wages which, he asserts, he is unable to collect. The suit will be called for hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Zetterstrom says he left the employ of Dowie about a year ago because of the difficulty he experienced in obtaining his pay. At the time $90 was due him, but he says he only received $60. It is said Dowie expects to prove the $60 was given on a compromise.

TELLS OF DURRANT'S CRIMES.

The Rev. J. Cumming Smith, Now of Indianapolis, Relates a Fact Showing the Student's Guilt.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. Cumming Smith, pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, a fashionable congregation of this city, for the first time makes an admission which leaves practically no doubt as to the guilt of Theodore Durrant, whose murder of two young women shocked the Pacific coast a few years ago.

The Rev. Mr. Smith was one of the leading preachers of San Francisco at the time the medical student committed the crime in the church. He says Durrant had been a member of his congregation, but afterwards joined the congregation in whose building the murders occurred. Mr. Smith was interested in the student, and enjoyed his confidence. When Durrant was arrested for his crimes he immediately sent for Mr. Smith, and this gentleman not only consoled him then, but continued his visits till Durrant paid the death penalty.

"I chanced to be passing the church in which the murders were committed at the hour which the police afterwards fixed upon as the time when one of these poor girls was killed," said Mr. Smith, in speaking of the affair today. "I saw Durrant hastily slip out of a side door of the church, and as he passed me and recognized me a look I can scarcely describe was on his face. It was fearful. I never mentioned this scene, for I thought the police had a sufficiently strong case against the young man, and this is the first time I have ever told any one of it."

Mr. Smith says he called on Durrant within an hour after he was condemned, expecting to find the student prostrated. Instead, Durrant coolly went over the argument of the prosecuting attorney, and pointed out to the minister where the attorney's argument was strong and where it was weak. He showed where the attorney might have turned one bit of evidence to better advantage, and where he overdid other parts.

HARD BLOWS FOR THE RAMAPO.

Officials of the Company Practically Admit That It Is a Mere Shadow.

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Ramapo Water company received two heavy blows today. They were dealt by Silas B. Dutcher, the company's President, and by the company's counsel, Edward Lauterbach.

Under stress of a volley of questions they practically admitted that the company is a mere shadow. It has no substance, save a few options, a few maps, and the hope of burdening the taxpayers with a $200,000,000 yoke.

They refused to say who the stockholders are. They refused to answer some questions on the plea that the committee had no right to ask them. They failed to answer others because of alleged lack of information.

For light on all important points they referred Mr. Moss to the company's secretary and treasurer, Mr. Lamont. It developed that Mr. Lamont is in New Jersey, where the committee cannot reach him.

Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea told something about the attempt to rush the Ramapo contract through the Board of Public Improvements.

Seth Low explained that chapter 471 of the city charter was drawn to protect the city against such schemes as that hatched by the Ramapo gang. Heretofore the impression has obtained that its purpose was to help the company.

In Mr. Coler's testimony he said he did not see the Ramapo Water company contract until it came up in the Board of Public Improvement, and he had first heard of it only ten days previously. President Holahan had refused to delay action on the contract to give time for an examination into its merits.

Mr. Shea's testimony was corroborative of Mr. Coler's evidence. Mr. Croeus told of the need of improvement in the city's water supply; but his testimony tended to show that the Ramapo proposition was of doubtful utility.

Mr. Lauterbach admitted that after the last municipal election he had said he preferred to have a Tammany man in the Mayor's office to a non-partisan. He could not explain how the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt had been brought into the Ramapo affair as agents at Albany, to secure the passage of certain legislation.

The inquiry adjourned until tomorrow morning.

REFUSES TO ACCEPT ORDINANCE

Sanitary District Rejects Joliet Proposition, and Injunction Case Is Taken Up Before Hilscher.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Chicago Sanitary District this morning refused to accept the ordinance that was passed by the City Council last night and the injunction case that was started yesterday against the city was taken up before Judge Hilscher. This afternoon City Attorney Barr, representing the defendants in the case, presented the affidavits of himself and Mayor Mount in answer to the allegations in the bill and had the same filed. Attorney Haley, for the Sanitary District, moved that the affidavits be stricken from the files for the reason that a temporary injunction had not yet been issued and such pleadings were not permissible at this time. Judge Hilscher withheld his decision on this point pending the presentation of the bill for an injunction filed by the sanitary attorneys. The affidavit of Mayor Mount is a complete denial of the allegations contained in the bill which relate to the manner of constructing the Jefferson street bridge. The arguments for and against the issuance of an injunction were finished this afternoon, but Judge Hilscher did not give a decision.

NEWS OF MENA'S INVASION.

On Sept. 3 His Troops Were Within Striking Distance of the City of Leon.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 19.—Mail advices from Guatemala, Sept. 3, says that General Luis Mena's invaders from Salvador into Nicaragua have reached the Momotumba Mountains, in the Province of Leon, whence they have made several successful sorties against Nicaraguan outposts, and have failed in attempts to entrap them.

The Leonese sympathize with them and aid them in every way.

Mena is in striking distance of the City of Leon, and will probably capture it. The invasion began on Aug. 20.

MEDICAL COLLEGE IS OPENED.

Students at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons Hold Their First Reception.

The opening reception at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons was given last night. The fall term of the college opened yesterday with the largest class in the history of the institution. Exercises were first held in the lecture hall of the college. The Rev. J. W. McCaughan of the Third Presbyterian Church led in devotional exercises, and after music Professor Frank B. Earl delivered an address, taking for his subject "The Lights and Shadows of a Doctor's Career." The formal exercises ended with remarks by Dr. William E. Quine, Dean of the college.

FLAG SOCIETY WINS CASES.

Two Men Who Used the Stars and Stripes in an Advertising Scheme Found Guilty and Fined.

The Lake View Flag Protection society won a victory yesterday over two men who used the American flag as part of an advertising scheme. Henry Wittle, a grocer at Seminary and Wrightwood avenues, was fined $10 and costs by Justice Johnson, and Peter Thies, 255 North avenue, paid the same amount.

WINE OF CARDUI

CURES AFTER DOCTORS FAIL.

TRINCHERA, COLO., Dec. 15, 1898.

I wrote you last summer and you advised me to take Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught. I have taken three bottles of the Wine of Cardui and four packages of the Black-Draught, and I am glad to let you know that I am better ever since I took the first nine doses. When I first commenced taking your medicine I was in bed. I tried several doctors and they didn't do me any good, but now I can do all my work and not get tired. I think I have had all the troubles that could afflict a poor woman; my back hurt, as did my head and legs, and I had sick stomach every time I ate anything. Now I can eat anything and not hurt me and don't get tired. I think this is the best medicine that was ever discovered.

Mrs. CORA ROBINSON.

And yet this case of Mrs. Robinson is only one of thousands. Every day in the year Wine of Cardui accomplishes wonders for weak suffering women, where doctors failed to bring any permanent relief. Doctors do the best they can, but Wine of Cardui is the one natural remedy for female diseases. It contains the vital elements necessary to strengthen and regulate the delicate womanly organs. Hence it never fails to benefit—seldom fails to cure. With the convincing evidence published in favor of this wonderful remedy, no suffering woman should hesitate to avail herself of it. That frightful backache, and those dreaded pains in the head and legs quickly vanish under the magic influence of Wine of Cardui. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ARCHER, Marshall Co., Tenn., Dec. 1, 1898.

My wife has been sick four months. The doctors pronounced it nervous prostration. I got her a bottle of Wine of Cardui. She has taken five doses only and it has done her more good than all the medicine she has taken from the doctors.

E. C. BAUCOM.

IT IS SOLD AT EVERY DRUG STORE.

WINE OF CARDUI

ODDFELLOWS IN FULL SWING.

Five Thousand or More Are Attending the Diamond Jubilee at Detroit, Mich.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19.—The streets were bright today with the uniforms and regalia of Oddfellows from all parts of the country who are here attending the order's diamond jubilee. All the leading hotels are full and hundreds of visitors are quartered in private houses.

Among the arrivals today were the picturesque Junia Hussars of Columbus, O., who will act as mounted escort to Sovereign Grand Sire Pinkerton in the grand parade tomorrow. Today eight cantons of patriarchs, including those from Lebanon, Muncie, Terre Haute, Ind., entered for the prize drill at the Detroit Athletic club grounds Thursday. Estimates place the entire number of Oddfellow visitors now in the city at 5,000.

At the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge today little business was done.

Among the proposals under discussion are resolutions constituting a board to revise and codify all laws enacted by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and to grant Noble Grands and Chief Patriarchs authority to communicate the traveling pass word. The question of mileage is still unsettled.

San Francisco, Baltimore, and Richmond were candidates for the 1900 convention. Richmond won the fight.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio presented the Sovereign Grand Lodge today with a cane which has a strong sentimental interest for Oddfellows. It belonged to Thomas White, the founder of the order in this country.

Tonight's feature was a reunion of past grand representatives.

Grand Sire Pinkerton was this evening presented by the Richmond lodges with a magnificent bouquet of Virginia roses, consisting of seventy-five white roses, one for each birthday of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, and thirteen for the thirteen original States. The I. O. O. F. International Press association this afternoon elected Mrs. Eunice Melville of Minneapolis, President and John Burlette of Concord, N. H., Secretary and Treasurer.

TENTH WARD OPPOSES VIADUCT.

Citizens Protest at a Mass-Meeting and Appoint a Committee to Wait on Track Elevation Company.

Citizens of the Tenth Ward held a mass-meeting in Colossal Hall at Leavitt and Nineteenth streets last night to protest against the erection of a viaduct at Western avenue and Eighteenth street by the Track Elevation company. At this point the Pan-Handle tracks cross the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tracks at right angles. Alderman Brennan has been working for a scheme which will raise the Pan-Handle tracks, allowing the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy tracks to go beneath and providing a subway in place of the viaduct which it was proposed to build in the street. This plan is favored and a committee of 100 was appointed last night to wait upon the Track Elevation company.

FIRE IN FAIR STORE WINDOW.

Display of Music Sheets Is Ignited Just as the Employes Are Quitting—Damage Is Small.

Fire and firemen ruined one of the displays in the windows of the Fair store yesterday evening just as the employés were leaving the building. The display of music sheets in one of the windows facing Dearborn street was ignited by an electric wire, it is thought. There was some commotion among the salespeople, but the fire was attacked quickly by employés, and was extinguished on the arrival of the firemen. There was some comment on what might have occurred if the goods in the window had flared up an hour or two earlier. The damage was limited to the goods in the window and to the glass, which was cracked slightly.

SERIOUSLY CUTS CHICAGO MAN.

Birmingham Agent for Hammond Packing Company Stabs George L. Russell.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—George L. Russell of Chicago, traveling auditor of the Hammond Packing company, is at the Morris Hotel suffering from a dangerous knife wound inflicted by W. L. Lockhart, bookkeeper of the Hammond company's local agency. Russell has been here for several days checking up Lockhart's books, which were found to be all right, but Lockhart alleges that Russell's manner was offensive. A quarrel arose and Russell beat Lockhart severely with his fists. Lockhart retaliated with his pocketknife, with which he stabbed Russell in the lung. He was arrested.

GOVERNOR CANNOT SEND ARMS.

Citizens of Virginia Town Denied Weapons, but Troops Probably Will Preserve Order.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A difficulty has arisen in the matter of sending arms to the people of Warrenton in order that they may protect themselves against a negro military company that will arrive there from Washington next Friday. It has been ascertained that the Governor has no right to arm any body of men other than a regularly organized military company, and he probably will send a company of militia to Warrenton to preserve order.

DEAL IN SOUTH SIDE REALTY.

Transaction Between R. T. Hanrahan and M. Cudahy Involves Wabash and Grand Boulevard Property.

G. P. Butterly & Co. have sold the four-story apartment building, 2943 and 2945 Wabash avenue, for Richard T. Hanrahan, to Michael Cudahy, for $60,000, subject to an incumbrance of $25,000. The property has a frontage of 48 feet and a depth of 193. In part payment Mr. Cudahy has conveyed to Mr. Hanrahan the three-story residence, 4354 Grand boulevard, northwest corner of Forty-fourth street, at a consideration of $40,000, subject to $30,000. The property has a frontage of 37 feet and a depth of 150 and includes a brick barn.

WILLIAMS FOR SUPERIOR BENCH

Appointed by Governor Scofield to Succeed Judge Sutherland, Who Died in Chicago.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Governor Scofield today appointed Attorney O. T. Williams to be Judge of the Superior Court of Milwaukee County. He succeeds Judge Sutherland, who died of apoplexy last week at the Clifton Hotel in Chicago while on his way home from Europe. Judge Williams is a graduate of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. CARL GRANATH, former pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Zion Church, was buried yesterday in Forest Home Cemetery. Many Lutheran clergymen from various parts of the city were present at the services, which were conducted in Rev. Dr. M. C. Ranseen in Zion Church. Memorial addresses were delivered by the Rev. L. G. Abrahamson, the Rev. M. Frykman, and the Rev. J. N. Brandelle. The following ministers of the Swedish Lutheran clergy acted as pall-bearers: The Rev. J. N. Brandelle, the Rev. M. Noyd, the Rev. C. P. Rydholm, the Rev. F. A. Linders, the Rev. G. Lundahl, the Rev. Alfred Ostrom, the Rev. A. P. Martin, the Rev. Carl Solomonson.

ANDREW WATSON LUDLOW, Dayton, O., formerly of Chicago, died yesterday in this city. He was a member of the firm of George W. Ludlow & Co. and the son of George W. Ludlow. His death resulted from typhoid fever at the residence of relatives, 294 La Salle avenue. Mr. Ludlow was Eastern general manager of the Money Weight Scale company. He left a wife, who formerly was Miss Anna Letitia Ford, daughter of William Ford of Chicago, and a daughter. The funeral arrangements have not been completed.

SEVERIN S. JOHNSON, who was in the employ of George B. Carpenter & Co. of this city several years, died in Gunnison, Utah, on Sept. 14. Mr. Johnson left this city in 1896 and settled in Salt Lake City, Utah, where, in addition to looking after his mining interests, he represented Sweden and Norway as their Vice Consul.

OAKES A. AMES, North Easton, Mass., a brother of the late ex-Governor Oliver Ames, died yesterday, aged 70 years. He was President of the Ames Corporation of North Easton and leaves a big fortune.

CHARLES P. DALY, New York, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas of New York County from 1871 to 1886 and President of the American Geographical society, died at Sag Harbor, L. I., yesterday, aged 83 years.

LAWRENCE GARDNER, Washington, D. C., Democratic National Committeeman for the District of Columbia, died yesterday of a complication of dropsy and heart trouble.

CHARLES CRANDALL, Dwight, Ill., a pioneer and leading citizen, dropped dead yesterday.

WORKING WOMEN.

Women are women after all. Mistress and maid are alike in physical make-up. Both are women. Both are subject to the ills and ailments peculiar to their sex. But the servant seldom gets any consideration. She is expected to do her work even if her head does throb and a dreary, dragging, bearing-down feeling makes her wish that each step might be her last. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made for maid as well as mistress. It makes weak women strong and sick women well, no matter what their station in life. It gives the poor working woman an equal chance with her richer sister and at exactly the same price.

The servant who uses "Favorite Prescription" at a moderate price per bottle is much more likely to get well than her mistress who calls in an expensive, local physician. If she will write plainly to Dr. R. V. Pierce, at Buffalo, N. Y., her case will have the attention of a physician who has cured more women than any one hundred other doctors and who has a record of over thirty years' successful practice. Her letter will be considered strictly confidential, will be promptly answered in a plain envelope, so that prying eyes of others may not get even a hint, and she will have the benefit of the very best medical skill without a cent of charge for it. Thousands of women have written and been cured. And by this method they have avoided the "examinations" and "local treatment" so invariably insisted upon by local practitioners and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.

☞ Agents wanted.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 311

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

KANSAS CITY

Great
Rock Island
Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

PROPOSALS FOR PILING.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing and driving PILES for the new Armory, authorized by the Legislature of Illinois to be constructed on the Lake Front at Chicago, will be received by the Board of Commissioners, at their office, Room 707 Schiller Building, Chicago, Illinois, until 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899. The work must be done according to the plans and specifications for the same, on file in the office of the Board; at which place the plans can be inspected and specifications obtained on application.

Proposals must be made out on blanks furnished by the Board, and must be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners for Location and Construction of Armory, Room 707 Schiller Building, Chicago, Illinois," and marked "Proposals for Piling."

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Chicago, Sept. 15th, 1899.

E. R. BLISS,
FRANK O. LOWDEN,
WM. SOOY SMITH,
Board of Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 1899.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Oct. 4, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either the Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati Depots of the Quartermaster's Department: facing cloth; post and storm and recruiting flags; conical tent poles and tripods; hospital tent poles, ridge; wall tent poles, ridge; shelter tent poles; bugles; hat cords and tassels; axes; drum sticks; hatchets and helves; music stands; d. b. shirting flannel; shovels, long handled and short handled; and fibre dyed drab cotton duck. All articles must conform to standard and samples and specifications, to be seen at this office. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 20, 1899.—Sealed proposals for building Crib Breakwater at Sheboygan Harbor, Wis., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, standard time, Oct. 24, 1899, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application.
J. G. WARREN, Capt. Engrs.

MEET FOR CITIES' GOOD.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES CONVENES AT SYRACUSE.

Object of the Association Declared by the President in His Address to Be to Improve Sanitary Conditions in the Congested Centers—Mayor Jones of Toledo Says the Remedy for Evil Conditions Is the Elimination of Partisan Politics.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The third annual convention of the League of American Municipalities opened here today with 400 delegates in attendance. Mayor McGuire of Syracuse made the address of welcome, as Governor Roosevelt, who was to have delivered the address, telegraphed that he could not be present. Former Mayor Samuel L. Black of Columbus, O., President of the league, in his annual address said:

"We are not here to lose ourselves in abstruse and abstract speculations. Our purpose is a sternly practically one. We aim to dispose of such severely practical questions as garbage removal, water supply, civil service reform, saloon regulations, and similar measures.

"If we can increase the general average of the health and happiness of the millions who dwell in cities we have gained a victory compared to which the destruction of a fleet or an army is as nothing."

Jones of Toledo Speaks.

At the afternoon session President Black made a change in the program and introduced Mayor Jones of Toledo, who was to speak tomorrow. He said in part:

"We have reached the point where we are discovering that wild beast ethics are not good enough upon which to base a permanent and enduring republic. We have a nation in which a few are wealthy, a few are in what may be called comfortable circumstances, vast numbers are propertyless, and millions are in pauperism and crime. Certainly, no reasonable person will contend that this is the goal that we have been struggling for.

"The steps most likely to contribute to bringing about the better days, and better times, for which we all long, are to my mind those things that will unify the people, that will serve to weld them together into one common mass.

"The one agency above all others that the patriot should seek to overcome in the municipality, the State, and the nation is partisan politics."

Great Population Represented.

Secretary Gilkison stated in his report that the league had on its membership rolls cities representing about one-sixth of the population of the United States.

The remainder of the afternoon session was given up to papers and discussions on the "Collection and Disposal of Garbage." J. J. Williams, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., argued that the ideal destroyer of waste matter was cremation. This cremation could be effected in the heart of cities in a sanitary manner without offense to any one at a less cost than hauling it to the suburbs or water courses.

H. J. Gonden, editor of City Government, New York, discussed "Garbage and Other City Waste," reviewing the systems in vogue in various cities and spoke in favor of cremation.

Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer of Washington, D. C., and David P. Whealan of Richmond, Ind., also discussed the garbage question.

MOVEMENT FOR GOOD ROADS.

Large Attendance at the Bloomington Convention—General Harrison's Practical Illustration.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—This city was full of visitors today, who came to attend the good roads convention for the Counties of McLean, Tazewell, Logan, DeWitt, Champaign, Livingston, and Woodford, held under the auspices of the State and Interstate Good Roads and Improvement association. Most of the visitors were farmers, but the city and town people were well represented. The forenoon was occupied in the construction of a section of a model "dirt road." This was under the direction of General E. G. Harrison, government road expert. Improved road machinery was used, and an explanation given.

The convention was presided over by S. Noble King of Normal, chairman of the local Executive committee. Mayor Thomas welcomed the delegates, and an eloquent response was given by Miss Rella C. Harber, State Secretary. Addresses followed by Colonel W. H. Moore, president of the State and Interstate Good Roads and Improvement association, and General E. G. Harrison.

CHARLES H. SLACK · GROCER ·
45, 47 and 49 Randolph-st., Between State-st. and Wabash-av.

Convenience Quality Economy Three paramount reasons why you will be pleased at the result of food-shopping at Slack's. No crowded elevators, no discomfort — easiest and pleasantest grocery in Chicago to trade in.

Sugar H. & E. Fine Granulated Sugar....20 lbs. for $1.00
Fancy Vermont Maple Sugar, absolutely pure, in convenient bricks, lb..16c
Hams Armour's Star Hams, per lb........10c
Westphalia Hams, genuine imported, very fancy, per lb........30c
Cheese Fancy New York Herkimer County Cheese, our own selections, mild, rich and creamy, per lb........15c
English Dairy Cheese, perfect in flavor, per lb........22c
Coffee Good Mild Santos or Pungent Rio, 8 lbs. for $1.00, per lb........13c
Slack's Java Combination, fragrant and delightful, 3½ lbs. for $1.00; per lb........30c
Slack's best Java and Mocha, a perfect coffee for the epicure, per lb...39c
Bacon Swift's Premium Breakfast Bacon, per lb........13c
Beechnut Breakfast Bacon, sliced in 1-lb. glass jars........25c
Peas The well-known Lakeside Brand—special prices: Lakeside Extra Marrowfat Peas, per doz., $1.00; per tin........9c
Lakeside Champion of England Peas, per doz., $1.30; per tin........11c
Lakeside Sifted Little Gem Peas, per doz., $1.50; per tin........13c
Butter Fanciest Genuine Jersey Creamery, the quality that has made our butter department famous, 5-lb. boxes, per lb....26c
Maple Syrup Old Manse Pure Maple Syrup, gallon tins, each........$1.00
Extra Fancy Absolutely Pure Maple Sap, from Garrettsville, O., ½ gal. tins, each........65c
Table Syrup H. S. Pure Cane Table Syrup, very fancy quality, gallon tins, each........85c

45, 47 and 49 Randolph-st.
East of the Masonic Temple.
Telephone Central 342.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Autumn Opening
Today, Wednesday, September 20th, 1899.

MILLINERY,
SUITS, CLOAKS

and a brilliant array of the new autumn fabrics and things ready to wear. A superb showing of the best the dry goods art of two continents has produced for AUTUMN and WINTER wear.

GORGEOUS SHOWER OF ROSES.

Thousands upon thousands of roses festooned from skylight to main floor. *A rare spectacle* —the best display of the kind, we believe, Chicago has yet seen.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Silks—Opening Display.

AN EXPOSITION of rich Novelty Silks, reasonably priced. It is our pleasure to show a magnificently assorted stock, rich in fabric, color and style. All weaves are represented, the handsome, plain lustrous Bengaline, Peau de Soie, Duchess, Drab de Soie, etc., used for full gowns, as well as the exclusive Damas, Persian stripes, pompadour and lace stripe novelties, etc., etc.

SPECIAL — 100 pieces Fancy Stripe and Figured Colored Silks, every weave and style—rare values........$1.00
50 pieces Imported Silk and Wool Colored Bengalines, a very beautiful cloth, used for full dresses........$1.00

Our Black Silk Department offers an unusual opportunity during our annual sale to purchase desirable Black Silks at genuine bargain prices.

30 pieces All Silk Black Peau de Soie, an actual $1.25 cloth........$1.00
25 pieces All Silk Black Satin Duchesse, worth $1.35—25 pieces today, per yd........$1.00

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Autumn Opening New Col'd Dress Fabrics.

THE features of the autumn opening in the Dress Goods Department are unusual assortments and exceptional prices not duplicated elsewhere. Any one of the following four great leading lines alone makes a visit to the department worth while, and there are dozens of other lines equally attractive. Our autumn and winter goods are most advantageously bought, and we are giving our customers the benefit, quoting prices on high-grade fabrics that will stand unparalleled elsewhere in Chicago. We offer:

$1.00 Homespun at 55c—Homespun 54 inch and in the leading shades of grey, also the Oxford—special price for this sale, per yard........55c

45 inch Skirting Plaids, $1.00 styles, 65c. Stylish Rough Plaids in a dozen new and beautiful color combinations, and not found in other State street stores. Our special price for this sale, per yard........65c

42 and 46 inch Novelties, $1.25 values, 85c. Reversible two-tone Fancy Cheviots, in all the latest colorings and in the new weaves, a splendid fabric for autumn and winter wear, also a large assortment of silk, wool, and mohair novelties for full suits or fancy waists Our special price for this sale........85c

Extra special 50-inch Cheviots in blues only, $1.50 value. Sale price........95c

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Opening-Day Display
Pedestrienne Skirts.

WHEN you come on the third floor to see our gorgeous display of the new Suits and Cloaks, don't fail to step into the Skirt department, where the handsome "Pedestrienne" ankle-length skirts are on sale. This skirt is one of the biggest successes in Chicago's modern merchandising, and though some form of an outing skirt is offered by nearly all merchants, those qualified to judge tell us that our "Pedestrienne" Skirts are by all odds the leaders in style, fit, finish, and all the elements that go to make a handsome, desirable garment. Our "Pedestrienne" Skirts are made in golf materials, suitings, double-faced cloths, steamer rugs, etc., prices ranging from $35 down to $5.75, with these special lines offered for this week:

Skirts in heavy golfing materials, including a line of choice double-faced materials, in gray and blue, 5-inch hem at bottom, with heavy stitching; 2 tailored pockets—unequaled values........$5.75

A special line of Skirts made of double-faced golf materials, both habit and plaited backs, blue, gray and Oxford—at........$8.75

$4.00 Shoes for $2.90.

THERE will be literally thousands of Chicago's best women on our second floor today and tomorrow to visit the Millinery Opening. In order to make the most of this opportunity the Shoe Department, which adjoins the Millinery, makes a special offer of 22 lines of its regular four-dollar shoes for women, the new autumn styles, including French patent leather, the finest vici kid, choice box, velour and tan Russia calf boots; in all weights from heavy extension soles for street wear to the light, thin styles for house and dress wear. All of these lines are regular $4.00 boots and during the Millinery Opening you get your choice of any of them, per pair........$2.90

BRING THE YOUNG FOLKS, TOO—For we offer Girls' and Misses' regular $2.00 Shoes, the new lasts and leathers—during the Millinery Opening at........$1.40

Boys' $2.00 Shoes, good, serviceable, stylish ones—during the Millinery Opening........$1.45

$2 Reynier Gloves $1.50.

THIS is a special price for our autumn opening days. The whole world knows that Reynier Gloves are without exception the finest of all imported kid gloves, most perfect fitting, most exquisite colorings, the best of all gloves for evening or dress wear. The whole world knows that the retail price of the Reynier 4-button, over-seam, glace kid gloves is always and everywhere $2.00, but today and tomorrow during our annual opening we make a special price per pair........$1.50

Our $1.25 Women's 8-Clasp, Over-seam—real French kid—in all the new popular autumn colorings and varied stitchings—looks as well as any $1.50 make—price for to-morrow and next day........85c

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

SEPTEMBER HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

WHEN you are here looking at the pretty Hats and Gowns it will pay you to be elevated up to the *fourth floor*, where we are making such extraordinary offers in household mdse.

The New Carpets.

AXMINSTERS: Rich, elegant and great variety in pattern and coloring at prices ranging from $2.00 down to........$1.00

BODY BRUSSELS: Bigelow, Lowell and other leading makes, prices ranging from $1.35 down to........$1.00

Body Brussels, a special offer of discontinued patterns to close, as low as........75c

Lace Curtains.

A fine Organdie Stripe Ruffled Curtain (sold at $2.50)—this week, pair........$1.70

The real Cluny Curtains (sold at $4.75)—this week........$2.85

Irish Point, 3¼ yds. long (sold at $3.50)—this week........$2.75

Battenberg Curtains, 3¼ yds. long, with inserting and edge on French cable net, at $4.00 and $5.00 per pair.

Oriental Rugs.

Lot 1—Anatolians, $2.75, $3.75, $4.75, $5.50, $7.50.

Lot 2—Carabaghs, Hamadan and Ganges—$5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $10.00.

Lot 3—Shirvans, Melos and Daghestan, sizes about 3x6, $15.00, $17.50, $22.50, $25.00.

Lot 4—Modern Bokharas, about 8x4, $12.50 to $17.50, a really handsome selection.

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Early autumn exhibit
artistic millinery
Wednesday and Thursday,
Sept. 20 and 21.

That early autumn occasion—the first showing—revealing the advance productions of the world's leading milliners—those exclusive fashions found always at S. & M.'s first. It will be an event well in keeping with the S. & M. fame for all that is new—for all that is novel—in elegant headgear.

Golf "trotting," rainy-day skirts reversible golf plaid capes street and golf plaid dresses

An extraordinary event—elegant, exclusive autumn attire. Several thousand chic golf suits, capes and skirts, made from Chicago's only complete collection of golfing cloths—under the most favorable price conditions.

Special—$5 for the stylish short trotting skirts and rainy weather or golf skirts—double textures in oxford grays, blue and black and pretty checks—35 styles in rainy weather skirts—shopping skirts and golf skirts—from $7½ to $20. $5

Special—$8.50 for handsome golf capes for steamer, outing, and shopping wear—the new oxford grays, blue, green, and black and bright, pretty plaids and black and white checks—27 styles golf capes from $7½ to $26¼. $8½

Special—$18.75 for those stunning rainy weather or golf suits—now more than ever representative of the season's suit styles—reversible side plaids or checks—45 styles—from $18¾ to $30. $18¾

Chicago's correct dressers will find much here to interest them in fashionable fall top coats, newmarkets and dresses—for nowhere else are shown such charming creations—and nowhere else so much of *merit* for the money.

Special—$12 for handsome new fall and winter jackets—of finest heavy kersey in black and rich blues—new flat coat back—45 different jacket and coat styles—wonderful values from $12 to $45. $12

Special—$15 for stylish tailor-made suits—in the new autumn oxford grays and black—tight-fitting or new short coat effect—plain short back—full box dip front—fashionable tailor-made suits in scores of styles—from $15 to $45. $15

$3.75 for children's new autumn dresses for school and dress wear—sailor and one-piece styles. $3¾

Children's and misses' reefers, top coats, box or fly front jackets and dresses—from $5.00 to $45.00.

Headquarters always. **SCHLESINGER MAYER** *The public is convinced.*

Reversible double-faced habit back cloths, oxford gray, brown, navy blue, black golfplaids

The enormously varied assortment of reversible golf cloths carried here surpasses and outclasses all rival shops combined. It may be new to some people to learn this, but not to the knowing ones. We planned with care planned with foresight and judgment—when wool prices were low and manufacturers idle—when buyers were hesitating. The result is palpable—no fugitive stocks, no doubtful styles—totally *unlike* styles—widely *different* styles—in 16-oz., 18-oz., 20-oz., 22-oz., 24-oz., 26-oz., 28-oz. and 30-oz. weights—$1 to $10, with all prices in between.

The increasing interest in reversible golfing cloths is remarkable—is universal—is more than a fad—we believe it has come to stay.

$1 $1¼ if other stores *had* the goods.
$1½ $2¼ if other stores *had* the goods.
$2 $3 if other stores *had* the goods.
$2½ $4 if other stores *had* the goods.

That autumn lace curtain furore.

Surely no time like now to buy lace curtains at anything like these prices—more great selling today—savings of 30%, 35% and often more on upholstery stuffs, portieres, wall hangings, furniture coverings, etc. A clever transaction with a prominent foreign concern brings price-possibilities till now unthought-of.

$8¾ for $12 genuine point de Paris, white point and Battenberg lace curtains—some all hand-worked of finest quality net. It's a choice selection of a foremost foreign importer's advance samples—secured by our New York house at practically less than cost to import—all at $8.75.

$6.50 for $12 Brussels curtains—handsomely embroidered on fine Brussels net, in allover designs and point d'esprit effects—a rare offering.

$4.75 for $7½ new soutache and Swiss lace curtains—durable, artistic—some of the neatest curtains that will be shown this season. There remain some 200 pairs, bought direct from the mills under rare conditions, which, were they bought in the regular way, would cost us more than the price we now make. $4¾

$3 for $5 Nottingham lace curtains in fine Battenberg effects—a new and very effective novelty to replace the cheaper grades of renaissance and Brussels curtains.

12½c for 25c and 50c curtain nets. Fish nets extraordinary: for curtains, draperies, etc.—A remarkable purchase direct from Nottingham, Eng.—a chance lot of some 8,000 yards on sale—*not at 25c and 50c*—the price asked elsewhere; but *at less than half*—these best grade imported curtain nets at a rate much under the ordinary cost to import—today all marked at 12½c. 12½c for 25c and 50c curtain nets.

That great annual artware event: marbles, bronzes, 33⅓% and 25% discount—fine china, bric-a-brac, silverware, cut glass—forced by pressure for room prior to moving into our new fireproof building—*guaranteed* newer and fresher from one to ten years than those would-be competitive stocks—all discounted 25% and 33⅓%.

25% off all Carrara and Castellina sculpture by the first Italian artists—all Vienna and French bronzes, many copies of salon subjects—exquisitely carved German ivory—beautifully painted miniatures on ivory and in Limoges enamel—rich Sevres and enamel clock sets, all Vienna and French enamels—the finest expose of rich American cut glass ever known—a special importation of the very latest designs in Mettlach beer mugs and wall plaques, rich Sevres and royal Vienna vases, bon bons, etc.—all subject to 25% discount from the regular plainly marked prices.

25% off all framed and unframed pictures, steel engravings, etchings, genuine oils, etc.

20% 20% disc'nt off silver-plated ware & cutlery—the entire line—the very finest manufactured.

33⅓% off Japanese ivory carvings—special importation fine porcelain paintings by first masters of Dresden and Vienna—fine Sevres vases, card receivers, etc.—royal Vienna vases—fine Meissen and Teplitz figures—special assortment royal Bonn, Rudolstadt, Teplitz and Worcester vases—fine French china fish sets, meat sets, game sets, tete-a-tete sets, chocolate sets, etc.—an elegant selection of rich artwares at the extreme dis count of 33⅓% off the regular plainly marked prices. 33⅓%

10% discount off all sterling silver — the choicest productions from the world's leading silversmiths. 10%

The opportunity of years for thrifty buyers — with discounts from 10% to 33⅓%

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Jacksonville underwear.

The standard underwear for women and children, by which all other underwear is judged.

$4.50 for women's all-wool union suits, natural, white and black—Jacksonville—full bust.
$2.50 for women's all-wool union suits—black, white and natural.
$2.00 for women's all-wool Jacksonville tights, open or closed—full seat.
$1.50 for women's all-wool tights of fine selected wool—open or closed—silk trimmed.
$1.50 for women's extra quality wool union suits—black and natural.
$1.00 for women's Swiss ribbed vests—tights to match.
75c for women's Swiss ribbed natural merino vests—imported stock.
$1.50 for children's all-wool union suits—latest drop seat.
75c and $1.00 for children's merino tights.
75c for misses' and boys' natural wool vests, pants and drawers.

Fall hosiery sale: extra.

Special opening sale prices that make S. & M. recognized hosiery headquarters.

50c for women's extra heavy English cashmere hose—improved reinforcements.
75c for up to $2½ silk and cashmere plaid hose—very special.
35c for Richelieu brilliant lisle hose—4-thread tipped.
75c for up to $2 children's black allsilk ribbed hose—white tipped.
39c for children's extra heavy ribbed wool hose—sizes 7 to 9.
25c for children's heavy ribbed black merino hose—all sizes.
25c for boys' extra heavy reversible ribbed fast black hose—sizes 6 to 9.
25c for infants' pure cashmere ribbed hose—silk toes and heels—black, tan, cardinal and white.
35c for 75c children's silk plaited hose—sizes 6 to 8½.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FLANK MOVE ON FILIPINO CHIEF.

Significance of the Recent Shelling of the Town of San Fabian.

SUPPLIES TO BE CUT OFF.

New York National Banks Are Increasing Their Circulation.

RUSSIA AFTER MEAT TRADE.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.

Flank Movement Against Aguinaldo.

Ten days ago THE TRIBUNE's dispatches announced the probability of a flank movement against Aguinaldo from the northwest, with Lingayen, on the gulf of the same name, as the base of operations. Today an official dispatch was received from Admiral Watson, showing that operations had already begun, the insurgents having been shelled out of San Fabian last Thursday by the army gunboat Paragua. The first reports of an engagement on Subig Bay were evidently altered by the censor, on the theory that the insurgents in the Lingayen Gulf would not know they had been fired at unless they learned it from America.

Lingayen is 150 miles north of Manila. Tarlac, the insurgent headquarters, is about half way between the two places, so that if a base is established at Lingayen, Aguinaldo would be hemmed in by forces both north and south of him. This is the plan of campaign now, and troops will be landed at the northern gulf, unless the conditions there prevent, within a short time, if it has not been done already.

San Fabian, where the shelling took place, is a little city of 10,000 people, at the head of the gulf, eighteen miles from Lingayen, a place of 20,000 people, and only ten miles from Dagupan, the real terminus of the railroad line and the port of Lingayen. Around the latter place is a network of channels, with water enough for small coasters, and the town is not only a good base of supplies for a movement against Aguinaldo, but is believed to be his base for filibustering operations. The occupation of the Gulf of Lingayen by ships and men will be a serious attack on his communications, as to the northeast there is a wild mountain country, incapable of sustaining an army.

Mrs. Gridley, the mother of Captain E. V. Gridley, who commanded the Olympia during the battle of Manila Bay, will go to New York on Dewey day. She has been invited on board the ship, which she specially desires to visit while Admiral Dewey is there. Mrs. Gridley is a clerk in the General Land office in Washington, where she is highly respected.

New York Banks Increase Their Circulation.

There will be a material increase in the national bank circulation, as the New York banks have decided to take steps which will relieve the currency famine during the crop moving season. The Treasury has declined to come to the rescue of the banks, so they are availing themselves of their right to deposit United States bonds in the Treasury and receive additional circulating notes. Today one bank ordered $1,000,000 worth of notes, but the order was not accompanied by the bonds. These will be forthcoming, however, by the time the new notes are ready for delivery. If, however, the stringency has passed before the notes are printed the bank will not be compelled to take all the notes. Three other New York banks have ordered $380,000 worth of circulating notes, for which the bonds were sent, and it is anticipated others will be called for immediately. The banks will receive only 90 per cent of notes for the bonds.

These notes will be issued as a working balance, as national banks cannot use their circulating notes as a part of the reserve required by law. Government notes must be used as a reserve fund, and the amount required for the reserve fund will have to be withdrawn from the working balance. It will take but a short time to print the notes, as the backs of the currency of all New York banks are alike, and the face plates are already made, so the notes can be printed in a short time.

The demand for additional circulation has not yet assumed tremendous proportions. There is always a heavy call for notes at this season of the year. It is significant that the banks ask for low denominations almost invariably.

"Conditions in Minnesota were never better," said Senator Davis this afternoon, "and prosperity and contentment are visible on every side and among all classes. Public sentiment in regard to the Philippines is all one way in Minnesota. The people are overwhelmingly with the administration."

Russia Seeks English Meat Trade.

Russia is making vigorous efforts to supplant the United States as the butcher for England. A number of English meat experts are now visiting Russia as the guests of the imperial government for the purpose of certifying to the fact that the native cattle and hogs are free from contagious diseases. After having looked the ground over the committee will be in a position to advise the Russian government what measures, if any, might be taken which would allow Russian cattle to enter British ports under the most favorable circumstances. Russia has been engaged for some time in trying to promote this trade by subsidizing steamers having cold storage room and by aiding at various shipping points in the establishment of slaughtering-houses, packing-houses, and houses for smoking hams, sides, and shoulders of pork. The plan also includes the shipment of dairy products.

Senator Fairbanks arrived here today and invited President McKinley to visit Evansville, Ind., during the early part of October. The President did not make a definite promise, as it is still uncertain how much time he will have for his proposed Western trip. He promised to take the matter under consideration, and if it is possible he will stop at Evansville before his return to Washington.

Necessity of Target Practice.

Secretary Root will probably take up at an early day the question of rifle practice in the army, something which has been sadly neglected since the war. The troops in Cuba, especially, have given evidence of their inability to handle their rifles with effect and it has been repeatedly urged in the reports from inspectors and others who have witnessed the drills that some remedy must be applied in the shape, preferably, of instruction to the troops.

There is a great amount of work to be done in this line, as there are many recruits who have gone into the military service with no experience in handling rifles and still less about target shooting. The arguments which are introduced in favor of training and instruction in this direction do not seem to be of effect among commanding officers in Cuba, and Secretary Root has had his attention called to the indifference of responsible officers to the proper education of soldiers in the important duty of being able to hit a mark.

The excuses made for lack of target practice or instruction in rifle handling are reported by one official as being absurd. He says these excuses generally partake of some such phrase as: "No target instruction or practice because the government has not supplied the material and there is no range." This comment by company officers, the observer says, furnishes an unsatisfactory excuse for the failure to carry out the regulations.

There will be no meeting of the American members of the Joint High Commission at present, as was rumored when it was learned that John W. Foster would reach here tomorrow. Ex-Senator Faulkner, who is also a member of the commission, left here yesterday, and Senator Fairbanks, who is now in the city, returns home at once.

Admiral Dewey's Future.

An assignment to duty for Admiral Dewey will soon engage the attention of the Navy department. Already some consideration has been given the matter, which is likely to be more or less troublesome. Dewey's attainment of the age of retirement, Dec. 26, enters into the subject to a certain extent. If he should avail himself of the privilege of retiring from active duty his salary will continue as if he were on the active list. If he elect to remain on duty and at the command of the department he will be eligible to duty as long as he chooses.

He will not be assigned to command afloat again, and it is a trying position to determine in what official place he should be placed. The proposition of making him the head of a special board to act in an advisory capacity and determine the characteristics of new ships of war does not find immediate favor with the department. The Secretary has officially expressed himself against any such extraordinary board, the functions of which are discharged by the existing board on construction, made up of chiefs of the naval bureaus. Admiral Dewey may be assigned to an office in the Navy department, and act as a technical advisor of the Secretary, although it is by no means certain this work would be congenial to him or that he would be of great value in that capacity, which calls rather for specialists in the various lines of naval engineering and architecture.

The Navy department is anxious to complete its survey of the coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Yankton and Eagle, ships specially adapted for this work, have been under repairs at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard for two months. Orders were today sent requiring both ships to be available for duty by Oct. 15. They will proceed to the West Indies, and resume the task of completing the charts of the coasts.

Spain Buys Tobacco in Kentucky.

In spite of the fact that no commercial treaty has yet been negotiated Spain is renewing its trade relations with the United States. Tobacco is a monopoly of the government, and hence the purchase of 11,023,000 pounds of the Kentucky weed has a semi-official flavor. The purchase was made through a Paris syndicate and the suggestion is made officially through the State department that American tobacco growers might make more money by dealing direct with Spain. It is hinted in other quarters that the Paris syndicate was utilized to prevent hostility among the common people, as might have been the case if the Spanish government were known to be trading directly with its recent conquerers.

Rear Admiral Schley called at the White House this morning, but was unable to see the President because he was having a conference with Director Merriam. Later the Cabinet met, and the Admiral did not have an opportunity to see the President. Admiral Schley called for the express purpose of telling the President he was willing to carry out the orders placing him in command of the south Atlantic squadron.

Colonel Miley's Military Career.

Lieutenant Colonel John A. Miley, who died at Manila this morning of cerebral meningitis, was born in Illinois. He entered the Military Academy on July 1, 1883. He was regarded as one of the brightest men in the army among the younger officers and his record is an exceptionally brilliant one. He enjoyed the distinction of being recommended for promotion from the grade of Lieutenant to that of a Brigadier General. He graduated from West Point in 1887 and was made a Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Artillery. In 1894 he was given the rank of First Lieutenant. On the breaking out of the war he was promoted to be a Major and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, and was made a member of General Shafter's staff. In September he was given the grade of Lieutenant Colonel. He rendered excellent service in the Santiago campaign. While in the trenches before Santiago he was indefatigable in his efforts to carry out the plan of campaign and in looking after the comforts of the soldiers.

He contracted the Cuban fever, but upon his return here was apparently in good health. Colonel Miley then volunteered to go to Manila, and it is believed he never fully recovered from the fever, and this is indirectly responsible for his death. Until January of this year he was Acting Inspector General of the Department of the East. He acted in the same capacity in the Department of the Pacific in April, and at the time of his death was Collector of Customs at Manila. Colonel Miley was one of the most popular officers in the army.

It is generally believed here that the pardon of Captain Dreyfus will have a tendency to put a stop to the movement for a boycot on the Paris exposition, both in and out of Congress. The fact that Dreyfus is free at all, however peculiar the method employed, it is believed, will stop the agitation in his behalf.

Opinion as to Insurgent Envoys.

Neither the President nor the members of his Cabinet have been informed as to the purpose of the envoys from Aguinaldo, whose coming has been reported by General Otis. It is believed the insurgent leader intends to propose an exchange of prisoners, and if this involves the release of Lieutenant Gilmore and the captured sailors it will be expedited in every manner possible. It is understood, however, that Aguinaldo has received the suggestion from Agoncillo that if a formal exchange of prisoners could be negotiated and enough publicity given to it the fact might be seized upon by France and Germany as the excuse for a recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents.

According to the recognized principles of international law an exchange of prisoners formally conducted is one of the evidences of the status of belligerency. It is not the only evidence required, however, among the others being the possession of a fully organized civil government, a port, a navy, coins, and postage stamps, and some indication of an ability to perform international obligations. Under the circumstances the negotiations for an exchange of prisoners will be conducted with extreme care and under direct orders from Washington.

President McKinley has now fixed Saturday, Oct. 7, for his visit to Galesburg, and Thursday, Oct. 12, for Minneapolis, leaving dates between for Chicago, if he decides to attend the corner-stone laying, but otherwise other towns will be visited in the interim.

Several members of the Chicago Press club called on the President this afternoon and invited him to attend an informal reception of that organization during the festival week. The President said he would consider the matter and give the committee an answer in a few days.

Peruvian Minister to Chile Dead.

Santiago de Chile, Sept. 19, via Galveston.—The Peruvian Minister to Chile, Dr. [illegible] Benavides, is dead.

MAY END TANNER FIGHT.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS TO MEET AT SPRINGFIELD SOON.

Supporters and Opponents of the Governor from All Parts of Illinois to Gather at the State Fair to Discuss the Situation—Executive Expected to Withdraw from the Race if Showing Is Strongly Against Him—Bryan May Stay Out of Kentucky.

Leaders of the Republican party in Illinois have their thoughts centered at present on a meeting scheduled to be held at Springfield next week, when it is intimated that the question as to who shall be the next Republican candidate for Governor will advance far towards a settlement. It has been widely proclaimed that there will be a general roundup at the Capitol of the party's chief counselors from all parts of the State, representing both sides of the controversy as to Governor Tanner's fitness to succeed himself.

The State Fair is made the ostensible occasion for the gathering, the real object of which will be to lay plans for the making of candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination. It will be a convenient time to secure an exchange of views from those who are acquainted with the sentiment in various sections of the State. All the Republican Congressmen, members of the Legislature, chairmen of County Central committees, and delegate-makers are expected to report at the capital city on Wednesday and Thursday and talk over the situation.

Whether John R. Tanner goes out after a renomination or not, he has said that the anti-Tanner element never shall nominate the candidate. This is construed both by his friends and enemies as a declaration that he considers his machine strong enough to name the man. So the Governor's lieutenants are expected to be on hand in force. A large number of those who want his scalp also will be there.

Will Answer for Cook County.

Nearly every politician of any influence in the Cook County organization has been asked to go. Congressman Lorimer and T. N. Jamieson will be asked to enlighten the country representatives on the situation in Chicago as viewed from the Tanner standpoint. James Pease, Senators Dan Campbell and Fred Busse, and probably Henry L. Hertz and others will report on the extent of the anti-Tanner feeling. John M. Smyth may go and he may not. Congressmen James R. Mann and H. S. Boutell, Charles S. Deneen, Judge O. N. Carter, Lorin C. Collins, and B. A. Eckhart, each one of whom has been put forward by his friends as available for nomination as Governor, are relied upon to be present.

Reeves' Friends All Invited.

Every man in the State authorized to speak for any faction of the voters in his county, and who believes Congressman Walter Reeves should be made the standard-bearer in 1900, has received an invitation to attend the conference. Senator O. F. Berry, Speaker Lawrence Y. Sherman, Lieutenant Governor Northcott, Dr. J. H. Hamlin of Shelbyville, Congressman Prince, and Congressman Hopkins—each said to be waiting an opportunity to enter the race, will be on the ground with their spokesmen and chief supporters.

Hope to Settle Tanner Question.

It has been suggested that the meeting will be a love feast, but the purpose of the gathering does not contemplate open and public discussion. The leaders are expected to confer more or less privately and if possible reach some conclusion as to what the best interest of the party demands should be done and then set to work in the most harmonious manner possible to do it.

The first and most important question for consideration relates to Governor Tanner's assumed candidacy for renomination. Recently when in Chicago, the Governor said that until he should make an announcement to the contrary, every Republican in the State might rightfully assume that he is a candidate. The effect his renomination would be likely to have on the interests of the party is a question on which neither the leaders nor the rank and file in the party are agreed. Through the discussions at this meeting the leaders hope to gain light on the question that will enable them to outline the situation so that the people will understand it clearly and to inaugurate the pre-convention campaign.

May Induce Him to Withdraw.

In case those who would regard Governor Tanner's renomination as likely to endanger several Congressional, legislative, and county tickets can convince the Governor's friends to this effect, it is claimed the latter will prevail upon him not to enter the race.

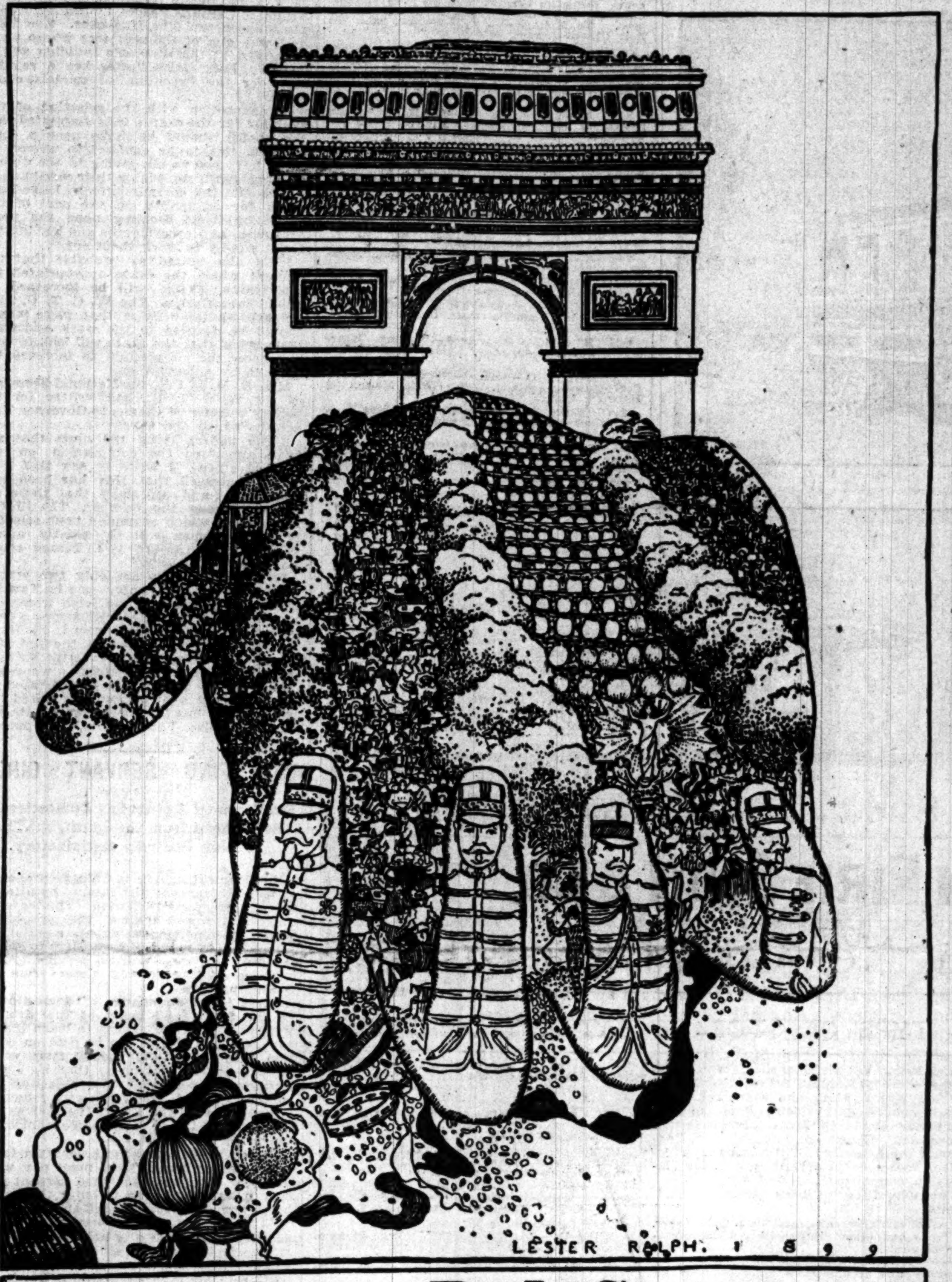
That the leaders will attempt to unite upon any man is not contemplated. Governor Tanner's withdrawal from the field would give a dozen aspirants the opportunity they are waiting for to enter the race. Still, the anti-Tanner managers, who first enlisted under the banner of W. J. Calhoun, now pin their faith on the leadership of Congressman Reeves, insist that unless they can unite the anti-Tanner sentiment in favor of some aspirant before the Springfield gathering disperses, Mr. Tanner will not consent to be sidetracked. They say that his withdrawal can be forced only by a powerful showing of opposition to him.

The claim is made, too, that without some assurance of support from Cook County for their choice, the anti-Tanner people out in the State would not organize in the interest of one man. The friends of Richard Yates, for instance, insist that he will stand as good a chance in a free-for-all fight as any who have been mentioned. The friends of Congressman Prince, moreover, are not inclined to join either the Reeves or Yates forces.

May Keep Bryan Out of Kentucky.

Democratic politicians of national consequence in the management of their party affairs are said to be seriously considering suggestions that it would be impolitic for W. J. Bryan to appear in the Kentucky campaign. When he was here last week Mr. Bryan said that the Goebel campaign committee had invited him to make a few speeches, and that he expected to do so about the middle of October. But the fight, according to Vice Chairman Stone of the National committee, is so personal that many of Mr. Bryan's friends all over the country seem to think he should stay away. It was reported that an effort is being made to keep both Mr. Bryan and John P. Altgeld out of Kentucky.

It is understood that Mr. Altgeld, who was asked to stump the State for the anti-Goebel ticket, has made up his mind not to accept. Representations have been made to him that neither faction shows sincerity in support of the Chicago platform, and that the leaders of the anti-Goebel movement are for the most part "gold bugs." Claims are being made that ex-Senator Blackburn is the only consistent silver man of any prominence on either side, and he is making his fight for reëlection to the Senate with the Goebel crowd.



PARIS

—The Sketch.

WILL TRY G. L. MAGILL TODAY.

Charge Against Former Banker Is Receiving Deposits After Insolvency—Fourteen Indictments Pending.

Preparations are made for the trial today of former banker George L. Magill on the charge of receiving deposits after insolvency. There are fourteen indictments pending against him. Magill paid a fine of about $5,000 several weeks ago. It is said that this fine probably would have been set aside by the Appellate Court if he had appealed it, but the appeal would have necessitated his going to the workhouse for two or three months while the case was in the Appellate Court, and he paid it rather than undergo the disgrace. An effort will be made at the forthcoming trial to send Magill to the penitentiary.

GRANTS A HEATING FRANCHISE.

Waukegan City Council Acts Favorably on the Local Electric Light Company's Plan.

The Waukegan City Council has granted the Waukegan Electric Light company a twenty-five-year franchise to construct and operate a system of public heating, piping hot water about the city. The Yaryan plan is to be used. An experimental line probably will be put in this fall.

GET MANY RARE FOSSILS.

COLLEGE MUSEUMS ENRICHED BY THE RESEARCHES IN WYOMING.

Scientists Collect Bones and Vegetable Remains of Millions of Years from the Hillsides of the West—Some Species Obtained That Are New to the Men of Learning—Canyon of the Upper Platte Furnishes Wonders to the Explorers.

Laramie, Wyo., Sept. 19.—Fifty-eight American colleges and museums will be enriched at the opening of the college year by unprecedented accessions of fossils, professors and students from as many institutions having just spent a month collecting the bones and vegetable remains of millions of years from the hillsides of Wyoming.

Almost a hundred enthusiasts came to this city as the guests of Wilbur C. Knight of the State university, and the work of outfitting was done under his direction. Late in July a long cavalcade wound out of Laramie for forty days' wandering in the wilderness.

The visible results of the collecting tour are evidence that every scientist labored to good effect. The first find of consequence was encountered at Cooper Creek. Fossils were found abundant in red sandstone of the Fox Hills formation. Several species were obtained that are believed to be new to science.

Professor Knight found a variety of pecten and Professors Collie and Todd discovered pieces of coral, an extremely rare occurrence in this formation. Mr. Vincent gathered two varieties of deciduous leaves. This deposit has never been described as belonging to the Fox Hills.

Remarkable Finds Made.

In spite of the previous thorough prospecting along the Como exposure several remarkable finds were made. The party from the Gustavus Adolphus College of Minnesota opened the grave of a huge dinosaur. Several days were given to the exposure while the expedition moved on, and the results indicate that a promising quarry has been located for the next season's work. Professors Edquest and Kempe promptly posted a formal claim to their discovery, which is sufficient to hold it against all other scientific prospectors.

Professor Charlton and his assistants from Baylor University in Texas located another dinosaur, and also unearthed a plesiosaurus, the first to be reported from this formation in Wyoming. Other scientists opened a bed of palm leaves which yielded some splendid examples, a bed of fossil plants related to our present trees, and over a half dozen new fossil invertebrates, chief among which was a beautiful star fish discovered by Professor Peck of Lafayette College. Professor Knight found at this point a saurian of large dimensions that remains as yet unidentified. None of these specimens can be removed till next season.

A choice saurian tooth was picked up by Professor Brown of West Virginia. This tooth was black and brilliantly polished, with both edges definitely serrated. Every member of the party secured a section of a prehistoric squid fish called the Belmite. This black conical fragment, resembling a torpedo, once contained ink for defensive warfare. Specimens of this sepia sac have been found in Wyoming still preserving the ink. Professor Beecher of Yale once wrote a label for such a specimen, using the ink it had preserved so successfully.

New Fossils Unearthed.

The expedition moved on the Freeze-Out Hills and spent several days in the heart of the dinosaur region. Professors Knight and Barbour made a joint discovery of great importance, consisting of new fossils in the fresh water Jurassic. Up to this time no fossils except dinosaurs had been found in this formation, but those discovered at this camp included lamellibranchia, gasteropoda, fishbones, and teeth. These throw new light upon this period, and are regarded as among the most important results of the expedition's work.

The objective point of the geologists of the party was the cañon of the Upper Platte River. This great natural wonder has remained in obscurity in spite of the activity of the sight-seers. It is the last of the great gorges to be examined by scientists, and of it no adequate popular or scientific description has ever been published. The cañon is eight miles in length, and winds through walls that are in places over 1,000 feet high.

Just north of the cañon are located fine exposures of the dinosaur bed. Dr. Crook of Northwestern University made a remarkable discovery of a huge animal, and remained several days behind his associates that he might take out the remains. Professor Peck of Lafayette College, found the grave of a huge ichthyosaur, and many of the pary collected valuable Jurassic material.

Huge and Strange Creature.

The Carnegie Museum collectors are devoting their attention to a "double raftered" creature with a long neck, tail, and hind legs and short fore legs, the whole length of the animal being sixty feet. It stood twenty feet high at the hips, the thigh bone or femur being six feet long and fifteen inches in diameter. It's head was as flat as a frog's and it had relatively no greater brain capacity. The animal was found near the surface and the prospectors have already secured the vertebral column, the centrum of the largest vertebræ being twelve inches in diameter, and eighteen ribs being six feet long.

A dozen quarries will be developed next year. One of the results of this year's pilgrimage will be the establishment of a permanent summer school of geology and paleontology at the University of Wyoming. Eastern students will thus be enabled to spend their vacations in field work under the eyes of men who are familiar with Wyoming formation.

Geologists believe that the territory now known as Wyoming once had numerous fresh water lakes and a climate approaching the semi-tropical. The animals whose bones are now coming to light inhabited these lakes and the adjoining swamps. They sank into the mud in dying and their bones were covered over with other deposits and became petrified. The large beds are found at points supposed to have been the mouth of great rivers, the animals after death having floated down these rivers to places where they were deposited in these estuaries, thus accounting for the vast deposits in certain places.

SECRETARY GAGE IN CHICAGO.

Head of Treasury Department to Remain Here a Few Days Before Going West.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage and Mrs. Gage arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon over the Pennsylvania road. They will remain in the city three or four days and then proceed to Colorado and Arizona, their objective point being the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.

Secretary Gage said they probably would remain West about ten days and then return to Chicago in time to participate in the autumn festival. He declared his Western trip was for rest and recreation purely and had no connection with business of any character. The Secretary and Mrs. Gage were the guests of friends at Evanston last night. Mr. Gage said he would stop at the Chicago club while in the city.

The Secretary declined to discuss the complications which have arisen over the laying of the Postoffice corner-stone, and when asked how President McKinley regarded the trouble, and if there was any probability of his remaining away from Chicago, he said: "That is a matter which I do not care to discuss at all."

When told there was a probability of the trouble being adjusted, he said: "I hope so," but beyond that brief comment he had nothing to say on the subject.

Mr. Gage was asked if he thought it probable that Congress would pass any financial legislation along the lines recommended at the recent convention of the National Bankers' association to the end that a specific declaration should be made in favor of a single gold standard.

"I have not time to discuss that subject now," he said, and this was the reply he made to all questions as to what kind of legislation he expected to see passed in this connection.

When asked regarding the Philippines situation he said full confidence was felt in Washington that the program of the administration would succeed in accomplishing all that was intended in that quarter.

Secretary Gage's attention was called to the dispatch from Washington regarding the threatened famine of fractional silver money.

"It is true," he replied. "There has been an unusually heavy demand for this kind of money recently, and there is considerable question as to the ability of the Treasury to meet fully future demands for it. Within the last two weeks about $1,500,000 of it has been withdrawn from the Treasury, leaving only a little over $3,000,000 on hand, as compared with $12,000,000 at the close of the last fiscal year. It is simply another illustration of the good times which have come to the country."

When asked if there was any means of meeting the demand for fractional silver, he replied: "Not until Congress gives us the power to do so."

Mr. Gage was asked if he apprehended any serious disarrangement of the English money markets as the result of a war between that country and the Transvaal.

"I do not," he replied. "It probably will have some effect, but I do not look for anything serious."

THINKS M'KINLEY WILL COME.

Congressman Marsh Returns from Washington, Where He Talked with President of His Proposed Trip.

Congressman B. F. Marsh of Warsaw, Ill., was at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday on his way home from Washington, where he consulted with President McKinley regarding the itinerary of the latter's coming trip through this State.

"The Dewey demonstration in the East will close on Oct. 3," Congressman Marsh said, "and from my conversation with the President I should say it is probable that he and his party will leave Washington on the next day and arrive in Peoria on the morning of Oct. 5. The program is for him to remain there over night and leave the next morning on a special train for Quincy, where he will remain until Saturday, Oct. 7. He will leave then for Galesburg, and the expectation is that he will arrive in Chicago about 5 or 6 o'clock the same afternoon. His program, I believe, contemplates remaining here three or four days. From here he goes, I understand, to Milwaukee and then to Minneapolis."

"Did the President intimate that he might not come to Chicago unless the trouble over the corner-stone is adjusted?"

"He did not refer to the subject, and spoke of coming to Chicago as if it had been fully decided upon."

"I tried," continued Congressman Marsh, "to arrange so that the President could come to Quincy during the week of the street fair there, which is the same as the festival week here, but I found that to be impossible, and thought it better for the President to visit that city the Friday and Saturday before the fair than the week after."

KENOSHA EDITOR ADMITS LIBEL

Former Mayor Culley Pleads Guilty and Is Assessed a Fine of One Dollar.

Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The criminal libel case against former Mayor Frank C. Culley, editor of the Kenosha Daily Gazette, came to an unexpected and sudden termination today when Culley pleaded guilty. The case was brought at the demand of J. A. Killeen, editor of the Kenosha Union, and had been on trial for the last four days. The State had finished its case and the defense had begun to introduce testimony when the former Mayor arose and said that he desired to enter a plea of guilty as charged in the indictment. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $1, and the costs of the action, according to the sentence, will be paid by the county.

SEE DISASTER IN STEEL BOOM.

Contractors Say Short Supply Is Delaying Building Operations.

PRICES HIGHEST IN YEARS

Manufacturers Assert This Is Not Due to Combine and Give Causes.

ARE FAR BEHIND ON ORDERS

That portion of the present business prosperity which takes the form of building operations requiring large quantities of steel is on the verge, Chicago contractors say, of suicide by its own excess. Work on a dozen buildings in the heart of the business district is in various stages of delay or suspension owing to the fact that the steel beams and girders ordered months ago cannot be delivered by the mills, and the plans for other structures have been laid aside by the owners until the present high prices abate.

On account of the scarcity of freight boats the hundred or more steel mills in the country are receiving ore from the mines in such small quantities that only the demands for daily consumption are satisfied. Unless the winter supply of ore can be obtained by the lake route before the closing of navigation it will have to be transported by rail, and this increased expense will force the price of the finished article still higher. Under such circumstances the contractors fear a paralysis of building operations that require steel until late in the summer of 1900.

Railroad companies which ordered their rails before the recent advances in price are congratulating themselves on the saving of money, but are still waiting for the rails. Companies that more recently have decided to make extensions of their systems, on inspection of the terms and the time, have postponed operations till next year.

Strangely enough, in the light of former conditions, the steel companies approve and encourage this cessation of building operations that call for the use of steel. The Chicago agent of a big mill said yesterday: "The mills have all they can do for a year to take care of the orders now on hand, and the long wait entailed upon new orders produces discontent among purchasers, which is detrimental to future business."

Prices Doubled in a Year.

Representatives of steel manufacturers say that the recent boom in steel prices is phenomenal. Prices of nearly every kind of steel product have been more than doubled within a year, and even since the middle of last month there has been an advance that builders say is indicative of still higher quotations before the year is ended. Following are the comparative ton prices:

	Sp. 13, 1899.	Ag. 16, 1899.	Sp. 14, 1898.
Bessemer pig, Pittsburg	$23.25	$21.25	$10.50
Steel billets, Chicago	41.00	36.80	17.50
Heavy steel rails, Eastern mill	32.00	31.00	18.00
Old steel rails, Chicago	18.00	15.00	7.75

Girder rails are now selling for $38 a ton, and all structural steel has been affected by a proportionate advance in price. Rails for 1900 delivery already are selling for $33 a ton and manufacturers say that they will go higher.

Deny That Combine Caused It.

The steel mill men say the cause of the boom is not the result of a combination, but of healthy competition and the increased demand springing from the nation's prosperity. Between the structural steel mills there is an agreement not to cut prices, they say, and they point to the fact as significant that the advance in these quotations is not as great as in these steel products in which no combination exists. The causes given for the advance are shortage and higher prices of raw material, increase of wages, and increased demand for the finished product. An illustration of the first is the price of pig iron, which a year ago was $10 a ton and yesterday $22.50. The big concerns which use this raw material are unable to keep a surplus stock on hand, and suspension of work is constantly imminent.

Benefit to the Workmen.

Wages have been increased throughout the steel mills, their managers say, from 10 to 25 per cent, and in each case in anticipation of any demand on the part of the laborers and in time to avert strikes. Many of the manufacturers claim that the laborer is getting the whole benefit of the boom, inasmuch as the employers in many cases are delivering steel at the contract prices of a year ago and at a proportionate loss.

The increased demand is said to have commenced soon after the close of the war, when the mills were set going at full capacity to supply the demand for the building operations incident to good times. The mills no longer are seeking the consumer; agents have been called in and are employed rather in persuading customers to defer operations till next year.

Increased Export Trade.

The export trade in steel is increasing rapidly. Three thousand tons soon will be sent to Tokio, Japan, to be used in the construction of a palace for the Mikado. The Phœnix Bridge company recently has completed a bridge across the Nile on the line of the new railroad to the Soudan. A Pennsylvania company has shipped a large consignment of thirty-pound rails to the Transvaal. Electrical machinery is unprecedented quantities is being sent to France, Germany, and England. One Eastern mill is sold out to its full capacity for the ensuing year in contracts with foreign countries. These are only isolated examples illustrating a condition that is said to be general.

Fear a Tieup in Chicago.

From the scarcity of material and the high prices it is feared that a general tieup on Chicago buildings requiring steel may result, which will be injurious to the investor and the laborer alike. "This boom in steel," said A. E. Wells, a Chicago contractor, "is unprecedented. Steel ordered now cannot be obtained in less than four or five months, and the result is likely to be suspension in building operations. The causes of this condition are the agitation for higher wages and the rise in the price of raw material."

Carl Binder, civil engineer and contractor, was of the same opinion. "We are beginning to feel the consequences already," he said. "The high prices may check consumption to such an extent that prosperity, after all, will not prosper. There is no trust concerned in the advance of quotations, I believe, and in the case of structural steel the combination has kept the prices down. Structural steel is $2.46 a hundred pounds now and in 1892 was $3.20. The prices may be higher than at present before the year is ended."

See No Hope for Change.

Manufacturers agree that no declination in price is to be hoped for as long as the excessive demand continues. Railroads and private concerns, they say, are going to extend their interests when business is good and are not going to wait for a doubtful return of lower terms. The stringent situation cannot be remedied by the building of additional mills, they say, since it requires nearly two years to build a blast furnace and put it in running order.

Ministers Gather at Baraboo.

Baraboo, Wis., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—More than 300 ministers are here to attend the forty-fifth annual West Wisconsin Methodist Episcopal Conference, which will begin tomorrow. Today was devoted to an examination of students, there being about thirty-five candidates.

MAY RAISE RATES AGAIN.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN EAST-BOUND FREIGHT CHARGES PROPOSED.

Railroad Officials to Meet in New York Tomorrow to Discuss Plan—Merchants Say if It Is Adopted Export Shipments May Be Driven to Gulf Rather than Atlantic Ports—Tariff Now Higher than in Years—Talk of Cutting Off Passes.

Eastern railroad managers, emboldened by the heavy increase in traffic during the last six months, are preparing to give the rates a still further boost. Only yesterday new rates on grain went into effect, which, it is claimed, are higher than any made during the last five years. This does not satisfy the railroad officials, and they mean to wrest as much out of the shippers as the traffic can bear.

A call for a meeting of General Managers and traffic officials of the roads in the Trunk Line and Central Freight associations, to be held in New York tomorrow, has just been issued, the purpose being to consider propositions for the further advance of both east and west bound freight rates.

Eastern railroad officials here do not deny that freight rates to Atlantic ports are already as high as they should be in view of the low rates that are being made to gulf ports by the gulf lines, but they point to alleged great shortage in cars, and assert that something has to be done to check the unprecedented movement of traffic, and they know of no more effective way to accomplish that result than making exorbitant freight rates.

Say Roads May Go Too Far.

The opinion prevails among shippers and merchants that the Eastern railroads are in a fair way of "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs." The heavy movement of freight to the Atlantic seaboard has been due in a great measure to the low rates heretofore in effect, and which prevented much traffic from going by lake or to the gulf. The advanced rates which went into effect on Monday have not been given a trial. It will take at least two weeks to dispose of the accumulated freight secured at the low rates. After that it is not believed the railroads will get more traffic than they can conveniently handle at the new rates, and if a still further advance is decreed at the New York conference, export business, it is believed, will cease to go to the Atlantic ports and again seek an outlet by the gulf roads by way of New Orleans, Galveston, and Port Arthur, the rates to these points being maintained at the low level in effect all summer.

Plan to Cut Off Passes.

A committee of executive officers of Western roads held a meeting here to talk over a new plan to restrict or abolish as far as possible the issue of free or reduced transportation by the Western lines. A majority of the roads, it is understood, are in favor of the abolition of all annual time or trip passes, excepting only those issued by each road to its own employés.

The advocates of this plan are the large and important railroad systems. The smaller lines, while willing to restrict the indiscriminate issue of free passes, are opposed to stopping the practice entirely. They feel that they would be at a disadvantage if they could not influence traffic with free passes, and that their traveling agents would cost them more money than they care to expend if they had to pay for their transportation over other roads.

The committee will report to a general meeting, to be held in St. Louis in October. The upshot of the matter probably will be the readoption of the old pass agreement, which has been adopted in the fall of each year for the last ten years, and which has been more repected in its violation than its maintenance.

Many Roads Report Earnings.

Earnings for the second week of August, as compared with those for the corresponding week last year, are reported as follows:

	1899.	1898.	Inc.
Wabash	$345,382	$294,321	$51,061
Chi. Great Western	148,422	110,500	37,922
Minn. and St. Louis	56,032	53,610	2,422
Texas and Pacific	145,345	141,752	3,593
St. Joe and Gd. Island	28,616	19,891	8,725
Texas Central	274,244	208,652	65,592
Int. and Gt. Northern	89,437	95,154	*5,717
Chi. and East. Ill.	104,500	93,000	11,500
B. and O. Southwestern	141,329	156,390	*15,061
Can. Pacific	565,000	511,000	54,000
Mo. Pacific	569,000	520,000	49,000
Den. and Rio Grande	222,200	181,000	41,200
N. Y., O. and West.	101,539	83,054	18,485
Ev. and Terre Haute	27,484	24,842	2,642
Ev. and Indianapolis	7,129	6,060	1,069
Mil. and St. Paul	853,222	818,002	35,220
Louis. and Nash.	510,345	438,815	71,530
Southern Ry.	601,164	556,891	44,273
St. Louis Southwestern	112,500	103,000	9,500

*Decrease.

Reported Vanderbilt Purchase.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 19.—A local paper says that the entire Crocker interests, 340,000 shares, of the stock of the Southern and Central Pacific railways, has been sold to Morris Speyer of New York, who is supposed to be acting for the Vanderbilts. This sale, if consummated, must have involved at least $13,000,000.

Transportation Notes.

Western roads will discontinue summer tourist rates to Colorado points on Sept. 15, and to all other points on Sept. 30.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois has brought into Chicago since Monday between 700 and 1,000 excursionists from points on its line between Marion and Shelbyville, Ill.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association roads for the following occasions: Wholesale Merchants' board, Cleveland, O., Oct. 2 to 11; Presbyterian Church, Synod of Ohio, Oct. 10 to 13; Wholesale Druggists' National association, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 10 to 16; American Gas Light association, New York City, Oct. 18 to 20.

Western roads have agreed to make a rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip for the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Knights of Pythias, to be held at East St. Louis Oct. 17 to 20. The minimum rate for the occasion will be 25 cents. The same rate has been adopted from points from which the regular one-fare rate to Joliet is $2.25 or less, for the emancipation celebration to be held there on Sept. 22. The minimum fare for this occasion also is 25 cents.

DEMAND FOR STREET REPAIRS.

Milwaukee Avenue Residents and Merchants Want Holes Filled with Cedar Blocks to Abate Dust Nuisance.

The residents and merchants in Milwaukee avenue, between North avenue and the railroad crossing, are indignant at the city authorities because the latter have not given the pavement on that part of the avenue the attention it demands.

The large holes cut in the cedar blocks by heavy traffic were filled with crushed stone, and the stone has been pulverized into a fine dust, which, during the long drought, filled the air, and caused the residents to suffer physically, besides doing great damage to shopkeepers. The residents and merchants of that section of the avenue want the street repaired with cedar blocks. Recent rains have laid the dust, but after a few days of dry weather it will be as bad as ever.

The people affected say they will call a mass-meeting and seek relief by petition and resolution. Dr. Axel Lundeberg, who resides at 1315 Milwaukee avenue, said the dust nuisance at that point had become unbearable, even in his flat, which is on the fourth floor of the building, and that at times it was with difficulty that one could breathe, so stifling was the dust from the street.

PENNSYLVANIA PUSHES SUITS.

Trials of Actions Against the City for Loss in Strike Will Be Taken Up Soon.

Trial of the suits for damages against the city, brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, for the loss of property suffered by it through the burning of its cars during the strike of 1894, will soon be taken up in the Circuit Court. There are now in the courts twenty-eight cases, aggregating in the amount of damages demanded $1,000,000. The claim of the railroad company for reimbursement is being pressed under the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the case of the Manhattan Cement company, whose claim against the city for property destroyed during a strike was sustained.

To Cure La Grippe in Two Days
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Lady Windermere's Fan.

Were it not for the presence of a newcomer, Miss Valerie Bergere, in the Dearborn Stock company, that organization would be faring badly this week in its struggle with the emotions contained in "Lady Windermere's Fan," a notable but terribly cynical play by an author now nameless. As it is, the company, as a whole, gives proof of having essayed that to which it is inadequate. The rôle of the adventuress, Mrs. Erlynne, becomes through the interpretation of Miss Bergere the dominating part in the play, which, at least, is as it should be. The actress, however, is not at all times equal to its demands; she carries the cynical strain admirably, but does not cast the mask easily aside when she is called on to portray true emotion. Miss Julia Stuart is not consistently satisfactory at Lady Windermere, though her rendition of the part is next in merit after the Mrs. Erlynne of her associate.

The two women are joint sufferers from the energy of the leading man of the company, Mr. Hallett Thompson, who attempts to play the part of Lord Windermere. Mr. Thompson is entirely out of place. He persists in making Lord Windermere a creature of melodrama, failing completely to catch the spirit necessary for the interpretation. He is awkward when he tries to appear at ease, and he rants when required to display any feeling. He is at odds at all times with what should be the atmosphere of the piece. Altogether it is to be feared that the play has shown conclusively that Mr. Thompson lacks versatility, that quality which a stock company leading man needs most. Gardner Crane makes Lord Darlington a colorless individual.

In three of the lesser parts Edward Mackay, Benjamin Johnson, and H. D. Blakemore do well enough, particularly the first named, as Cecil Graham. For the piece itself, while its dramatic and literary merits are undisputed, it may be questioned if its presentation serves any purpose well. In many ways similar—even in plot—to "The Degenerates," now running in London, it is open to the same criticism.

Primrose & Dockstader.

Primrose & Dockstader's minstrels continue to successfully defend the name of minstrelsy at the Grand Opera-House. The bill which they are giving for the concluding week of their engagement is different in many particulars from that which served to introduce them a week ago. The changes are principally in the songs included in the first part of the program. "My Lady Lu," a pleasing melody which John Hyams sung in one of the frequent intervals in the action of the farce, "Dear Old Charley," when it was here two weeks ago, is being employed by Manuel Romain. It wins him encores. George Primrose has discarded a negro song of doubtful nature, and in its stead is giving "A String of Melodies," the name being sufficient description. Lew Dockstader continues to make local allusions, a number of them apt, some too far drawn.

Roland Reed and Miss Isadore Rush will appear at the Grand on Sunday night for a week's engagement in "His Father's Boy," another farce adapted by Sydney Rosenfeld from the German.

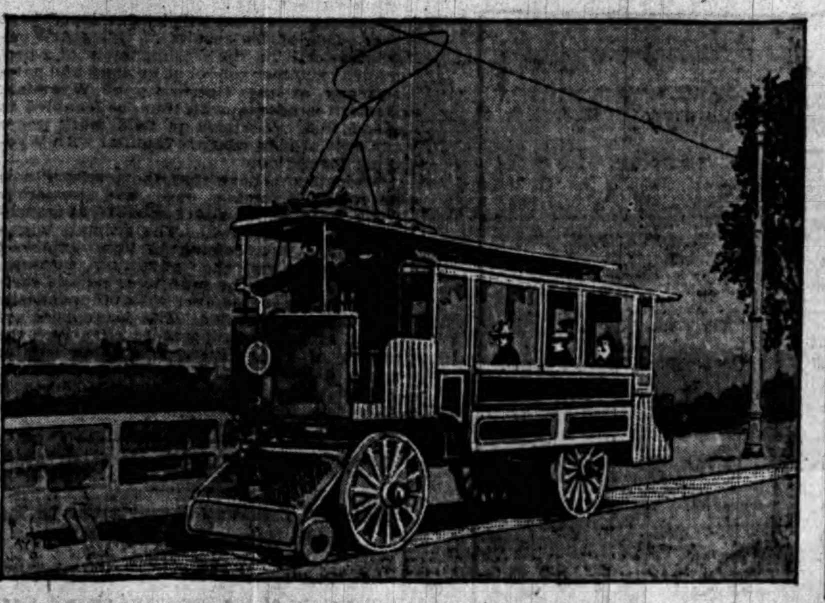
Adelaide Hermann's Return.

Adelaide Hermann is making a return appearance at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden this week, the illusions and tricks of magic which constitute her vaudeville repertory continuing to be popular.

Why Walker Reformed.

At the Olympic Theater Milton and Dolly Nobles are pleasing the audiences with the presentation of a sketch entitled "Why Walker Reformed." The escape of the said Walker from reaping the fruits of error is such a narrow one that his vow to reform is not to be wondered at. Usually it is a letter that makes havoc; in this sketch it is a letter that sets affairs right. Farcical situations are numerous, and the acting is good.

TROLLEY-OMNIBUS IN USE AS A STREET CAR.



COUNTS 100 DEAD ON TRAIL.

Philadelphian, Speaking for Survivors, Describes Horrors of Edmonton Route.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—James Holm of Philadelphia, spokesman for seventy-five men, who arrived today from the Edmonton trail, said:

"We have been living off the Canadian and American governments for months. We were stranded at Mud Bay. We had two days' grub left, when the Casca company of Glenora heard of our condition, and provisioned us until the Hudson Bay company, under charter from the government of Canada, transported us to the coast.

"We have sent a petition to the directors of this ancient Hudson Bay company, signed by seventy-five Americans, protesting against its officials using Americans as slaves because we were subjects of charity. One day on the steamer Strathcona the officials ordered us to pile wood. We refused, and were given tainted meat without potatoes for three days as punishment.

"The deaths on the trail among the Americans have been appalling. I kept no diary, but counted over 100 deaths from scurvy, frost, and starvation. I helped to bury or saw die the following:

"Knute Nelson, starved to death. His wife and family live in Chicago. His party ran short of food and Nelson went crazy with hunger. He was looking up in the trees and shouting that he saw fresh meat, then firing at the object of his delusion with his rifle. His partners left to look for food. When they returned he was dead.

"P. Hoffman, New York, drowned in Great Slave Lake in July, 1898.

"J. McNeely, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., found dead in December, 1898. The last entry in his diary was in January, 1898. It told the story of his partner's desertion, of his frozen feet, scurvy, and longings for home.

"Peter Simensen, Swede, New York, accidentally shot through the head in November in my tent at Devil's Portage.

"Valentine Wendler, New York, strayed from his partners, Charles Helmuth and Palmer House, Brooklyn, and put his hat on a stake to mark where he was going to die. We found him and buried him there.

"R. P. Ford, a large man of Mill Village, Pa. He carried 100 pounds on his back for 800 miles and then dropped dead. He was too proud to throw away his load and it killed him.

"I found three Englishmen in a shack dead of scurvy February, 1898. One diary contained the entry: 'Brother passed away quietly last night. I am now the only one left.' They had $900 on their bodies and a big outfit.

"A man named Refuse of Lauristan, N. S., died of scurvy at French Creek. A man named Dimmick of Halifax was buried on Hay Mountain by us.

"We saw J. Butler of London, England, drowned at Cranberry Rapids. A young fellow named Wells, with a Colorado party, died of scurvy at Telegraph Creek. We saw Herbert Sauvagal of Montreal drown in the Mackenzie in July, 1898, and another unknown man from Pittston, N. J., disappear forever in a cañon of Francis Creek."

BERLIN SEES AUTOCARS.

INTEREST IN NEW VEHICLE AT LAST AWAKENED BY EXHIBITION.

Some New Things Are Shown, Among Them an Omnibus That May Be Used as a Trolley Car Whenever It Is Convenient — All Leading Types Manufactured in Europe Are on View, but No American Machines—Several Road Races Arranged.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, Sept. 4.—German inventors and manufacturers hitherto have done more for the development and perfection of motor vehicles than German sportsmen have to further automobile sport. Recently efforts have been made to overcome the lead France has in this respect. The Deutscher Automobile club of Berlin, which was founded a few weeks ago, already includes the principal amateurs of the country, as well as a large number of wealthy and titled people, who previously had not taken an interest in horseless carriages. The International Motor Vehicle Exposition, which was opened here yesterday, probably will give the industry a boom and widen the circle of automobile enthusiasts. The government has displayed great interest in the exposition. General Lieutenant von Podbielski, the Secretary of the Imperial Postoffice, accepted the Presidency of the Exposition committee.

The exposition includes seven departments:

Private carriages, cabs, omnibuses, and coaches.

Trucks and other vehicles for the transportation of goods.

Motorcycles and attachable vehicles.

Motors and accumulators for automobile vehicles.

Wheels and framework for motor vehicles.

Carriage lamps, outfits, clothing, tools, and various conveniences.

Printed matter, drawings, plans and models, and machinery for the manufacture of motor vehicles.

There are 150 vehicles displayed representing all the best known types in use in Europe. There are no American exhibits, which is a pity, as the American vehicles are, as a rule, superior to the European, as far as appearance goes.

Siemens & Halske Trolley Omnibus.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit is that of Siemens & Halske, who display the combination electric omnibus and street car that recently was designed for use in certain parts of Berlin. It is fitted with this firm's "stirrup" trolley and can run on the rails as a street car or on any ordinary pavement as an omnibus. The accumulators gather electricity in the storage batteries while the vehicle is running as a street car or is at a halting place. The motorman can enter or leave the car tracks without wasting a minute, all that is required being to raise or drop a third pair of wheels. These wheels are small compared to those which bear the weight of the car and are grooved like car wheels.

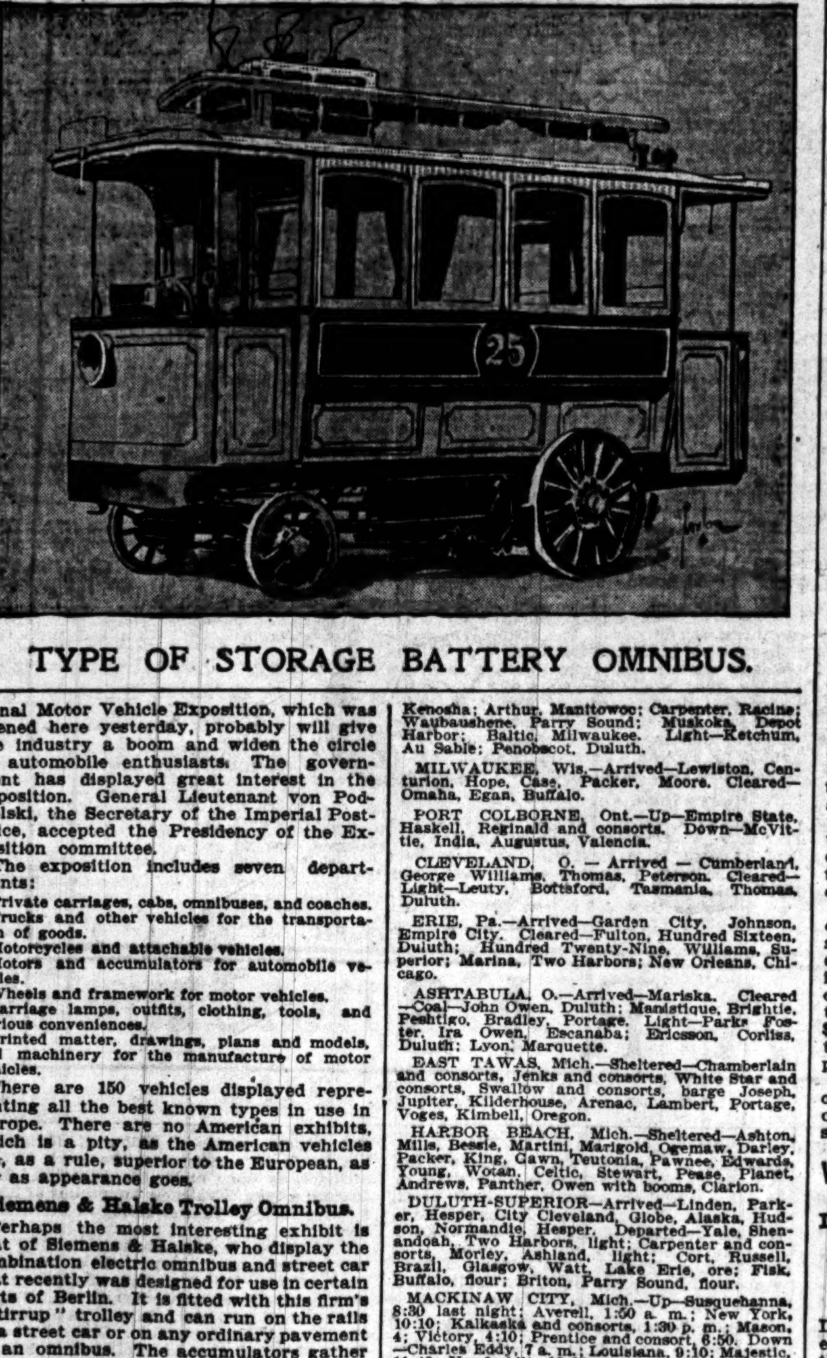
The Siemens & Halske omnibus has been given only a trial trip so far, but it stood the tests so well that it probably will be introduced on several suburban extensions of street railways and in parts of the city where tracks are undesirable.

It is apparent that unless experience should show unforeseen and irremediable defects there should be a great future for this type of vehicle. If it could be introduced in Chicago the problem of down-town terminals for the street railway lines would be easier of solution. The street cars could run on tracks to the bridges or as far downtown as they might be desired. The downtown district could be paved permanently with asphalt and the cars could traverse it in all directions as omnibuses.

There are several other types of electric omnibus. One model is equipped with contact points adapted to store up electricity at every stopping point. The driver would halt with the contact points resting against a plate suspended from a lamppost.

Road Races Are Planned.

The exposition will be open until Sept. 28. Several competitive runs are planned in which motorcycles and smaller four-wheeled vehicles will take part. After the exposition closes a final run to Munich by way of Cassel, Frankfort, and Stuttgart will be made. The prizes have not been announced as yet.



TYPE OF STORAGE BATTERY OMNIBUS.

MANY GO EAST TO COLLEGE.

One Railroad in Two Days Takes Five Carloads of Young Women, Including Several Farmers' Daughters.

Eastern roads report that they are carrying larger numbers of students this year to Eastern colleges and universities than ever before. One of the leading roads has taken out of Chicago in the last two days five carloads of young women destined for Eastern educational institutions. Many of these, the railroad officials state, are farmers' daughters from various localities in the West. Other Eastern roads also have been carrying during the last few days large numbers of young men and women who will enter colleges and universities in the East.

Add $537 to Porto Rican Relief Fund.

The Chicago Porto Rican relief fund was increased yesterday by subscriptions from the leather and shoe interests, $327 from the former and $210 from the latter, a total of $537. The fund collected in Chicago amounts to $8,977.25.

ARTISTS HAVE POSTER EXHIBIT

Illustrating and Designing Department of Central Art Association Holds Its Annual Display.

The illustrating and designing department of the Central Art association opened its annual exhibit at the Fine Arts Building last evening. The collection, which will be open to the public until Saturday night, is devoted exclusively to posters for commercial advertising. The committee in charge of the exhibit is composed of Frank Holme, chairman; E. M. Thayer, Carl Werntz, Mrs. W. W. Denslow, and Mrs. Edgar Keller.

Among the exhibiters are: Ralph Fletcher Seymour, illustrations for "Sonnets from the Portuguese"; Frank Holme, advertisement for School of Illustration; Will Carqueville; Edgar Keller, drawings for Sol Bloom; J. C. Leyendecker, magazine covers; Walter Burridge, illustrations from "Greater New York"; E. Cameron, drawings for the Fall Festival; I. Morgan, newspaper drawings; Reuben Merrifield, theatrical posters; Louis Betts, war illustrations for H. L. Turner & Co.; C. J. Costello, C. W. Tuttle, and Harry Kennedy, illustrations and lettering; Miss Prindiville and E. W. Goudy, book plates; H. C. Lammer; T. S. Kinney, Hydrox advertisements; W. W. Denslow, illustrations for "Father Goose."

A meeting of the members of the association was held in the evening to formulate plans for the ensuing year.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain rates dropped from 3¼ to 3⅛ cents, owing to conditions in the corn market. Charters—To Buffalo—London, Helena, Britannic, corn. To Midland—W. P. Ketcham, oats. To Port Huron—Sturges, oats.

CLEVELAND—Although grain rates are off, and the feeling is easier, ore rates hold steady at $2 from the head of the lakes, and $1.35 from Escanaba. Cargoes are not as plentiful as they were, however. Coal tonnage continues in good demand, and rates are firm. Some of the owners who took blocks of coal earlier in the season are behind in their contracts. Charters—Wheat—Nicholas, Duluth to Buffalo, 5¼ cents. Ore—Lindsay, Duluth to Ohio, $2; May Richards, Escanaba to Ohio, $1.35. Lumber — D. Rhodes, Duluth to Tonawanda, $4. Coal — Eureka, Schlesinger, Cleveland to Milwaukee, $1; Stone, Buffalo to Duluth, 60 cents.

Vessel Movements.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—Specular, Magnetic, Devereux, Lake Erie ports.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Maryland, Chicago; Crescent City, Lake Erie ports.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Sheltered—Black Rock, Maize, Naiad, Resumption, Tomlinson.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Yakima, Black. Cleared—Light—Colby, Manila, Maia, Constitution, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Downing, Kearsarge. Cleared—Oglebay, Escanaba; S. O. 86, Duluth.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Neilson. Cleared—Coal—Antrim, Ashland. Light—Wade, Marquette; Hartnell, Duluth.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Up—Otis, Magill, 10 last night; Soper, Myrtle, midnight; Hinton, 4 p. m.; York State, 6.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Curry, Whitaker, Abbie Andrews, Gould. Cleared—Coal—Huron, Mills, Chicago; Whitaker, Duluth; Baldwin, Kenosha; Arthur, Manitowoc; Carpenter, Racine; Waubaushene, Parry Sound; [illegible], Benton Harbor; [illegible], Milwaukee. Light—Ketchum, [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Lewiston, [illegible]

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Empire State, [illegible]

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Cumberland, [illegible]

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Garden City, Johnson, Empire City, [illegible]

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Mariska. Cleared—Coal—John Owen, Duluth; [illegible]

EAST TAWAS, Mich.—Sheltered—Chamberlain [illegible] Voges, Kimball, Oregon.

HARBOR BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—Ashton, Mills, Bessie, Martini, Marigold, Ogemaw, Darley, Packer, King, Gawn, Teutonia, Pawnee, Edwards, Young, Wotan, Celtic, Stewart, Pease, Planet, Andrews, Panther, Owen with booms, Clarion.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Linden, Parker, Hesper, City Cleveland, Globe, Alaska, Hudson, Normandie, Hesper. Departed—Yale, Shenandoah, Two Harbors, light; Carpenter and consorts, Morley, Ashland, light; Cort, Russell, Brazil, Glasgow, Watt, Lake Erie, ore; Fisk, Buffalo, flour; Briton, Parry Sound, flour.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Susquehanna, 8:30 last night; Averell, 1:50 a. m.; New York, 10:10; Kalkaska and consorts, 1:30 p. m.; Mason, 4; Victory, 4:10; Prentice and consort, 6:50. Down—Charles Eddy, 7 a. m.; Louisiana, 9:10; Majestic, 11:40; Vanderbilt, 12:30 p. m.; Outhwaite, Barr, 12:40; Havana, 1:10; Pope, 1:40; Pridgeon, 2:10.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Spry, Johnson, New York, Waud, Keating, Grandy, Norris, Cormorant, Huron, Bay City; Ed Smith, B. W. Parker, Yale, Tyrone, Granada. Cleared—Ore—Bessemer, Krupp, Italia, Australia, Conneaut; Sitka, Fairport; Yukon, Cleveland. Lumber—Sachem, George Owen, Toledo.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Sheltered—Forbes, MacLachlan, Raleigh, Tokio, Hayward, Rose and barges, Whitney, Ashland, Aztec, Miztec, Quito and consort, Aunt Ruth, Oscoda and consorts, Boscobel and consorts, Marina, Manda, Neshoto, Hopkins and barges, James, Flint, Winslow, Minch, Smith and barges, Queen of West, Halleran, Cherokee, Chippewa, Annie Laura.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Sevona, 1 a. m.; Bulgaria, Amazon, 1:30; Senator, Troy, 2; Pasadena, Rhodes, Madden, Mautenee, Noquebay, 3:30; Hopkins, Board of Trade, Scranton, 6; Thomson and whalebacks, Auburn, 8; Republic, 9; Shrigley, Knapp, 9:40; Germanic, Hutchinson, 11; Adams, 12:40 p. m.; Lockwood, 3; Northern Light, 4; V. H. Ketchum, 5. Down—Frick, 10:20 last night; F. Brown, 11:20; Sawyer, Tuxbury, Rodfern, 11:40; Lagonda, Castalia, 2:20 a. m.; Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, 4; Emily, Wall, Hattie, Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Preston, Rome, Vulcan, 5; Coffinberry, Homer, Mohawk, 6; Victory, Alberta, 7; Griffin, 7:30; United Empire, 8:30; Stewart, Brake, Golden Rule, Northern Queen, 11; Niagara, 1 p. m.; Yuma, 3:20; Manola, Marcia, 9.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Nicholas, 10:15 last night; Boscobel and barges, midnight; Oscoda and barges, 4:15; Zenith City, Presque Isle, 5:20; Smith and consorts, 5:30; Malietoa, 8:30; Minch, 9; Queen of the West, Hallaran, 9:15; Parks Foster, 11:20; Cherokee, Chippewa, 11:30; Annie Laura, 1 p. m.; New Orleans, 1:40; Nebraska, 3:20; Forest City, 4:10; Houghton, Alva, 4:30; Bradley and consorts, 6; Wilbur, 6:30; Gladstone, 8; Bielman, 8:20; Nipigon and barges, 8:30. Down—Arthur Orr, 12:15 a. m.; Niko, Peterson, 12:40; J. Mitchell, Hundred Thirty-two, Merrimac, 2:40; Sparta, 3:20; Lycoming, 4; Chili, 5:15; Prince, 5:30; Arizona and consorts, 6:15; Glidden, Warmington, 7; Orinoco, Crete, 8; Caledonia, Polynesia, 8:20; Parnell, Card, McBrier (sailed), 10:15; Wilson and whalebacks, 10:30; Nicol, Wallace, 10:50; Shores and barges, 11; Andaste, 11:10; Nelson Mills and barges, 11:20; Gettysburg, Chicago, noon; De Wolf, 12:50 p. m.; Linn, Seneca, 1; Monteagle, 2; Canton (sailed), 3; Joliet, 4; Sauber, 6:30; Gratwick (steel), 7; Gilbert, 7:20; Canisteo and barges, 8:20; Chemung, 8:30; Pabst, 9.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Merchandise—Owego, Rochester, Arabia, Tuscarora, Starrucca, Boston, Buffalo; City Traverse, Duluth; B. W. Blanchard, Fairport. Lumber—R. C. Wente, Manistee; M. Dall, Pine Lake; Santa Maria, Duluth; H. Hutt, Cedar River; A. Shores, Washburn; A. P. Grover, Charlevoix; B. Brown, Governor's Island; Lake Forest, Cockburn Island; Kewaunee, Little Bay de Noque; J. Mee, Elk Rapids; Ford River, Ford River; Lettie May, Pentwater; R. Kanters, Otter Creek; G. Sturges, Commerce, Cheboygan; P. Sawyer, Munising; E. Buckley, Manistee; H. B. Pereue, Empire. Ore—Pentland, J. Rugee, Ashland. Coal—S. S. Wilhelm, Nirvana, Galatea, Oceanica, Buffalo. Salt—E. S. Tice, Manistee. Light—William Dickinson, Sault Ste. Marie; Helena, South Chicago. Ice—Kate Lyons, Grand Haven. Cleared—Merchandise—Lehigh, Erie; Milwaukee, Delaware, Starrucca, Boston, Buffalo; B. W. Blanchard, Fairport. Grain—Britannic, Tacoma, R. P. Ranney, R. P. Fitzgerald, City of London, J. Plankinton, Buffalo. Light—H. B. Pereue, Empire; Pewaukee, Sault Ste. Marie; Vega, East Jordan; Fayette, Garth; J. Mee, Pine Lake; P. Sawyer, Sturgeon Bay; F. Neil, Madagascar, Washburn; I. W. Stephenson, Emerald, Marinette; E. M. Stanton, Arendal, E. S. Tice, Manistee; Wissahickon, Buffalo; M. F. Butters, Emily Taylor, Menominee; I. N. Foster, Nahma; tug W. McCarthy, Toledo; A. Shores, Nirvana, Duluth; G. G. Gribble, Rand, Narragansett, Traverse City; Galatea, S. S. Wilhelm, Superior; Ford River, Ford River; B. Brown, Raber; A. P. Grover, Charlevoix; Kewaunee, Big Bay de Noque.

WOMAN TO MAKE STATUE.

PROPOSED HER WORK BE USED EXCLUSIVELY ON WILLARD MEMORIAL.

W. C. T. U. Members Suggest That Feminine Talent Draw the Design and Execute It—Gov. Tanner Recognizes Sentiment in Appointing the Commission, Men Being in the Minority—Illinois First in Its Action in Using Space in National Capitol.

It is proposed that the design and execution of the statue of Miss Frances Willard, to be placed in Statuary Hall at the National Capitol by the State of Illinois, should be by a woman. Governor Tanner recognized the sentiment that women should have an important part in the work and appointed three on the commission, which consists of five members.

The statue commissioners will meet upon the arrival of Miss Anna Gordon, which will be in October, probably before the W. C. T. U. national convention in Seattle on Oct. 18. The naming of a sculptor rests with the commission, the women of which state their preference for a woman sculptor.

Attention has been called to a number of women who have achieved repute with the chisel. Among them are Enid Yandell of New York, Bessie Potter of Chicago, Effie Stillman, Caroline Peddle, Louisa Eyre, Jennie Johnson, and Mrs. Hunecker. Miss Yandell was one of the sculptors whose work was seen on the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. Miss Potter has a reputation for the execution of miniature designs.

In connection with the selection of the sculptor for the statue it is suggested that the choice should be made upon a competition, this to be confined to women, or to be left open to all, giving to the women an opportunity to win on their merits.

It is said the commission may leave little room for originality on the part of the artist by itself deciding upon the pose, draperies, and other details and leaving the artist merely to work them out.

It is also stated as probable that the amount which the State appropriated for the statue, $9,000, will be increased by public subscription. The W. C. T. U. leaders express the opinion that more money should be devoted to the work and state their belief that the State will look favorably upon the proposition to increase the amount by subscription.

Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, the National Secretary of the W. C. T. U., has written for the society a letter of thanks to Governor Tanner, in which she says:

"The papers bring the news that you have appointed the commission on the Willard statue. I write to say that I am greatly pleased that this has been consummated, and especially that there are women among the number. The liberal-mindedness which prompted your selection of three women will be greatly appreciated, I can assure you. Please accept my personal thanks."

It is noted there are only two statues to women in this country—one in New Orleans to "Margaret," an Irish woman, in recognition of heroic service during a fever plague; the other in Concord, N. H., to Hannah Dunstan. Illinois is the first State to allot one of its two places in the Statuary Hall of the National Capitol to a woman.

Mrs. S. M. D. Fry has incorporated her ideas of how a girl should be raised in a novel which has just been issued. Its title is, "Paradise Valley Girls," a purpose story.

CAN FIND SERVANT GIRLS.

Employment Agents Say Domestics Can Be Brought from the South, but That Is Not Entirely Satisfactory.

Employment agents in Chicago propose to relieve the servant girl famine by bringing colored girls from the South. There are two objections urged against the proposition which the employment agents mention, the reluctance of many householders to employ colored girls for domestic service and the expense of transporting them from the Southern States.

There is an abundance of domestic help in the South, and many of the girls are writing to Chicago agents to learn if their expenses to Chicago can be paid on condition they repay the money from wages. Agents do not look upon that as a good business proposition. The objection that colored girls are employed with reluctance is answered by the agents themselves with the statement that in some households they are preferred.

The agents say the householders are facing three propositions: They must pay wages of $5 or $6 a week for good servant girls, they must induce men to enter the service, or they must employ colored girls.

"I have had advertisements in all the country papers offering inducements of instant employment to all girls who would come to Chicago to go into domestic service," said Murray Matthews, a North Side employment agent. "The trouble has been that the girls demand too much. They want $5 and $6 a week. But conditions are such that few girls have taken advantage of the proposals from Chicago."

Some housewives predict the permanent occupation of the domestic field by men, as cooks at least. They are better cooks, say some women.

WHITE'S REPLY TO GOV. SHAW.

Iowa Democratic Candidate Denounces the Administration's Philippines Policy.

Anamosa, Ia., Sept. 19.—Fred E. White, Democratic candidate for Governor, this evening delivered a speech here, replying to the Knoxville address of Governor Shaw on the Philippine question. Mr. White said the Governor first disparaged the Filipino people by quoting a few authorities, leaving out of consideration the testimony of such men as Dewey, King, Lawton, Merritt, ex-Minister Barrett, and many other eminent Americans who have given the best character to the Filipinos. He then took up Governor Shaw's parallel between the acquisition of Louisiana and that of the Philippines. He declared that the Governor misrepresented the history of both cases. He declared that Louisiana was a practically uninhabited wilderness and the Philippines a populous empire, capable of self-government and with an organized government; that Louisiana was promptly organized as a Territory, with all rights of local self-government, while in the Philippines a war of conquest and destruction was at once instituted.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Jews of Italy.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read your editorial on the Jew in Europe, and I beg to say in regard to Italy, that on the 20th of September, 1870, when Italians entered Rome, the first thing they did was to demolish the gates of the Ghetto, so freeing the Jew forever. Since then the Jew of Rome, as the Jew of the rest of Italy, has enjoyed free political rights to such an extent that Jews have been Ministers, as Sonnino and Luzzatti, Speaker of the national Parliament, as Villa, etc. The Italian Jews have been patriotic at all times, and nowdays the Jews work hard for the Italianity of Criest and of those Italian provinces yet subject to Austria. Really the Italian Jew is the best Jew of the universe. In no other people Dreyfus has found so much sympathy as among Italians, even so much so because an Italian—Zola—made himself the strenuous champion for his cause. A. M. VALERIO.

To Solve the Festival Muddle.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is one simple and practical solution of the Postoffice corner-stone imbroglio which no one seems to have thought of—namely: the substitution of a corner bronze for the corner-stone—a great hollow block of metal, corresponding to the proposed block of granite, with inscriptions, bas reliefs, and perhaps fac simile signatures upon its exposed surface. There would be no incongruity in such a novel substitution since the real structure to which it relates is of metal and not of granite, the latter being a mere covering or encrustation.

If put into the hands of sculptors and modelers without delay the casting could easily be done before the date fixed, and a much more artistic and historically interesting feature of the building secured than the coarse, unplastic granite could yield. It would also mark historically this present period of strife between the capitalistic trusts and labor trusts, who in their blind struggle for victory through coercive measures ignore the public desire and the general civic good. "VULCAN."

Wages of Steel Workers.

Ottumwa, Ia., Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In "The Sunday Tribune" account of the trust conference I noticed the statement that the steel trust had raised prices from 100 per cent to 125 per cent and steel workers' wages only 10 per cent to 15 per cent, leaving the reader to infer that the trust pocketed the difference, 90 per cent to 100 per cent.

I for one do not believe they get it. In northern Minnesota, where they clear the ground and strip the ore, I know that the "lumber Jacks" have had a raise of over 75 per cent. Men who used to get $13 and board per month now get $35 and board. Day laborers get $2.25 a day, a raise of 50 to 80 per cent, and when day laborers are so well paid you can rest assured that others are better paid than formerly. If you take the ore and follow it from the mines to the ore trains, the docks, the ships, and the smelters you will find a raise in prices all along, which must come out of the finished product, which is 100 to 125 per cent higher. In northern Michigan, where the ore is mined in the regular way, there has also been a raise in wages. Not being interested in iron in any way and knowing but little about the different hands it goes through I cannot follow it any further, but when I see a statement like the one referred to go unchallenged I naturally think there must be another side for the theorist to investigate. I believe the rise in prices is due to the demand for iron, but were it due to the vile trust I doubt if the many laborers would like to see a return to cheap ore and chap wages. E. M. C.

Decadence of the Drama.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—From the standpoint of the theatergoer I rejoice in your editorial of Sunday, Sept. 17, on the "Decadence of the Drama."

While it is probably true that marks of this decadence are common in the forthcoming plays to be presented here this winter, I think that you have overlooked one drama which has been a "favorite" on our local boards for some three or four years. I refer to "Gismonda," produced by the Walsh-McDowell company at the Columbia Theater this last week. I do not think that a better example of the degenerate drama can be found.

A man who possesses nothing but animal strength and sensual inclination is chosen for the hero. A woman, weak in moral strength and more than willing to sacrifice all that is womanly in woman, plays the rôle of heroine. The hero gains his avowed and coveted end; the heroine makes "her sacrifice," and, contrary to every moral law, all "ends merrily as the wedding bell." If there is any one play on the boards today that justifies the outbursts of the pulpit against the stage it is this one.

There is absolutely no elevation of ideal, no raising of moral standard, no teaching, save that immortality wins in the end. The long-demanded course of "poetic justice" is completely cast to the winds. This play is absolutely wrong in every teaching, lowers every standard of excellence, and portrays merely grossness, vulgarity, and sensualism. These, too, are portrayed not in their true light but in such a manner as to make them seem attractive.

It is not strange that our public is growing to accept the French standard of the tone of the drama when such plays are commanding audiences, which, if not of superior intelligence, are sufficient in number to nightly crowd a spacious auditorium.

The public must feel a deep regret that an actress of the delightful attainments of Miss Walsh should appear in such a rôle. J. M. M.

["The Tribune" has not forgotten "Gismonda," but the other five plays were sufficient to point the moral and advance the tale. Besides, "Gismonda" is worn out and no longer successful. Every word of the above communication is deserved.]

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STOCKS ARE AGAIN SOFT.

STRENGTH DEVELOPS EARLY, BUT THE CLOSE IS WEAK.

Money Markets Again Cause Quotations to Fall—Local Securites Hold Fairly Well, but Trading Is Limited—Plans of the Electric Vehicle Transportation Company—Traction Stocks Are in Little Demand—Dividends Declared on Many Stocks.

There was an advance in the market quotations for the majority of the active stocks yesterday. When the markets opened in the morning there was a tendency towards a hardening of quotations, and advances were shown in the principal securities during the day. Just before the close, however, there was a decline in New York, which sent prices down to the lowest figures of the day for many of the securities. This came too late, however, to affect the local market. The New York market was so active before the close that the tickers were behind with their quotations. The Chicago market, which usually follows the New York lead, did not feel the effects of the late decline, as the market closed before the majority of the traders discovered the soft closing in Wall street.

Money was not so high yesterday in New York as on the preceding day, but it still ruled well above the figures of the last two months. Rates yesterday were from 5½ to 7 per cent, the rate being held up from 6 to 7 per cent during the greater part of the day. At the close money was 5½ to 6 per cent, with the last loan at 6 per cent, and the ruling rate one-half of 1 per cent higher. In Chicago the rates were practically the same as on Monday, banks getting from 5 to 6 per cent on loans made, with some loans at a shade better figures for the borrower. There were some more loans made yesterday for New York account through local brokerage houses. It is reported large amounts of money have gone to New York from interior cities, but so far this has not had the expected effect upon interest rates.

Of all the stocks traded in on the Chicago Exchange there were none which showed any strength. The closing on some of the stocks was at a shade better figures than on the previous day, but, as a whole, the list was weak. As on Monday, National Biscuit common led in point of activity, with sales of 1,790 shares at 44¼ to 45⅛, and with a close at 45. There was little change in Linseed securities, but what there was indicated more liquidation. The common sold at 9½, and the preferred at 50 to 50¾. Metropolitan Elevated common sold up to 20, and the preferred at 65 to 67. In National Biscuit preferred there were sales made at 98, while South Side Elevated sold at 99½.

Electric Cabs Show Good Earnings.

The Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation company now has seventy-five vehicles ordered, and these will be delivered as rapidly as they can be turned out by the factory. The first of those ordered have been received and are in operation. So far they have proven popular, and the earnings for each cab are in excess of the average earnings of the cabs owned by the electric vehicle companies in New York and the other cities where these cabs are operated. Of the vehicles already ordered the majority will be ordinary cabs and carriages, but there will be broughams, victorias, theater coaches, and traps of various sorts and also delivery wagons. It is the intention to eventually go extensively into the business of delivering parcels for the retail merchants. While there has been no schedule of prices agreed upon for this service it is the intention of the company to adopt a schedule which will enable the merchants to effect a saving in the cost for this service over what it now costs to operate their own wagons. If this plan is carried into effect the large merchants will have their own wagons with the firm name painted on the sides. The property acquired under lease on Michigan avenue as the main station of the company will be improved and made into a modern building. The floors will be lowered and a new front will be put in and room will be made for the storage of all the vehicles likely to be maintained at the down-town station. It is the intention to have other stations on the North and South Sides and eventually one on the West Side. Under the terms of the subscriptions for the stock there is another payment of $5 a share due Oct. 2. The payments made at the time of the first subscriptions gave the company $1,000,000, and a like amount will come in under the second payment. Much of the money paid in is still in the bank.

The market for Illinois Electric Vehicle stock has been erratic. While the stock was in active demand before it was issued, no one seems to want to buy it at the present time. Five dollars a share has been paid in and the most of this money is still in the treasury. Monday the stock sold above par, the closing being 5¾ bid and 6 asked. Yesterday the stock was 3¾ bid with 4½ asked.

Traction Stocks Are Not Active.

The stocks of the surface traction companies were neither active nor strong. Chicago Union Traction common sold at 32½ and the preferred at 83 to 83¾. There was not a single sale made of either North Chicago or South Chicago. Consolidated Traction did not come in for any attention, and there were no sales of Union Loop stock. The expected activity in the stocks of the old Yerkes companies has not yet materialized. It was expected Union Traction would become one of the most active of all the local securities. So far this has not been justified by the trading done. While for one or two days there was considerable activity, since that time there has been little trading, and what little trading there was was in small share lots. In the market yesterday sales of Union Traction common amounted to only 150 shares, while in the preferred sales of 490 shares were made. Diamond Match sold from 128¼ to 130¾, with the close at the last named figure.

The Metropolitan Street railway company has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on its capital stock, payable Oct. 16.

The American Beet Sugar company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 2.

The Westinghouse Air Brake company has declared its regular dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 7½ per cent, payable Oct. 10.

The New York Central has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

Closing curb quotations on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible] Power	40	46
Amalgamated Copper	90⅝	91
Distilling Co. of Am.	18½	19¾
Do pfd.	56½	58
Electric Vehicle	97	105
Do pfd.	110	125
Ill. Electric Vehicle	3¾	4½
[illegible] Elevator	33	35
Do pfd.	93	97
Royal Baking Powder	100½	101
Standard Oil	461	463

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	90	9½	9½	9½
Do pfd.	520	50¾	50	50¼
American Radiator	250	47	47	47
American Strawboard	150	34½	34	34½
American Tinplate	530	40¾	39¾	39¾
Do pfd.	205	86½	86	86½
Central Union Telephone	10	54¼	54¼	54¼
Chicago City Railway	17	290	290	290
Chicago Union Traction	150	32½	32¼	32½
Do pfd.	290	83¾	83	83¾
Diamond Match	179	130¾	128¼	130¾
Lake St. Elevated	25	17¾	17¾	17¾
Metropolitan Elevated	870	20	19	20
Do pfd.	102	67	65	67
National Biscuit	1,790	45⅛	44¼	45
Do pfd.	230	98	98	98
National Carbon	200	21	21	21
Do pfd.	60	83	81	83
National Steel	985	52	51¼	51⅝
Do pfd.	6	96¼	96	96
South Side Elevated	50	99½	99¼	99½
Western Stone	10	40	40	40

*Ex. div.

BONDS.

[illegible] City Ry 4½s 101½	$ 2,000 InPck deb5s 55
[illegible] L St inc 5s.. 49	1,000 WCh Crs5s106½
[illegible] Mtl. gold 6s 95½	10,000 Un Loop 5s109
[illegible] do. 95¼	

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 12.
New York	$265,249,768	$206,060,065
Chicago	22,071,076	21,117,266
Boston	22,829,891	23,582,214
Philadelphia	16,752,820	17,304,218
St. Louis	5,622,244	5,586,141
Baltimore	3,452,093	Holiday

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, par; St. Louis, 50c discount bid; 25c discount asked.

[illegible]ACE IN SECURITY MARKET.

Wall Street Stocks Generally Show a Firmer Tone—Strong Interests More Active.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The security market braced up today, not in a few specialties, but generally. In the list of changes for the day advances are largely in excess of declines—in fact, the day's declines are relatively insignificant.

In many ways it seems to be disclosed that forced liquidation is ended, that people carrying stocks and unable to protect them have been pretty generally put [illegible]. This has made clear the [illegible], both stocks and bonds, have come into much stronger hands than recently has been the rule.

The Standard Oil contingent, which for some time past has been sulking, having sold out long lines of investments, seems to have finally gotten back upon the long side again, and the old favorites in that quarter, Northern Pacific, Southern railway, St. Paul, Burlington, and most of the other granger stocks, are likely to be materially helped by the support which can come from such important financial quarters.

In today's market, too, there has developed indication that in many specialties there is readiness for material betterment. Notably this is shown in the anthracite coal stocks, where material advances have been scored. We are likely from this time forward to hear much more of the coal trust. Bituminous shares are pretty sure to fare correspondingly well a little later. In a number of these, those of lower prices, strong pools have been organized and adroit market managers are ready on notice of favorbale opportunity to join in effective work for improvement.

Just at the close of business the whole market was subjected to raiding tests. Those speculators who are creditted with having lately profited most sold stocks freely, and the short interest was thus much augmented. In no way did there seem to show anything like new liquidation.

It may be that some speculators have gone in and again bought the market on slim margins more or less substantially, but almost uniformly the view seems to obtain in conservative circles that recent purchases of stocks have been for the account of interests amply strong to carry what they have bought in the face of any adverse liquidation, and, moreover, that the buying has come from quarters not at all inclined to sentimentalism—from interests having opportunities for the best possible information.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The delicate tension of the speculative temper was well illustrated by the course of today's market, which seemed to be going prosperously on its way towards recuperation and recovery in prices until the last half hour of the trading. After that time prices were bowled over in every direction, like a set of tenpins which had been set up simply to be knocked down again. The selling movement was in full force when the market closed, and prices tending rapidly downwards. Some of the earlier gains were maintained, though in other prominent stocks the notable advances achieved earlier in the day were completely wiped out. The market gave every appearance of having thrown off the incubus of the money scare.

The reports from abroad were of a more conciliatory nature on the part of President Kruger, and the decision of the French government to pardon Dreyfus caused a rally in foreign markets. There, as well as here, the short interest had been largely overextended, and they found some difficulty in securing stocks to cover short contracts.

Professional operators who had secured stocks at yesterday's low level had turned bulls, and there was a fair volume of buying orders in commission houses this morning, attracted by yesterday's late recovery in prices. Prices were marked high at the opening, and trading was active for a time, but on a descending scale. After prices had gotten back to near yesterday's close a demand of a substantial character developed for standard railroad stocks. Some of the specialties, notably New York traction stocks, which have suffered recent violent losses, were marked up rapidly.

Late in the day a buoyant tone carried the coalers upward under the lead of Lackawanna, which advanced an extreme 11½. Other members of the group rose from 2¼ to 4 points. Metropolitan's extreme rise was 6½. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was up at one time 4⅜. Many other specialties were up between 2 and 3 points, and the active railroads generally showed gains of from 1 to 1½.

Such was the state of affairs when traders began to take profits in the coalers and Metropolitan Street railway. It did not take the bears long to wipe out all of the gains in Brooklyn Transit, and the course of prices turned quickly downward, the selling movement continuing actively to the close.

The advance in prices was accompanied by professions of confidence that money market difficulties had been passed. Call money ruled at 6 per cent and above during the day. The banks are not losing quite as heavily as last week either to the Subtreasury or to the interior. But the outward movement of money is more than sufficient to make inroads upon the legal reserve of the banks. It is known that many loans which have been called have been placed with other borrowers, or have resulted simply in a shifting of collaterals, while the loan was marked up but left otherwise undisturbed.

Reports found currency that considerable money had been placed in call loans for account of Canadian banks. One New York bank took out additional circulation in Washington to the amount of $250,000, for which notes had already been printed and made available for circulation. Except in these cases there is no evidence of any actual replenishment of cash for the New York market, nor is any discernible in the immediate future. Bankers express the opinion that money will continue hard at 6 per cent or above.

One of the vagaries of the situation is that sterling exchange held steady to firm today, with buying for London account of over 15,000 shares of stocks, while it dropped sharply yesterday in spite of London's selling of over 40,000 shares. Competent authorities do not look for gold imports until much later in the fall.

Bonds showed gains and held better than stocks in the late weakness. Total sales, par value, $2,290,000. United States bonds were unchanged in bid quotations.

Money on call firm at 6@7 per cent; last loan 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485⅝ for demand and at 482@482¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 483½ and 486½@487; commercial bills, 481½.

Silver certificates, 59¾. Bar silver, 58 11-16. Mexican dollars, 47½.

Government bonds steady; State bonds inactive; railroad bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Sp.19.	Sp.18.
Am. Sugar	28,000	146¾	143¾	144	145
Am. Tobacco	32,500	125	122⅝	124⅛	123
Am. Tin Plate	2,700	40	39⅜	39⅝	38
Do pfd.	900	87	86	86	89
Am. Cotton Oil	300	43¼	43	43¼	42¾
Am. Express	100	150	150	150	.....
Am. Smelting	2,100	39	37	37¼	36¾
Do pfd.	2,800	89½	88	89½	88
Am. Steel & W.	9,700	51⅞	50	51⅛	50¼
Do pfd.	1,200	97½	96¼	97	96½
Atchison	1,800	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20¼
Do pfd.	28,400	63⅛	62	62¼	62¾
Am. Steel Hoop	2,400	42¾	41	41⅞	41
Do pfd.	900	85¾	84⅝	85⅛	84
Anaconda	2,400	53¼	51¼	53	52¼
Am. Linseed	40	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝	.....
Do pfd.	800	50¾	50	50	50
Am. Malt. Co. pfd.	300	67⅝	67	67	.....
Am. Car Foundry	1,500	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
Do pfd.	200	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64
Am. Ice	1,100	41	40	41	.....
Bkn. Rap. Tran.	132,500	84¼	80	80	80¼
Brunswick	1,000	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	.....
Balto. & Ohio	5,800	50¾	49⅞	50	49¾
Do pfd.	2,000	71⅛	70	70¾	70
Bkn. Union Gas	100	138	138	138	.....
C. & E. I.	600	92½	87	92½	.....
Do pfd.	100	129	129	129	.....
C., B. & Q.	27,900	131	129¼	129¾	130
C. & N. W.	600	168¼	167	167⅝	167
C., M. & St. P.	25,400	127⅝	127	127½	126⅝
C., R. I. & P.	9,000	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	100	118	118	118	.....
Chi. Traction	600	48	47	48	46
Canada Southern	800	52¼	52	52¼	51⅞
Ches. & Ohio	1,700	27⅜	26⅞	27	26⅞
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	6,900	121¼	116½	119¼	117
C., C., C. & St. L.	500	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	54⅞
Do pfd.	200	100	99	100	97½
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	500	186	186	186	186
Chi. Terminal	1,200	14½	13	14½	12
Do pfd.	1,200	44⅞	43	44⅞	42
Col. Midland	500	22½	22¼	22½	.....
Col. & Southern	2,400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
Do 1st pfd.	300	44	43⅞	44	43⅞
Do 2d pfd.	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
Central Pacific	700	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	55¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	12,500	59⅝	57	58⅞	57¼
Chi. Gt. Western	5,100	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14¼
Do pfd. A.	400	81⅛	79	81⅛	79¼
Do pfd. B.	700	40	39	39⅞	40⅜
Con. Tobacco	6,100	44⅝	42⅝	43½	42¼
Do pfd.	2,300	95	93	94⅛	92
Col. & H. C. & I.	1,000	18	17⅛	18	.....
D. L. & W.	21,900	191¾	179⅝	187	179⅛
Del. & Hudson	9,700	125⅛	122⅝	123⅛	121⅛
Den. & Rio G.	700	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	21⅝
Do pfd.	1,200	75⅞	74⅞	75⅞	74⅛
Detroit Gas	500	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	.....
D. M. & Ft. D.	100	15	15	15	.....
D. S. S. & A. pfd.	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
E. & T. H.	200	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	.....
Erie 1st pfd.	1,300	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	36
Federal Steel	12,000	55⅛	52⅞	53⅞	53⅝
Do pfd.	3,800	79	77⅞	78	77⅝
General Electric	400	121	119⅞	121	120
Glucose	700	61	59⅛	61	59⅝
Do pfd.	30	108	108	108	.....
Gt. Northern pfd.	800	164	161	164	161
Hocking Valley	300	34	33	34	33
Do pfd.	1,200	63⅛	62	63	61⅞
Illinois Central	2,300	113⅛	112⅝	113⅛	112¼
Iowa Central	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
Do pfd.	200	55	54⅞	55	54½
Int. Paper	600	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	27¼
Do pfd.	500	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	73
K. C. P. & G.	700	8⅞	8	8⅞	8
Knickerbocker Ice	25	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43
Louis & Nash	7,300	79	77⅞	78⅝	77⅝
L. E. & W. pfd.	200	79	79	79	79
Laclede Gas	500	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	66¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	100	23	23	23	.....
Manhattan	39,200	110⅛	107½	108⅛	107⅛
M. K. & T. pfd.	3,400	40	38⅞	39⅞	38
Met. St. Ry.	14,900	198	190	194	191¼
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	1,300	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Mobile & Ohio	200	44½	44½	44½	44½
Missouri Pacific	8,300	45⅛	44⅛	44⅞	43⅞
Mex. National	500	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Minn. & St. L.	100	71½	71½	71½	72
Man. Beach	400	12	12	12	.....
National Biscuit	700	45	44	45	44¼
Northern Pac.	9,000	53⅝	51⅞	52⅞	52
Do pfd.	900	75⅜	74⅞	75⅜	75
National Steel	700	52	51	52	51
Do pfd.	500	98	97⅞	98	96
N. Y. Central	8,300	136⅛	135¼	135⅞	136⅛
Norfolk & Wes.	2,000	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	23¼
Do pfd.	7,700	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛	68⅞
North Am. Co.	2,200	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W.	12,600	26⅛	25	25⅞	25
National Lead	300	29	29	29	28¾
Do pfd.	150	110	110	110	111
N. Y. Air Brake	25	159⅛	159⅛	159⅛	154
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	.....
Do 1st pfd.	100	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	.....
Do 2d pfd.	100	33	33	33	.....
Nat. Linseed	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	.....
N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	215⅛	215⅛	215⅛	.....
Ore. Ry. & Nav.	200	44	43	43	.....
People's Gas	15,400	111⅛	109⅛	110⅞	110⅝
Penn. R. R.	4,400	132⅛	131	131⅛	131
Pacific Mail	1,500	41⅛	40	40⅞	40
Pullman	300	164⅛	164⅛	164⅛	164
Pressed Steel Car	100	56	56	56	56
Do pfd.	1,400	90	87⅞	90	88
P. D. & E.	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
P., C., C. & St. L.	1,500	79	72⅞	77	72⅞
Pacific Coast	1,100	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	46⅛
Do 2d pfd.	50	65	65	65	.....
Reading	2,600	22⅛	21	22⅛	21
Do 1st pfd.	21,700	59⅞	57	58⅞	57
Do 2d pfd.	1,100	33	31⅞	33	31
Republic Steel	2,100	28⅞	27⅞	28	27¼
Do pfd.	700	72	72	72	72
Southern Ry.	1,300	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
Do pfd.	4,300	52	51⅛	51⅞	51
St. J. & G. I.	200	5⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
Southern Pacific	27,200	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞	35⅞
St. L. & S. W.	1,600	14½	14¼	14⅛	14¼
Do pfd.	1,800	34⅞	34	34⅞	34⅛
St. L. & San F.	1,400	11	11	11	[illegible]
S. R. & T.	600	6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	6⅞
Texas Land	400	12	11⅞	12	12⅛
Texas Pacific	4,300	20	18⅞	19⅞	18⅞
Third Ave.	400	180	176⅛	176½	180
Tenn. Coal & I.	19,600	115⅞	112⅝	121	115¼
Union Pacific	11,500	44⅞	44	44⅞	43⅛
Do pfd.	12,400	77⅝	76⅞	77	76⅞
Union Bag & P.	800	20⅜	20	20	20⅜
Do pfd.	700	80½	79⅞	80½	80⅛
U. S. Rubber	2,000	49½	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
U. S. Leather	9,900	12⅞	12	12	12⅛
Do pfd.	3,200	78⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling & L. E.	7,300	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	11⅞
Do 2d pfd.	1,100	30	28	30	27⅞
Wabash pfd.	1,300	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Wis. Central pfd.	700	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞	55
Western Union	400	89⅞	89	89	89
U. S. Express	100	50	50	50	.....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	115	United States	50
American	145	Fargo	130

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	100⅝	U. S. old 4s, reg.	111¼
U. S. 3s, reg.	108⅜	U. S. old 4s coup.	112¾
U. S. 3s, coup.	108⅜	U. S. 5s, reg.	111⅞
U. S. new 4s, reg.	130	U. S. 5s, coup.	111⅞
U. S. new 4s, coup.	130	Dis. of Col. 3-65s	117

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

34000 Atch gen 4s ....101⅞@102⅛	2000 M&O gen 4s... 86½
29000 do adjmt ....86½@⅞	1000 do Montg div.109
20000 A&NW 1st....96½	2000 MetWS Chgo 4s..........96
3000 Adams Ex 4s ....103⅛@103⅝	21000 M K & T 2d ....69⅝@70⅛
2000 ACO 8s 104¼	9000 MoPac 1st col 5s......94⅞@95⅛
5000 Ann A 1st 4s. 95¼	22000 N&W con 4s.94@⅛
71000 B&O 4s.99⅞@100	16000 NP gen lien 3s ....65⅛@66
25000 B&O SW 3½s 91	45000 do pr'r 4s.103⅞@⅛
5000 Bkln Queens Co con 5s...107½	3000 do term 1st...120
2000 Bkln U El 1st 98	4000 NYCLS 3½s...99⅛
8000 Bkln Un Gas 5s..........118	10000 OSL con 5s..115
10000 BCR&N cons.116⅝	15000 do inc A.102½@103
43000 Cent Ga con 5s....96½@96⅞	55000 do inc B.78½@80⅛
5000 C&E 1st......116	5000 OR&N 4s......102⅜
15000 C Pac 1st.99⅞@⅞	2000 PD&E 1st tr. 99
15000 CNJ gm 5s....120	1000 Peo&E 1st....86
6000 C&O gen 4½s ....95½@95⅞	160000 Rdg gen 4s ....86⅜@87⅛
16000 do con 5s.......118	2000 RGW 4s.......97⅝
3000 do R&A div 1st con 4s....104	38000 StL&IM 4s ....82½@83
10000 CM&StP gen 4s ser A......112	35000 do gen 5s.......113
5000 C&NW gld 7s.112	5000 StLSF gm 6s.124⅛
31000 CRI&P gen 4s ....106@106½	17000 StLSW 1st..93@⅛
13000 Colo So 4s.....85@⅞	113000 do 2d inc ....62⅜@63⅛
5000 CL&W 1st......106½	32000 SoRy 5s.108⅛@109
19000 D&RG 4s.....99⅞	1000 SA&AP 4s.... 78
6000 Erie 1st cons.139½	2000 SRT 6s........88
20000 do prior 4s... 90½	16000 SPac Ariz 1st ....114@114¼
27000 do gen lien 4s ....70⅞@71⅛	63000 SPac 4s....84@84⅝
8000 H Val 4½s....100¼	60000 T C & I debar div ......107¼@108⅛
2000 Ill C StL 3½s.103½	5000 Tex&P 1st 5s.114⅞
336000 KCP&G 1st ....70⅞@71⅛	10000 T&NO 5s.......108⅛
5000 LaAv&PF 1st124	162000 NP 4s.103⅛@104
1000 Lit Rock & M tr 1st........35	5000 Ulster&D 1st 5s...........106
1000 LNA&C 1st...115⅝	5000 WNY&P 1st.....113¼
216000 Mex Cent 1st inc.......26⅛@27⅛	2000 Wab D&C ex 1st............109
30000 do 2d inc.13½@14	8000 do 2d 5s.......100
	122000 do deb ser B ....35@36
12000 Mex&Int cons 86¼	10000 W S gtd 4s...113

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows available cash balance, $284,089,167; gold reserve, $254,-823,227.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Central Oil continued active and strong, rising ½ to 24. United States Oil was back ⅜ at 45¼, rallying ¼. Central Oil dividend payments are expected to begin this fall. Arcadian Mining gained 1 to 55, Bingham ½ at 14¾, Cochiti ⅝ to 18⅝, Calumet and Hecla 5 to 775, Centennial ½ to 33½, Parrott 1⅝ to 45⅝, Santa Fé lost ⅝ to 12⅝, but recovered to 13, and United States ½ to 32, Utah losing 1 to 37, but rallying to 37½. Mexican Telephone lost ¼ to 5¾. Dominion Coal receded ⅝ to 51⅝. In the last five or ten minutes a violent slump took place, a great part of the day's gains being lost. Cal. loans, 4½@5; time money, 4½@5½; commercial paper, 5@6; at the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	3,500	146	146⅛	143¼	144
Do pfd.	25	117½	117½	117½	117½
Atchison	400	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛
Do pfd.	1,500	62⅛	63	62	62⅞
Arcadian Mining	700	54	55½	54	55
Bonanza	600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Adventure	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
Bell Telephone	10	360	360	360	360
Boston Elevated	125	107½	108	107⅛	107⅛
Bost. & Mont. Min.	60	335½	339	335	339
Butte & Bost. Min.	50	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
Baltic Mining	50	25	25	25	25
Bingham	1,000	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅛
C. B. & Q.	2,500	130⅞	131	129¼	129¾
Chic. Junction	75	140	140	140	140
Do pfd.	25	136	136	136	136
Calumet & H. Min.	400	775	780	771	780
Centennial Mining	800	33¾	33⅞	33¼	33½
Cochiti	1,200	18	18⅛	18	18⅛
Dominion Coal	800	51⅞	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛
Central Oil	1,500	23⅞	24	23½	24
Fitchburg pfd.	100	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
Mohawk	100	22	22	22	22
Mex. Central	1,500	14	15½	14	15
Mex. Tel.	800	6	6	5⅝	5½
Royal	400	43	44½	43	44
Osceola Mining	100	83	83	83	83
Old Colony	100	9	9	9	9
Old. Dom. Mining	200	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
Parrott	600	44⅞	45⅝	44	45⅝
Pioneer Mining	200	3	3	3	3
Santa Fé	1,500	12¼	13	12⅝	13
Quincy Mining	30	154	154	154	154
Utah	200	37	37⅛	37	37⅛
Santa Ysabel Min.	500	12	12	12	12
U. S. Mining	500	31¼	32	31¼	32
Tamarack Mining	50	210	210½	210	210
Zinc	150	58	58	58	58
Union Pac.	500	44	44⅜	44	44⅜
Do pfd.	700	77	77⅞	76¼	77⅞
United States Oil	1,200	45½	45⅞	45¼	45½
Victor	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Washington	1,700	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
West End R. R.	200	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Trimountain	100	10	10½	10	10½
West'h'se Elec. pfd	25	69	69	69	69
Wolverine Mining	400	44½	45¼	43½	44⅞

BONDS.

$15000 Atchison 4s ....99⅞@100	$2000 Gas 1st 5s.. 86
	1000 C W M 5s.. 99

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says:

"The markets here were heavy at the opening today, but rallied on rumors that the Transvaal was giving way and that the Orange Free State was wavering. The close was cheerful. Consols rose a quarter. Americans hardened quietly, closing at the best on New York buying. Spanish 4s were 60¼; Tintos, 46 7-16; Anacondas, 10⅜; Boston, 1½; Utahs, 7⅜. The bank bought £77,000 gold in bars and French coin. The bank again did a large business in bills at 3½ per cent."

LONDON, Sept. 19.—American securities opened better in response to better over-night reports from New York, and were well maintained throughout. The closing tone was firm. Spanish 4s, 60¼. The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £77,000. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 133. Calcutta linseed, spot, 42s. Linseed oil, 22s 3d.

Consols for money, 104⅛; do account, 104⅜; Canadian Pacific, 94⅛; Erie, 13⅛; Erie first pfd, 36⅞; Illinois Central, 115⅞; Union Pacific pfd, 78⅞; St. Paul common, 131⅞; New York Central, 139⅞; Pennsylvania, 67⅛; Reading, 10⅞; Northern Pacific pfd, 77⅛; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 80⅛; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 10⅜. Money, 1⅛ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three-months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Prices opened flat on the bourse today and there were continued sales of mine shares on London account. The other departments were little affected. Later, when it became known that the Cabinet had decided to pardon Dreyfus, a better feeling prevailed, and the recovery was accentuated by rumors, emanating from London, that the Transvaal government had handed in a second and more conciliatory message to the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, and also that pressure from the Orange Free State government was causing the Transvaal to weaken. The market closed firm. International securities were strong, rentes leading. Spanish 4s were in strong demand. Rio Tintos advanced and Kaffirs closed above the lowest quotations of the day.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—On the boerse today prices were quiet and weak generally on unfavorable news. Towards the end, however, there was a good recovery in consequence of the firmness of international securities.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19.—Prices were quiet and hesitating on the boerse today. International securities were in good demand, and this had a favorable effect. Americans were easier.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—On the boerse today prices were easier, but recovered toward the close.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	40	Ontario	675
Crown Point	20	Ophir	105
Con. Cal. & Va.	160	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	70	Quicksilver	190
Gould & Currie	25	Do pfd.	775
Hale & Norcross	28	Sierra Nevada	74
Homestake	6500	Standard	300
Iron Silver	54	Union Con.	40
Mexican	45	Yellow Jacket	25

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
	20½	21	5,000
Acacia	2½	2⅝	12,000
Goldstone	1¼	1⅜	8,000
H. H. H.	3⅜	3⅜	6,000
Mollie Dwyer	4⅜	4⅞	6,000
Prince Albert			

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
	21¾	22	16,100
Acacia	3	3¼	9,000
Antelope	5¼	5⅞	9,000
Banner	13½	13⅝	11,500
C. C. & M.	15⅝	16	8,000
C. C. Con.	23	23¼	27,000
Damon	22¼	22⅞	7,000
Dante	116	116½	21,000
Elkton	4⅛	4⅞	9,000
Flower	3⅞	3⅞	9,000
Franklin	18	18⅛	26,000
Gold Sovereign	2¼	2⅜	25,000
Goldstone	85⅞	85⅞	11,500
Gould	7⅞	7¼	9,000
Ironclad	97⅞	98	16,700
Isabella	10	10¼	85,500
Kimberley	3⅞	4	5,000
Key West	19	19½	8,500
Lexington	10¼	10⅞	12,000
Montreal	7⅛	7⅜	12,000
Midway	5⅞	6	16,500
Magna Charta	9	9¼	82,000
Mountain Beauty	19⅞	20	40,500
Nugget	7⅛	7½	12,000
Olive Branch	33⅞	34	27,000
Pinnacle	4⅛	4⅝	12,600
Prince Albert	13⅞	14	50,000
Pappoose	6⅛	6⅛	12,000
Pharmacist	7⅛	7⅜	12,000
Rocky Mountain	2⅞	3	25,000
Sedan	46⅛	46⅞	15,000
Tornado	34⅛	34⅞	7,000
Union	32⅞	32⅞	9,500
Work	15	15⅛	13,350
Zenobia			

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 19.—Credit balances, $1.45. Certificate sales, 1,000; cash, $1.44½. Shipments, 127,041 brls, average [illegible] brls; runs, 112,563 brls, average [illegible] brls.

PREMIUM OVER 5 CENTS.

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER CORN DIFFERENCE AGAIN WIDENS.

Shorts Having a More Interesting Time than the September Wheat Shorts—Even with the Premium Supplies Do Not Accumulate—December Wheat Again Sold Freely by Local People—Available Supply Increases Enormously—Provision Are Steady.

The scramble of September corn shorts continues. The September price yesterday went to 34½c or 5¼c over the top price of the day for December. Commission houses and brokers competed for the moderate offerings, and it is evident that the shortage is not concentrated. It has been perfectly clear to every one that an enormous short interest in September corn had been built up and the recent developments have been in a measure anticipated. A great many of the people who have corn in the country to be delivered on September sales are becoming anxious about shipments, and there has been during the last few days a great consultation with railway authorities. A shortage in cars has been experienced for weeks, but with the prospect of higher rates receivers look for less congestion. The September market was strong all day, closing with the full net advance of 1⅝c maintained. Deferred deliveries sympathized to some extent and the whole market tone was strong. At the high point December was up ⅝c and May ⅜@½c. The primary receipts are double those of a year ago, but with a liberal movement there has been no accummulation of supplies. Even with the sharp premium on September the seaboard markets are competing for corn at river points. The total public and private warehouse stocks in Chicago are figured at only 3,569,000 bu, while the increase in contract stocks during the week was only 118,000 bu. The commonly accepted theory seems to be that the long interest is concentrated in New York. Liverpool was practically unchanged, but clearances were liberal at 808,000 bu. New York reported 57 boatloads engaged for export. Cash sales for Monday were said to be nearly 500,000 bu, with almast as much taken yesterday. Charters were made for 250,000 bu to Buffalo. Local receipts were about equal to the estimate at 1,262 cars. The cash market responded to some degree to the advance in futures.

Wheat Helped by Corn Strength.

The wheat market was in a sense secondary to corn. At any event the strength in corn was one of the steadying features. The Barretts' selling of the previous day was continued, and was again on an extensive scale. September and December sold at about the same price. The closing quotations for the two futures were identical. The statistics were again against prices. The available supply increased 6,098,000 bu, against an increase last year of 3,692,000 bu. Primary receipts were practically the same as a year ago at 1,657,000 bu. Clearances were small, and the primary arrivals for two days have been seven times the total wheat and flour clearances. Public and private elevator stocks are put at 11,677,000 bu, with more than a suspicion that the private elevator stocks have been greatly underestimated. The increase in the contract stock for the week was 227,000 bu, making the total 5,078,000 bu. Local receipts overran the estimate at 200 cars, against 294 the same day last year. The two Northwestern markets had 1,385 cars, against 1,862 a week ago and 820 a year ago. Foreign markets were all easy in tone, with the exception of Paris, and prices there were only up 5 centimes. Broomhall was the authority for the statement that Russian shipments will increase. New York reported foreigners selling there, and the seaboard and the Northwest were represented in the selling at Chicago. A number of cargoes are reported off coast waiting for buyers. The inspection sheet showed 113 cars and 13,500 bu of Northern wheat transferred from private to regular warehouses. The close for December showed a net gain of ¼c. The entire range was less than ½c, and in view of the wheat pit surroundings and the continued heavy sales by Barrett-Farnum the steadiness of the market attracted attention.

December wheat range.

Provisions Are Steady in Tone.

Provisions were helped to some extent by corn. Offerings were moderate and the feeling steady. It is expected that the lower Southern rates will stimulate the cash trade. The shipments of lard and meats were fully as heavy as those of a year ago. Western markets had 57,800 hogs against 60,200 a year ago. Local receipts were 22,000, with the market steady. Lard continues in good demand. Oats were active and sympathetically strong. Clearances were notably heavy at 1,229,000 bu. A. S. White & Co. and Counselman were credited with selling a million bushels of May and December. Patten was the best buyer. There was inactive cash demand with sales of 200,000 bu here. Contract stocks increased 11,000 bu. Offerings by sample were liberal.

Rye was slightly lower and dull. September closed at 56¼c and December at 56½c. Barley was firm and in fair demand. Feed grades were a trifle easier, while malting was strong. Feed was quoted at 38@39c and malting at 40@46c. Timothy seed showed a little improvement. There was a good market for good to choice. September was nominal at $2.37½; October, $2.37½@2.40. The general cash range was slightly higher, quotations being from $2.00 for good to $2.45 for choice. October clover was easier at $7.75. Flaxseed had an active market from start to finish at ruling prices. Northwestern closed at $1.13; No. 1 at $1.12; September at $1.12½; October, $1.10½; and December, $1.10⅛. Receipts here were 45 cars; Duluth, 152; and Minneapolis, 27.

Cash Produce Prices.

FLOUR—Moderate and steady. Winter wheat patents quotably $3.50@3.60; straight, $3.20@3.30; spring wheat, special brands, $4.20; Minnesota, hard patents, $3.60@3.70; soft patents, $3.40@3.50; soft bakers' exports, bags, $2.70@2.90; white rye, $2.70@2.90; dark, $2.60@2.65.

WINTER WHEAT—Good demand and firmer. In store and to go: No. 3 red, 69½@70c; No. 3 hard, 66c; No. 4 red, 57@67c; No. 4 hard, 58c. On track: No. 2 red, 72c; No. 3 red, 69@70½c. Free on board: No. 3 red, 69@70½c; No. 4 red, 66c; no grade, 68c.

SPRING WHEAT—Fair inquiry and steady. In store and to go: No. 3, 67@70⅝c; No. 4, 60@66½c; No. 3 white, 68½c. On track: No. 4, 61@63c; No. 3, 67c. Free on board: No. 4, 63c; No. 3, 67@69c. Billed through: No. 4, 58c; No. 3, 68@70c.

CORN—Active and stronger. In store and to go: No. 2, 33@34c; No. 2 yellow, 33½@34c; No. 2 white, 33½@34c; No. 3, 31¼@32c; No. 3 white, 31¼@32¼c; No. 3 yellow, 32@32¼c; No. 4, 31@31½c. On track: No. 4, 31½@32c; No. 3, 31½c. Free on board: No. 4, 31@31½c; No. 3, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 yellow, 32¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 30½@31c; No. 3, 31¼@32c; No. 3 yellow, 32½@32¾c; No. 2 yellow, 32¾@33c; No. 3 white, 31¼c.

OATS—Active and stronger. In store and to go: No. 2, 22½c. On track: No. 3 white, 23@24½c; No. 2, 22½c; No. 2 white, 24¼c. Free on board: No. 4 white, 22½@23¼c; No. 3, 23¼c; No. 3 white, 23½@24c; No. 2, 22⅝@22¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 21¼@22¼c; No. 4 white, 23¼@23¼c; No. 3, 21⅝@21¾c; No. 3 white, 23@23¼c; No. 2, 21⅝@22c; No. 2 white, 23½@24c.

BARLEY—Steady and in fair demand. Free on board, 38½@45½c. Billed through, 38½@40c.

PROVISIONS—Demand is good. Pork, $7.95@8.00 for regular; $7.40@7.50 for old. Lard, $5.30@5.32½ for choice and $5.17½@5.20 for old. Ribs, $5.05@5.35, according to weight.

HAY—Receipts, 1,250 tons; shipments, 70 tons. Offerings fair. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $11.50@12.25; No. 1 timothy, $10.50; No. 2 timothy, $10.00; not graded timothy, $6.00@7.50; choice prairie, $8.25@8.50; No. 1 prairie, $8.00; No. 2 prairie, $6.00@7.50; No. 3, prairie, $5.00@5.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

"The lard market is being helped by the advances in other greases," said a local packer yesterday. "Oleostearine is up 1½c in ten days, and it is almost impossible to get round lots for prompt shipment, even at the advance. Neutral is up 80c a hundred weight in the last three weeks, and tallow is scarce at 5¼c bid and 5½c asked."

The annual meeting of the Grain Dealers' National association will be held in Chicago on Oct. 18 and 19.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 205 cars; corn, [illegible] cars; oats, 300 cars; hogs, 31,000.

The Indian official crop report states that, notwithstanding the recent rains, the minor crops, which have been suffering from dryness, have had insufficient moisture.

Prime's corn reports from northern Illinois show that the new corn will be fit to gather by Oct. 15. No frost has been severe enough to stop the growth of vegetation. Corn has reduced in quantity and quality by the recent drought and hot weather probably 15 to 20 per cent. Movement of old corn has reached its height. Already a good deal of new corn is being fed, as pastures and meadows were all dried up. Owing to the rains of Sunday fall plowing can be resumed.

Stocks of grain in the private elevators are: Wheat, 5,074,000 bu, decrease 11,000 bu; corn, 1,716,000 bu, decrease 29,000 bu; oats, 2,922,000 bu, increase 65,000 bu. Total public and private stocks are: Wheat, 11,677,000 bu; corn, 3,569,000 bu; oats, 4,112,000 bu.

Logan says of provisions: "January pork has been traded in for some time. Packers have been selling it against prospective packing. With hogs at $4.50 packers cannot make it for $12.00 per brl. There is not a brl of it made yet, nor can it be until Oct. 1. Previous to this year a packer could make pork on Dec. 31 and deliver it on Jan. 1, or, if it was policy, could wait till Jan. 30, then make it and deliver it on Jan. 31. Our new rules passed some time ago require pork to be fully cured before delivery. This takes at least thirty days. So that instead of a packer having October, November, December, and January to make his January pork, he, under the new rule, has October, November, and December, and should the pork not cure in thirty days some of the December packing might not pass. Packers may make the pork, but if they do they will be compelled to do so, and when that time comes pork will be several dollars above $9.50."

The directors had three cases before them, all of which went over to another meeting.

Many of the reports from corn sections tell of the shortage in the crop of young pigs.

According to Bradstreet's report of the available supply of wheat east of the Rockies last week, it increased 5,298,000 bu. In Europe and afloat increased 800,000 bu. Total world's available increased 6,098,000 bu, against 3,692,000 bu last year. Corn east of the Rockies increased 693,000 bu, against 2,426,000 bu last year. Oats increased 3,362,000 bu, against 104,000 bu last year.

December puts on wheat were 70¼@70⅜-¼c, and calls 70⅞@71c. Puts on December corn were 29¼c and calls 29¾@29⅞c.

WHEAT.

	Closed Monday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Sept. 20, 1898.
Sept..	70⅝	70⅞	70½	70⅝	66¼
Dec..	70⅞	70⅞	70¼-⅜	70⅝	63⅞
May..	73½	73⅝	73-73⅛	73½-⅝	64⅞
CORN.					
Sept..	32⅝	34¼	32⅞	34⅜	29⅝-⅞
Dec..	28⅞-¾	29¼-⅜	28⅞	29⅛	29⅞
May..	29⅞	30¼-¼	29⅞	30¼-¼	31⅞
OATS.					
Sept..	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22-22¼	21⅛
Dec..	21⅝-½	21⅞-⅞	21¼	21⅞-⅞	20⅝-⅞
May..	22⅞-⅞	23⅛-⅜	22⅞	23¼	22⅞-⅞
MESS PORK.					
Oct ..	7.95	7.97	7.90-2½	7.95-7½	8.17½
Dec ..	8.10	8.12½	8.05	8.10-2½	8.27½
Jan ..	9.55	9.60	9.52½	9.55-7½	9.12½
LARD.					
Oct ..	5.27½-30	5.30	5.27½	5.27½-30	4.70
Dec ..	5.35	....	....	5.35-7½	4.77½
Jan ..	5.45	....	....	5.45-7½	5.85
SHORT RIBS—SIDES.					
Oct ..	5.17½	5.20	5.15	5.17½	5.25
Jan ..	4.95	4.97½	4.95-7½	4.97½	4.70

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	6	53	29	88
Spring wheat	17	59	36	112
Corn	327	728	207	1,262
Oats	135	309	87	531
Rye	2	6	1	9
Barley	2	17	101	120
Totals	489	1,172	461	2,122

COLORADO NUTMEG MELONS ARRIVE.

Peach Market Dull—Fruits Plentiful—Vegetables Have Upward Tendency.

Nutmegs from Rocky Ford, Colo., in fair supply, gave the small melon market an impetus. Granadas and canteloupes from the same State were also in fair supply and in good demand. Peaches are falling off in demand. While prices rule strong, the cold weather has affected the trade on peaches, grapes, pears, plums, and other fruits. Vegetable stocks continue strong and the upward tendency of the market is likely to keep up. Potatoes are in large arrival, but prices are firm. Butter is steady, with an upward tendency. Eggs are easier and in fair demand.

Following is the range:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, cream., ex.	22c	At mark, cases returned, Northern stock	12½@13c
Firsts	19@20c	Iowa	10@12½c
Seconds	15½@16½c	Illinois	10@12c
Thirds	14½@15c	Missouri	10@11½c
Dairies, etc.	15@17c	Cheese, new, twins	10⅝@11c
Imitation cr'y	17@18c	Young America	11@11½c
Ladies	13½@18c		
Packing stock	13c		
Eggs, loss off, cases returned	15c		

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb.	7@9c	Chickens	9@9½c
Chickens, spring	11c	Chickens, spring	10@10½c
Old hens	8½@9c	Ducks	6@8c
Geese, doz.	$3.50@6.50	Geese	6@12c
Iced turkeys	8@10c		

GAME.

Ducks, mallard, doz.	$3.00@3.50	Jacksnipe, doz.	$2.00
Canvasbacks	$6.00@8.00	Plover, golden, doz.	$2.00
		Grass	$1.75

VEGETABLES.

Beets, home-grown, 100 bunches	75c@$1.00	Cauliflower, doz.	60@75c
Beans, green, 1½-bu sacks	$1.00@1.25	Potatoes, early Ohio, bulk, stk., bu.	32@35c
Spring wax, Ill., 1½-bu	$1.00@1.50	Home-grown, 1½-bu sacks	45@50c
Cucumbers, 1½-bu sacks	50@75c	Sweets, Virginia, brl	80c@$1.75
Cabbage, per 100	$3.50@4.00	Jerseys, brl	$2.50@2.75
Turnips, 'bagas	50@60c	Eggplants, doz.	15@25c
White turnips, home-grown, 1½-bu	60@75c	Radishes, Ill., 100 bunches	75c@$1.00
Lettuce, hd., tubs	60@75c	Spinach, Ill., tubs	50@60c
Mushrooms, lb.	25@30c	Tomatoes, home-grown, bu box	20@35c
Celery, Muskegon, cases	50@60c	Sweet corn, 4 doz.	35@45c
Onions, white, 1½-bu sacks	60@75c	Hubbard squash, doz.	$1.00@1.25
		Boston Marrow squash, doz.	60@75c

FRUITS.

Apples, common to fair	$1.00@1.25	Pears, brls	$3.00@5.00
Apples, good to choice	$1.50@2.00	Plums, 1-5 bu basket	20@40c
Apples, fancy	$2.50@3.00	Pears, Bartlett, per keg	$2.00@2.25
Bananas, bch.	$1.00@1.50	Lemons, M's	$3.50@5.00
Grapes, Concords, 8-lb basket	11@12½c	Mex. limes, small boxes	$1.75
Delawares	20@25c	Watermelons, per 100	$5.00@8.00
Peaches, Michigan, per 1-5 bu	35@45c	Gems, ¼-bu bskt	25@30c
4-bskt crates	80c@$1.10	Rocky Ford, crate	$1.50@2.00
Cal. peaches, 20-lb box	80c@$1.10		

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	—Receipts— 1899.	1898.	—Shipments— 1899.	1898.
Apples, brls	4,485	3,752	713	200
Beans, bu	330	693	348	2,500
B corn, lbs	64,650	....	13,598	14,350
Butter, lbs	1,115,130	838,765	854,303	1,036,306
Cheese, lbs	534,550	350,203	283,439	179,220
D. fruits, lbs	11,500	197,963	75,593	55,532
Eggs, pkgs	6,899	5,523	4,651	8,212
Hay, tons	1,250	816	70	23
Hides, lbs	168,660	286,195	657,444	416,287
Hops, lbs	29,000	....	....	400
Potatoes, bu	59,349	37,888	12,875	13,762
Poultry, lbs	11,715	25,560	8,767	9,450
Poultry, coups	506	113	....	487
Wool, lbs	33,730	40,900	102,524	75,671

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Flour—Receipts, 25,000 brls; exports, 15,111 brls; moderately active and steady without change. Rye flour—Firm. Buckwheat flour—Steady. Buckwheat—Dull. Cornmeal—Firmer; yellow Western, 75@76c; city, 77c. Rye—Firmer; No. 2 Western, 64½c, f. o. b., afloat, spot. Barley—Firm; feeding, 41@42c, c. i. f., Buffalo. Barley malt—Steady; Western, 55@65c.

Wheat—Receipts, 255,575 bu; exports, 55,214 bu; spot steady; No. 2 red, 74⅝c, f. o. b., afloat, spot; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 78⅛c, f. o. b., afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81¼c to arrive; No. 2 red, 72⅜c, elevator. Options opened about ¼c higher on local demand, but soon weakened under a bear raid, and broke ⅝c, with cables unsatisfactory, receipts heavy, and slack outside speculation assisting the decline. Later the market more than recovered, covering, and closed steady at ¼@½c net advance. May, 78⅛@78⅝c; closed 78⅝c; September, 72⅝@73c; closed 73c; December, 75 3-16@75¾c; closed 75⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 161,750 bu; exports, 87,051 bu; spot firm; No. 2, 39⅛c, f. o. b., afloat; 38⅝c, elevator. Options opened about ¼c higher and ruled strong on continued large cash demand, closing firm at ⅜@½c net advance. May, 35⅛@35⅝c; closed 35⅝c; September closed 38⅛c; December, 36@36⅝c; closed 36⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 64,400 bu; exports, 453,502 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 27@27¼c; No. 3, 26½c; No. 2 white, 28⅝c; No. 3 white, 28c; track, mixed Western, 26¼@28c. Options quiet.

Tallow—Firm. Petroleum—Firm. Resin—Quiet. Turpentine—Firm, 50¼@51c. Rice—Steady. Molasses—Firm. Hay—Steady. Hops—Quiet. Hides—Firm. Leather—Steady. Wool—Firm. Beef—Firm. Cutmeats—Steady. Lard—Steady; refined quiet; compound, 5@5¼c. Pork—Dull. Cottonseed oil—Steadier on scarcity of spot product, but with small sales at prices quoted. Prime summer yellow, 26@26½c; off summer yellow, 25@25¼c.

Metals—Except for a further drop in the price of tin, nothing radically new was developed in the local metal market. Business was deplorably tame and interest generally was lax. The news at hand failed to reflect positive changes at the West or abroad, leaving buyers and sellers here dependent upon their own resources for incentive. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants nominal at $17.00; lake copper dull at $18.50; tin weak, with sellers at $32.25; lead quiet, with $4.57½ bid and $4.62½ asked; spelter dull, with $5.50 bid and $5.60 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.40 and for copper $18.50.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, but soon rallied 5 points on demand from shorts and light buying from the bull side, prompted by firm cables and an unexpected increase in warehouse deliveries. Investors, however, lacked confidence, as Brazilian receipts were large, the spot demand being small, and the general statistical situation discouragingly heavy. closed steady, unchanged, to 5 points higher. Sales, 19,500 bags, including: October, 4.10@4.15c; November, 4.15@4.20c; December, 4.45c; January, 4.50c; March, 4.65c; July, 4.85c; August, 4.90c. Spot coffee—Rio dull and easy; mild quiet.

Sugar—Raw inactive and barely steady. Refined quiet, but about steady.

California dried fruits—Quiet. Evaporated apples—Common, 7½c; prime wire tray, 7¼@8c; choice, 8⅛@9c; fancy, 9@10¼c. Prunes, 4½@8¼c per lb, as to size and quality. Apricots—Royal, 12@13½c; Moor Park, 14@16c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 7½@9c (new).

Cotton—Sentiment was bullishly impressed soon after the opening of the cotton market by private crop information, manifestations of firmness in the English market, and reports that the movement at interior towns was falling away rapidly. The opening was quiet and firm at last night's prices to an advance of 4 points, this being about the lowest level of the day. The bear interest put forth feeble efforts to arrest bull speculation and bring out long cotton, but met with indifferent success and subsequently turned for cover. Port receipts were heavy, and as the investment public did not show the interest anticipated, the bull contingent was reluctant to adopt aggressive tactics during the morning. Later, however, interest on the long side broadened, the weekly government report having proved surprisingly bullish, leading to quite active buying for Southern and local outside investment account. [illegible] bulls regained courage and vigorously supported the market, which improved rapidly at the best figures, showing a net gain of 8 points. Supplementing the government statement were numerous dispatches describing Southern markets as firm and tending upward on heavy demand in all directions. Predictions that the port movement would shortly fall away and make a poor showing in contrast with the receipts of last year were used with great effect by bulls. Though there were occasional periods of realizing in the last session, the undercurrent of sentiment was strongly bullish up to the close. The market was finally firm at a net gain of 6@7 points. Spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 6⅝c; middling gulf, 6⅞c; sales, 1,160 bales. Futures closed firm; September, 6.02c; October, 6.06c; November, 6.11c; December, 6.18c; January, 6.23c; February, 6.26c; March, 6.30c; April, 6.33c; May, 6.37c; June, 6.40c; July 6.43c; August, 6.45c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—Flour—Quiet, steady; patents, $3.40@3.55; extra fancy, $3.10@3.20; clear, $2.75@3.00. Timothy seed—Steady; $2.00@2.25; prime worth more. Cornmeal—Steady; $1.75@1.80. Bran—Strong; sacked lots, East, track, 61c. Hay—Steady to strong; timothy, $7.00@10.50; prairie, $5.00@8.00. Whisky—Steady; $1.22. Iron cotton ties, $1.15. Hemp twine, 9c. Bagging, 6@6⅞c. Dry salt meats—Steady; boxed shoulders and extra shorts, $5.50; clear ribs, $5.62½; clear sides, $5.75. Bacon—Steady; boxed shoulders, $5.75; extra shorts, $6.00; clear ribs, $6.12½; clear sides, $6.25. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 113,000 bu; oats, 73,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 101,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 19.—There was undertone to wheat all morning, but the market was narrow. The Minneapolis board adjourned at noon out of respect to C. A. Pillsbury, who died on Sunday after prominent membership in the board for many years. There was fair demand for cash wheat, with millers and elevators less eager buyers than yesterday; September, 66¼c; December, 67¼c; May, 69⅞c. On track: Old No. 1 hard, 69⅞c; new, 68⅞c; old No. 1 Northern, 68⅞c; new, 66⅞c; old No. 2 Northern, 67⅛c; new, 64⅞c. Flour—First patents, $3.70@3.80; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clear, $2.50@2.60. Bran, $10.00@10.50.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 70⅛c; September, 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern cash, 68c; September, 68c; December, 68c; October, 68c; May, 71⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 65⅛c; No. 3 spring, 62c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 70⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 68c. Oats, 21@22c. Rye, 55½c. Barley, 36@36½c. Flax, $1.11. Corn, 29½c. Receipts—Wheat, 751,453 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 238,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.—Close—Wheat—December, 64¼c. Cash: No. 2 hard, 62¼@64c; No. 3, 59½@62½c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No. 3, 63½@66¼c. Corn—December, 25⅝c. Cash: No. 2 mixed, 29c; No. 2 white, 29¼@29½c; No. 3, 28¼@28⅞c. Oats—No. 2 white, 24⅝@25c. Rye—No. 2, 52½@53c. Hay—Choice timothy, $7.25@7.50; choice prairie, $6.25@6.50. Butter—Creamery, 21c; dairy, 16c. Eggs—Fresh, 14c. Receipts—Wheat, 90 cars.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 19.—Wheat—Quiet, steady; No. 2 cash and September, 68⅞c bid; December, 72⅞c. Corn—Active, higher; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c. Oats—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 22c. Rye—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 58c bid. Cloverseed—Active, lower; prime cash and October, $4.95; December, $4.82½. Oil—Unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 19.—Spirits turpentine—Firm at 47c; resin, firm; quote A, B, C, D, 95c; E, $1.00; F, $1.05; G, $1.15; H, $1.20; I, $1.25; K, $1.30; M, $1.65; N, $2.10; WG, $2.55; WW, $3.30.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 19.—Corn firm; No. 3, 31c. Oats firm; No. 3 white, 23½@23¾c. Whisky steady on the basis of $1.22 for finished goods.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Grain—Wheat—Spot No. 1 Northern spring firm, 6s ½d. Futures quiet; September, 5s 9d; March, 6s ½d. Corn—Futures quiet; September, 3s 5⅝d; October, 3s 5⅝d; November, 3s 5¾d.

Cotton—Spot quiet; prices firmer; American middling, 3 17-32d; the sales of the day were 8,000, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 500 American; receipts, 1,000, including 500 American; futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling, l. m. c., September, 3 31-64d sellers; September and October, 3 29-64d value; October and November, 3 27-64@3 28-64d; November and December, 3 26-64d buyers; December, January, and February, 3 25-64@3 26-64d buyers; February and March, 3 26-64d buyers; March and April, 3 26-64@3 27-64d buyers; April and May, 3 27-64d buyers; May and June, 3 28-64d sellers; June and July, 3 28-64@3 29-64d sellers; July and August, 3 29-64d value.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs shipped direct to down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 18	23,563	381	31,835	12,706
Tuesday, Sept. 19	6,500	1,200	20,000	20,000
Totals	30,063	1,581	51,835	32,706
Same per. last week	27,100	1,090	51,672	43,511
Same period 1898	26,061	1,216	57,885	42,420
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 18	4,310	.....	10,031	250
Tuesday, Sept. 19	2,000	60	5,000	1,500
Totals	6,310	60	15,031	1,750
Same per. last week	5,998	68	14,345	6,076
Same period 1898	7,482	297	14,603	8,068

Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	89,000	87,000	58,000
Same period last week	82,000	87,000	65,000
Same period 1898	72,000	90,000	68,000
Same period 1897	62,000	80,000	63,000
Same period 1896	47,000	71,000	68,000

The first two days of this week the four leading Western markets received 17,000 more cattle than a year ago, 27,000 more than two years ago, and 42,000 more than three years ago. Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received heavy runs of thin grass Western and Texas.

Today's receipts are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 31,000 hogs, and 20,000 sheep, against 15,781 cattle, 30,749 hogs, and 21,215 sheep a week ago, and 17,634 cattle, 34,636 hogs, and 23,938 sheep the corresponding Wednesday a year ago.

Abe Beggs, head hog buyer at Kansas City for the Armour Packing company, was here this week and seemed surprised at the poor quality of our hogs and the large proportion of heavy sows among the arrivals. He is of the opinion that receipts in the West, especially at Kansas City, will be comparatively small until after the first of next January. He says the cold and wet weather last February and March killed a great many spring pigs, which will tend to curtail receipts during the next three months.

Droves of packing hogs averaging 280@310 lbs cost $4.40@4.46; 214@240-lb butchers, $4.60@4.70; and 164@167-lb bacon, $4.72@4.73. Armour bought 4,000 head; Anglo-American, 700; Hammond, 700; Continental, 200; International, 800; Lipton, 600; Morris, 1,500; Swift, 3,400; and butchers, 1,500; total, 13,400; shipments, 5,000; left over, 4,000.

Actual receipts of cattle here Monday, 23,563, the second largest of the year. Cattle at Kansas City last week, 64,190, the largest on record for that market. Over half the week's receipts were thin cattle on the stocker order, there being a small proportion of "beef cattle" among the week's offerings.

Cattle—Over 6,000 cattle were received, but there were less than half a dozen loads of native "beef" cattle among the arrivals. About 2,500 grass Westerns and 1,200 straight Texas were received, with the rest native butcher stock and thin Wisconsin feeding cattle. The market was dull, and prices ruled weak to 10c lower. The best natives on sale sold at $5.25, with prime 1,500-lb beeves nominally $6.50@6.65. Some 991@1,221-lb natives sold at $4.50@5.10. Grass Westerns sold at $4.10@5.35 for steers and $3.50@4.70 for cows and heifers. A train load of 1,056-lb grass Texas sold at $3.95. Packers received 800 Texas from St. Louis and Kansas City. Hundreds of thin 500@800-lb stock steers sold at $3.25@4.10, with selected feeders at $4.15@5.00. Revised quotations follow:

Extra prime steers	$6.40@6.70
Export steers, 1,350@1,600 lbs	5.75@6.30
Good beef steers, 1,000@1,400 lbs	5.30@5.90
Common to medium steers, 950@1,200 lbs	4.35@5.20
Grass native steers	4.15@4.90
Choice to fancy heifers	4.50@5.20
Fair to good heifers	3.65@4.35
Good to choice cows	3.30@4.25
Fair to medium grades	2.50@3.15
Canners	2.00@3.00
Export bulls	3.70@4.25
Bologna bulls	2.50@3.40
Stock and feeding bulls	2.75@3.60
Good to choice feeders, 900@1,100 lbs	4.10@4.85
Common to choice stockers, 500@700 lbs	3.10@4.00
Calves, 200@400 lbs	4.50@6.50
Veal calves, 100@200 lbs	6.75@8.00
Grass Western steers	3.85@5.30
Grass Western cows and heifers	3.20@4.70
Grass Texas steers	3.50@4.20

Hogs—Most of the hogs sold at steady to strong prices, but the late market was weak to 5c lower, with the decline mostly on common to fair heavy, which were in large supply. Good lightweights were scarcer than usual, and the general quality poor. The demand for 60@120-lb pigs was unusually active, and prices ruled 20@30c higher than last week, with sales largely at $4.00@4.35. A lot of 145 averaging only 79 lbs sold at $4.25. Most of the heavy packers sold at $4.40@4.45; heavy shipping, $4.50@4.70; selected light, $4.70@4.75, and mixed principally $4.50@4.65. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 250@300 lbs	$4.55@4.70
Poor to choice packing, 240@350 lbs	4.30@4.45
Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs	4.60@4.75
Rough heavy packing	4.15@4.30
Selected light	4.70@4.75
Light mixed	4.45@4.65
Pigs, 80@140 lbs	3.75@4.65
Culls and tail ends	2.00@4.10

Sheep—There was no change in sheep, while lambs averaged about 10c lower. Trade was active, and a good clearance was made. The good feeding demand stimulated the trade some, and quite a few Western sheep sold to go to the country at $3.75@3.85, with feeding lambs at $4.50@4.75. The best native lambs on the market sold at $6.40; bulk of medium to good, $5.00@6.00. Western lambs sold at $5.00@5.50, and Western mutton sheep at $4.00@4.50. Native sheep sold at $2.75@4.40, with yearlings at $4.50@4.70. Revised quotations follow:

Prime native wethers	$4.35@4.60
Good to choice mixed	3.80@4.35
Fair to good mixed	3.35@3.90
Western grass sheep	3.50@4.50
Feeding sheep	3.40@4.00
Culls and tail-end sheep	2.50@3.25
Choice to extra lambs	4.75@6.50
Common to good lambs	4.85@5.60
Culls and tail-end lambs	4.00@4.75
Western lambs	4.40@5.50

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts 15,200 natives, 2,500 Texans. Excellent demand for all grades strengthened prices. One bunch of export steers sold at $6.50, highest price reached on this market for several years. Heavy native steers ranged $5.60@6.50; lightweights, $4.90@5.80; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; butchers', cows, and heifers, $3.00@4.60; canners, $2.50@3.00; Western steers, $3.05@5.90; Texans $3.00@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 9,370. Offerings too light for demand. Market strong to 5c higher; heavy, $4.40@4.47½; mixed, $4.35@4.50; light, $4.30@4.50; pigs, $4.20@4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 2,800. Market active; common steady; good 10c higher; lambs, $4.50@5.25; muttons, $4.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; culls, $2.25@3.00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 700; steady. Cables steady. Exports, 900 cattle and 3,750 qrs of beef. Tomorrow, 600 cattle and 6,586 qrs. Calves—Receipts, 157; slow but steady; veal, $5.00@8.50; grassers, $3.00@3.37½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,627. Sheep steady; lambs a trifle firmer; 10 cars unsold. Sheep, $3.00@4.75; lambs, $4.55@6.00; culls, $4.00; no Canadian lambs. Hogs—Receipts, 3,603; steady at $4.90@5.10.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,400, including 2,700 Texans. Market 10c lower for natives, with Texans steady; native shipping steers, $4.25@6.25, with top grades worth as high as $6.70; dressed beef steers, $4.25@6.00; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.75@5.50; stockers and feeders, [illegible]; cows and heifers, [illegible]; canners, $1.50@2.75; bulls, $2.55@4.00; Texas and Indian steers, $3.30@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,900. Market a shade higher; pigs and lights, $4.50@4.65; packers, $4.40@4.60; butchers, $4.60@4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 3,200. Market strong; native muttons, $3.75@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.90; stockers, $3.00@3.50; culls and bucks, $1.75@3.75.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,800. Market active, stronger; native beef steers, $5.00@6.15; Western steers, $4.25@5.25; Texas steers, $3.70@4.40; cows and heifers, $3.70@4.30; canners, $2.40@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.60@5.00; calves, $4.50@6.50; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.05. Hogs—Receipts, 8,900. Market shade higher; heavy, $4.32½@4.35; mixed, $4.32½@4.35; light, $4.35@4.40; pigs, $4.30@4.40; bulk of sales, $4.32½@4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 9,000. Market active, strong; yearlings, $4.00@4.25; Western muttons, $3.80@4.15; stock sheep, $3.60@4.00; lambs, $4.25@5.50.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 1,873. Market steady; native beef steers, $4.25@5.90; Western steers, $4.00@5.20; cows and heifers, $3.15@4.15; canners, $2.00@3.05; veal calves, $4.50@7.00; bulls and stags, $3.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,486. Market strong to 2½c higher; light and butchers', $4.37½@4.45; medium and heavy, $4.37½@4.45; pigs, $4.00@4.40; bulk of hogs, $4.40@4.42½. Sheep—Receipts, 2,506. Market strong.

Changes in Available Supplies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's show the following changes in available supplies, as compared with last account: Wheat, United States and Canada, east Rockies, increase, 5,298,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe (Liverpool Corn Trade News), increase, 800,000 bu; total supply, increase, 6,098,000 bu. Corn, United States and Canada, east Rockies, increase, 693,000 bu; oats, United States and Canada, east Rockies, increase, 1,362,000 bu. Among the more important increases reported to Bradstreet's, not given in the official visible supply statement, are those of 1,050,000 bu at Manitoba storage points, 950,000 bu at Northwestern interior elevators, and 50,000 bu each at Omaha and Portland, Me. The only important decrease is that of 50,000 bu at Louisville. The average stock of wheat held at Portland, Ore., and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., decreased 41,000 bu last week.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Dry goods—There has been fully an average demand for staple cottons today from the home trade. Business for export is quiet. Brown and bleached cottons are without quotable change, but in coarse colored goods advances of ¼c are reported in some lines of denims. Prints are without further change. Ginghams are strong in nearly all makes. Print cloths are unchanged in both regular and odd goods. Cotton yarns advancing in price.

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NOTICE TO GRAIN AND ELEVATOR DEALERS.
The property of the Consolidated Elevator Co. of St. Louis, Mo., consisting of three elevators, will be sold by the trustees under mortgage on Sept. 25th. Parties likely to be interested can get full information by addressing Webb M. Samuel, Pres. Consolidated Elevator Co., or Peyton E. Carr, Trustee under the mortgage. Address either of the above parties care Chamber of Commerce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Dividend Notice.
A dividend of one and three-fourths per cent upon the preferred stock of the National Carbon Co. has been declared and will be paid Oct. 14, 1899, to stockholders of record Sept. 30, 1899. Books for the transfer of stock will be closed at the end of banking hours, Sept. 30th, and remain closed until the opening of banking hours Oct. 16, 1899.
By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY J. DAVIES, Secretary.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE NO. 643, A. F. & A. M.—Stated meeting Wednesday, Sept. 20, at 7:30 p. m. GEO. D. STRECKER, W. M.
FRED F. HANDRUP, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1899.

Secrets of the Vanderbilt Will. The New York Tribune says it is "in a position to announce that by the provisions of the will Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. gets as large a share of the estate as any other son." This may be true. The Tribune has special facilities for inside information as to the contents of the Vanderbilt will; it is close to Mr. Depew and to the Vanderbilts. On the other hand, the temporary withholding of the will from probate and the calling back of the younger son, Alfred Gwynne, indicate a probability that Cornelius Jr. will not be made the head of the family. Of course, he will not be disinherited, but there are reasons which will excuse the father if he has not been as generous to Cornelius Jr. as he otherwise might have been. It is well enough known that there was an estrangement between the two, owing to the young man's inordinate haste to get married, in spite of his father's objections and at a time when the latter was ill. Young Vanderbilt might have obliged his parent by waiting and still have married the woman of his choice, and have been happy and rich. His matrimonial felicity would have brooked a little postponement. As it is, he will get more than any young man needs or can spend judiciously, but it is doubtful if he will get as much as he would have received had his father died some months before the objectionable marriage.

Judge Grosscup Should Resign. Judge Grosscup is going to Europe for four months to recruit. He is in bad health. That misfortune is not the result of arduous judicial labors. He has been in poor health ever since he went on the bench, and during the last six months he has been wholly incapacitated for work. Much of the time since he first went on the bench he has been away. He has been to California and elsewhere in search of health and in vain. He has been unable to gain strength to enable him to discharge his duties efficiently. As a consequence court business is behindhand, and litigants suffer, while other Judges are overloaded with work. This being the condition of affairs, THE TRIBUNE deems it its painful and most unwelcome duty to give Judge Grosscup some disagreeable but salutary advice. This paper can do that without fear of its motives being misunderstood. It has always been a friend of the Judge. It advocated and rejoiced over his promotion, and has always recognized his ability and judicial qualifications. It has deplored his delicate health which has made his services less valuable than they otherwise would have been. The advice is that before the Judge leaves for Europe he shall send his resignation to the President. That is what he would do were he serving a private employer. There is as much reason why he should do it when the public is his employer. The man who is unable to do the work of an office, which is not purely ornamental in its nature, should make way for some one who can. If the law allowed the President to appoint a substitute or an ad interim Judge for Judge Grosscup while the latter is absent, the substitute to draw the pay, the propriety of resignation would not be so obvious. The law does not allow of substitutes. The life tenure of federal Judges has always provoked some dissatisfaction. That dissatisfaction will be increased if the public sees one of those Judges spending most of his time, not in court, but in search of health. Painful as it will be for Judge Grosscup to surrender the honorable office his abilities have won him and which he is temperamentally so well qualified to adorn it is his duty to withdraw from the service in which he cannot in justice to himself continue.

Admiral Dewey and the Germans. Mr. Joseph L. Stickney, correspondent of the Chicago Record, has sent to that paper a version of the "German incidents" during Admiral Dewey's operations at Manila which has received the approval of the Admiral himself and may be regarded as "officially" accurate. So far as the unpleasantness with Admiral Diederichs is concerned Admiral Dewey says that the German Admiral complained of the manner in which he had been treated during the blockade. The vessels of all other nations had been treated in a similar manner and their commanders had made no protest, but Diederichs had made such a display of ignorance and bumptiousness in his protests that Admiral Dewey was irritated and said to the German Flag Lieutenant:

> What is it you want? Do you want war? You know what that means. If you do, you can have it in five minutes. We are a peaceable people, but we have got into a fight now, and we are ready to go on. If necessary we are ready to fight the world. You may tell Admiral von Diederichs that I am blockading this bay, and that I shall take such steps as are the right and the duty of the blockading officer.

As to the failure of Prince Henry of Prussia to toast the President of the United States at the proper time at the banquet given by him, and the refusal of Admiral Dewey to attend any more of his banquets, the Admiral explains by stating that the toast to the President, and not that to the Czar, should have followed that to the German Emperor, as Russia was represented by two fleet Captains only, while the United States was represented by a Commodore commanding the Asiatic squadron. It is due to Prince Henry to say that he subsequently apologized to Admiral Dewey. This is the whole of the story. The Admiral expressly disclaims any attempt to stir up ill-feeling between the United States and Germany. In the one case the German Admiral had publicly displayed his ignorance of international usages, and in the other the German Prince had as publicly displayed his ignorance of naval etiquette, and Admiral Dewey properly rebuked them. He was right, as he always is.

COCKRAN AND BRYAN COMPARED.

The audiences at the trust conferences had an opportunity to pass judgment on the respective oratorical merits of those two celebrated American "spellbinders," Bourke Cockran and William J. Bryan. As regards the manner the verdict was in favor of the former. It was admitted that he had the more graceful delivery. His sentences were more polished and his cadences more perfect. If he did not have the force of Demosthenes, he had the compelling charm of Orpheus. It was a pleasure to listen to his well-trained voice. Even when he strayed far from his subject, his lute was attuned to the sweetest melody.

But as regards matter, the verdict was in favor of Mr. Bryan. Not that his hearers accepted his conclusions, but he stuck to his text. Though often illogical, he tried to deliver a reasoning discourse. While his arguments were frequently fallacious, still he sought to confine his argument to the question at issue, instead of departing from it, as Mr. Cockran constantly did. The address of the latter was not well reasoned. It had no coherence. There was no leading thought to guide one through its labyrinthine mazes and windings.

The function of oratory is to convince and persuade. He who desires to convince others must be convinced himself, or seem to be so. His hearers must believe him sincere. Bryan's great advantage over Cockran is that he has the appearance of sincerity which the latter lacks. Cockran, in the eyes of his hearers, is an advocate; a man with no strong convictions on the subject he is discussing and whose eloquent tongue is at the service of that side which offers him, politically or otherwise, the greatest reward. Had he chosen he could have said just as forcibly and eloquently the exact reverse of what he did say last week. In short, Mr. Cockran is a lawyer, whose duty it is to make the worse appear the better reason and advance every argument possible for the advantage of the side that has given him a retainer.

The people generally are inclined to give Mr. Bryan credit for sincerity. The man who was "stiff in opinions, always in the wrong," was at least sincere, and Mr. Bryan, who is stiff in opinions which are generally wrong, may be credited with the same virtue. Were he more amenable to persuasion he would be in the right oftener. But while party or other considerations induce other men to modify their views or surrender their convictions he clings to his even when fatal to his success.

Mr. Bryan's sentences are not as smooth and musical as those of Mr. Cockran. They are not as tuneful to the ear. He is often excessively commonplace and trivial. That may be an element of strength with some audiences. He offends against good taste occasionally. The judicious blue pencil would trim down his remarks mercilessly. But there is the air of sincerity about him, and that is everything. The men who listened to his anti-trust remedies saw their inutility and yet they felt the man was earnestly opposed to "trusts" and was proposing the best remedy he had for their abuses. But Cockran took no vivid interest in "trusts," he had no remedies to propose, and felt himself free to discuss the bad manners of employers and other irrelevant questions.

The Democratic convention of 1892 applauded vociferously Cockran's speech against Cleveland and then nominated Cleveland by more than a two-thirds vote. The men who heard Cockran's address at the trust conference applauded it, and when it was ended said to themselves: "That is fine, but what does it amount to? It is eloquence, but not conviction."

Why Schley Is to Be Punished. The assignment of Admiral Sampson to the soft berth of commandant of the Charlestown navy yard and of Admiral Schley to the command of the south Atlantic squadron seems to be the Yankee idea of rewarding one man for subserviency to his superior officers and punishing another for winning a great victory which really ended the war with Spain. Sampson is rewarded because he obliged the Secretary of the Navy and the Massachusetts Senator, Lodge, who has a magnificent establishment at Nahant, by detailing the Minneapolis and Columbia—two of the most efficient cruisers in our navy—to do patrol duty on the Massachusetts coast so that no damage might be done by some venturesome Spanish fishing smack to the property of the cottagers, who had left for the rural districts as scared as their predecessors were in 1812, when there was some occasion for alarm. Admiral Schley, from whose command one or both of these cruisers was detached, was opposed to the detail and would have kept the two vessels in service where fighting was to be done. He has never since been in favor with the Secretary or the other "solid" man from Boston, while Admiral Sampson goes up to the top of the list. Sampson, who never was in battle in his life as a commanding officer, will have a good time at the Charlestown navy yard while Schley is "clinging to the mast" somewhere around Cape Horn.

FEDERATION OF BUILDERS.

The action of thirty leading building contractors on Monday in taking preliminary steps to form an association should prove a step toward peaceful adjustment of the difficulties in the local building trades. The formation of such a federation may be interpreted by some as a war measure, but the meeting at which the action was taken pledged itself by resolution to avoid such measures and instead to "use all peaceful means" to better their relations with their employés.

Such a federation should facilitate responsible and orderly negotiations between the parties concerned. The trade unions are federated in the Building Trades council, which is able to represent them all, and a builders' association would be able to represent the builders as a body. Indeed, such matched organization has, in many important cases, proved a valuable aid to labor agreements. Since these must be uniform and binding a responsible alliance of forces on either side is their natural antecedent.

Such an alignment will also contribute toward the enlightenment of public opinion on the difficulties involved, since it will tend to "round up" the whole case, and if the occasion should arise would facilitate outside investigation in the interest of publicity. The general welfare is vitally concerned in such troubles, and to public opinion belongs a rightful part in their determination. Moreover, to have the present situation lifted out of the confusion of conflicting and random "instances" into the light of clear, responsible, and comprehensive statement would be of the utmost value. The consolidation of claims and demands on either side will contribute to that end.

A general lockout or strike throughout the building trades of Chicago as a method of repairing the present grave difficulties would be not only a business calamity but a humiliating confession of crudeness in labor adjustments. The move of the master builders should, and we trust will, make for the distinct definition of differences and their peaceful disposition.

KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE.

It is a rather common thing to hear it said of a certain individual that he has education but not culture, or vice versa, yet few people can express the difference that exists between the two. Broadly speaking, knowledge may eat with its knife, while culture not only knows the proper use of cutlery but gives grace to this use and to all the usages of life.

Spencer says that we are too prone to cultivate the blossoms of education rather than the roots, and he pictures the plant of life as a sorry affair when so treated. Lester Ward, in his "Dynamic Sociology," declares that "the education of culture aims to supply the mind with something, with some knowledge even, but it is a kind of knowledge which has no practical value," and he elsewhere states that the only objection to this impractical knowledge is that it is too often made primary instead of secondary. This danger does not seem to threaten the schoolchildren of today, whose primary education is a thing of roots and fibers. Knowledge of the best kind may now be had for the asking, and there is a good deal of asking, but where can that good thing, culture, be obtained?

Let Milwaukee Have the Convention. If the Milwaukeeans desire the Democratic national convention and can get it Chicagoans will be pleased. This city has no ambition in that direction. It has had many such conventions, and has learned that they are vain and unprofitable. They put money in the purses of hotel-keepers, saloon men, restaurant keepers, Turkish bath men, and the vendors of celluloid collars and false shirt fronts. But they disturb the peace and quiet of the community, they are of no value to legitimate retail trade, and they put local newspapers to considerable expense. After Milwaukee has tasted once the Dead Sea fruit of a national convention it will not hanker after another bite. Whether the Democrats go to Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, or Cincinnati does not interest Chicago. Only let them, their marching clubs, brass bands, and fiery orators stay away from here. This is not a case of "sour grapes." Chicago could get the convention if it chose, but it has converted this divinely peaceful summer resort into a convention bear garden often enough. "Let us have peace." A political convention is often a positive damage to retail trade; it keeps the women at home and the "bargain counters," except those of a political nature, are deserted.

CLEAR MICHIGAN AVENUE.

The sooner the Council clears the car tracks off Michigan avenue the better it will please the people of Chicago. Some of these are dead tracks, no longer in use, and all are in bad condition. None of them properly belongs there. They should be totally removed, giving the South Side one clear thoroughfare for carriages and bicycles such as the West Side has in Jackson boulevard. No privileges of any character should be granted to the South Side and West Side street car companies until these tracks on Michigan avenue are done away with. Then the avenue should be asphalted, as Jackson boulevard has been. It should be improved up to the Rush street bridge, and the asphalt should be carried north of the bridge at least to Michigan or Illinois street, where it could make connections with Lincoln Park boulevard. At the same time the bridge itself should be put in good condition and kept so.

The gradual westward removal of the wholesale groceries and other mercantile establishments south of the Rush street bridge will tend to clear Michigan avenue of the heavy private traffic that now congests several blocks of this thoroughfare. If the street is still not wide enough we can do what they would do in any other country—condemn some of the property on either side of the street and widen it until it is adequate for through travel.

We must have one north and south street that is a thoroughfare in the strict meaning of the term, and Michigan avenue is the only one that will answer the purpose. The street car companies were never under any necessity to lay tracks on that street, and they should be made to get out of it now. If they will conduct their business properly they will find that the use of Wabash avenue, State, Dearborn, Clark, La Salle, Fifth avenue, and Franklin street is quite enough for them. Clear Michigan avenue of tracks and let us have one decently passable street for through travel and pleasure vehicles going north and south. Then there will be no need of a viaduct costing $700,000 or of a subway costing $7,000,000—neither of which would be much used nor desirable.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF FARM AND FACTORIES.

Mr. Bryan condemns the course of the people who "have tried to separate the laboring man who works in the factory from the laboring man who works on the farm." He must have in mind the free traders, of whom he was one. The protectionists have always preached the doctrine of the interdependence of the factory and the farm, and have maintained that whatever benefits the factory hands helps the farmer.

The tin plate industry, which was created by the tariff of 1890, is a forcible illustration of what protection can do for the farm as well as the factory. Prior to 1890 the tin plate industry did not exist in this country. Today there are over seventy works, with a capacity of thirteen and a half million boxes of 100 pounds each. Only a little tin plate is imported. The American plants give employment to about 28,000 wage workers, who have steady work and get good wages. To make the 889,000 tons of pig iron needed by the tin plate plants and to convert that pig into the sheets of steel demands the services of about 14,000 men. About 11,500 men have to be kept at work to mine the iron ore, limestone, and coal and make the coke which are required to turn out the pig iron needed by this nine-year-old industry. The freight which has to be moved by vessel and railway amounts to about four million tons. Its transportation gives employment to thousands of wage workers.

All these men and their families, to whom the protection-created tin plate industry are indebted, directly or indirectly, for profitable employment, are consumers of the products of the farmer. Each of them consumes about a barrel of flour yearly. Cattle and hogs must be raised to supply these wage workers with meat. Increased quantities of fruit, vegetables, butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry have to be sent to the city markets to satisfy their needs. The farmer, the ranchman, the market gardener, and the dairyman have more and better customers.

Nor are the latter the sole recipients of the wages of the tin plate workers. Those workers buy cotton goods and other textile fabrics freely. They buy furniture and the products of other factories. This greater demand for manufactured goods of different kinds helps the men and women who make them. Their work brings them in more money and they, too, buy more of the products of the farmer. Thus the establishment of a new industry benefits all the old industries.

The legislation which obliterates a great industry deals a blow at the men who toil on the farm as well as those who labor in furnaces and at forges. If a "trust" has taken possession of an industry the latter should not be killed in order to wipe out the former. The barn must not be burnt down to get rid of the rats. The tin plate plants, worth ten million dollars, are controlled by a combine which has capitalized them for fifty millions and is trying to pay dividends on that overcapitalization. The duty on tin plate is a cent and a half a pound. The Wilson bill duty was lower and yet the tin plate industry prospered. Therefore the present duty is too high and should be reduced. The "trust" should be deprived of protection it abuses. But the reduction should not be so radical as to harm an industry the development of which has done so much for other industries. The farmers cannot afford to let it be injured. Mr. Bryan's statement that "the laboring men in the factories cannot separate themselves from those who toil on the farm, without inviting their own destruction," is as true when read backwards as when read forwards. The welfare of one is the welfare of all.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

It has been said that much of the modern willingness to get rid of the mortal coil is due not so much to tangible woes as to that intangible state called ennui. There is no apt English equivalent for this French word, and that state of mind called the blues is much too active a condition to express the apathetic torpor whose tone is a prevailing gray.

John Stuart Mill, in his remarkable "Autobiography," confesses to having been subject to such attacks when the fountains of vanity and ambition were dried up and when "neither selfish nor unselfish pleasures were pleasures." Coleridge, says Mill, best expressed this condition in the lines in the "Ode to Dejection":

> A grief without a pang, void, dark and drear,
> A drowsy, stifled, unimpassioned grief,
> Which finds no natural outlet or relief
> In word, or sigh, or tear.

The philosopher believed that with him such a mental state was due to a premature habit of self-analysis, and no doubt analysis does tend to destroy feeling and capacity for enjoyment.

A modern poet, Stephen Phillips, utters the same cry and protest:

> My senses all like weapons rust
> And lie disused in endless dust.
> I may not love, I may not hate;
> Slowly I feel my life abate.

Many people have confessed to having endured these visitations of the ennui microbes on a Sunday afternoon when, either because of unwonted feasting or lack of mental stimulus, they become mere clods. After all, both the blue and the gray states are but mother nature's way of getting even with the nerve-exhausted individual who has taxed her too heavily. The best remedy lies in physical activity and effort, though effort at such times is difficult to command. Yet, as Matthew Arnold says:

> —Tasks in hours of insight will'd
> Can be through hours of gloom fulfill'd.

Where Bryan Gets His "Ideas" About Hogs. Mr. Bryan is curiously fond of uttering hoary and decrepit truisms with an air of solemn profundity, as if he had just excogitated them after great mental labor. He told his Music Hall audience, with the air of Newton announcing the discovery of the law of gravitation, that "an idea is the most important thing a man can get in his head," that "ideas control men's lives and revolutionize communities." There were men in the audience who applauded these statements as if they were original. Continuing in this vein, Mr. Bryan said we never know when "we are going to get ideas," and sometimes "we get them when we do not want to get them." That is also true of fleas and Presidential candidates. What idea could have been more unexpected and unwelcome three years ago than of Mr. Bryan as an aspirant for the Presidency? Then, lapsing from the commonplace to the grotesque, Mr. Bryan said he got an idea once from some hogs. Perhaps he was indebted to that source for the idea of the entire Chicago platform. The particular idea to which he referred, however, concerned putting rings in hogs' noses to keep them from rooting. His secondary idea was that that was the way to deal with "trusts"—a federal ring for the snout of every hoggish "trust." The suggestion is inelegant and inapt. Good farmers do not ring their hogs. They keep them penned up so they cannot run their fat off. They feed their hogs instead of telling them to "root, hog, or die." The "cracker," or the ignorant farmer, who turns his swine out to get their own living, but does not want them to do mischief in his corn field, rings them. The wise legislator will not give corporations and "trusts" the power of doing mischief and then seek to deprive them of that power by putting rings in their noses. He will hedge them around with restrictions and regulations. He will not turn them loose to roam at their sweet will and then, when he finds they are doing harm on account of the excessive privileges granted them, endeavor to cripple or maim them. Mr. Bryan is a poor statesman. He would make a poor farmer. And finally he would be a better speech-maker if he had a keener sense of the ridiculous.

FREE AND UNITED ITALY.

Italians, at home and abroad, will today celebrate the anniversary of Garibaldi's triumphant entry into Rome in 1870 after the French had opportunely been withdrawn for the German war. Not only in the great cities but in many minor places in this country, where there are Italian residents, the day will be marked by processions, speeches, and other festival events. Since the hard times of a few years ago the observance of this day in Chicago has been on a more modest scale than formerly. Indeed, this year—strange to relate of an Italian affair—there will be no parade. A banquet, however, followed by a ball, will take place in the evening.

The love of color and of form which Italians display shows itself in more permanant ways as well as in parades. True to their artistic as well as their political traditions, the proceeds of this evening's festivities will go to swell the fund which the Italians of the city have long been collecting for a statue of Garibaldi. In New York City, where this anniversary is always celebrated with much elaborateness, there is in South Washington Square a statue to this hero of United Italy, there is a bust of Mazzini in Central Park, and in the circle at Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street is a statue of Columbus, mounted on a colonna rostrata. The leading Italian paper of New York raised the $25,000 for this last monument, and after being executed in Italy it was sent across the water by the King in a navy transport. It would not be easy to think of a more exquisite work of art than this, in New York or in any other American city.

When the Italians of Chicago shall have brought forth their statue of Garibaldi it will be a welcome addition to some public square or park.

Where Are Bryan's "Falling Prices"? Mr. Bryan says the primary cause of monopoly is the love of money, but that this primary cause has been intensified by "falling prices caused by a rising dollar." He says also that men have joined in combinations to protect investments from a loss due to "the fall in the level of prices." But the rage for the organization of "trusts" and combines has been most intense during the last two years. Those years have been an era of rising, not of falling prices. Will Mr. Bryan kindly furnish the public with a list of the commodities which have fallen in price since the period when he began preaching the creed of the "rising dollar"? There are a few such. Coffee, which is not produced in this country, has fallen considerably, cotton a trifle, and silver a little. But breadstuffs have advanced in price. Steel and some other manufactured products have gone up 100 per cent. All other manufactured products have advanced considerably. So have wages. Then what, in the name of common sense, have "falling prices" had to do with the rise and progress of the great industrial combinations in whose noses rings should be inserted, as Mr. Bryan infelicitously puts it? It seems to be impossible for him to wean himself of the empty phrases about rising dollars and falling prices which he dinned into the ears of Americans so incessantly three years ago. Yet prices have risen, risen, risen since the election of McKinley, and everybody knows it.

Solving the County Building Question. A correspondent makes an excellent suggestion for solving the vexed question of how to secure more room for the city and county governments. He advocates the concentration of the county government (except possibly the courts) on the North Side block now partly occupied by the jail and Criminal Court Building. The county now occupies the Dearborn avenue side of the block between Michigan and Illinois streets. There is no reason why it should not also have the west half of the block, facing on North Clark street. This property is not valuable and could be bought cheaply or condemned. It would not cost much to remove the present buildings. The present County Building on South Clark street might be kept for the courts and some other necessary purposes. The new building would not be so far from the center of things as to be inconvenient, and it would be large enough to accommodate the County Court, the Probate Court, the Recorder's office, the County Clerk's office, the Assessor's office, the Election Commissioners' offices, and all the rest of the county offices not connected with the courts of record. In a well constructed modern building there would be room for additional Judges and courtrooms. This would remove the pressure on the present Court House and put a stop to the wild talk of erecting a gigantic new building or of buying out the City Hall. The idea is feasible and excellent.

THE South African war cloud is at least as large as a man's hand, but looks more like a man's beard.

CURIOUSLY enough, Admiral Schley is to be disfigured because he is not in the ring.

GENERAL OTIS' firmest friends will admit that they do not hear of any babies being named for him.

SOONER or later the two new Jack the Clippers who are harassing Chicago will be either run in or run out.

MOST of the street fairs in the small towns are said by good citizens to be inexpressibly foul.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS is to be pardoned. The gentlemen who are conducting the affairs of the United States navy may conclude they will not be outdone, and may pardon Admiral Schley.

THE St. Louis trust conference will partake more of the character of a trial by a jury of regulators.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Partly Right.

"And Throggins really wanted to marry the youngest of Mrs. Kicksley's girls?"

"Yes, but before he knew it he found himself engaged to the eldest."

"His courtship must have been sadly mismanaged."

"No, it is generally thought it was Mrs. managed."

Guessed Wrongly.

"What do you expect to do with all your money?" asked the multi-millionaire's spiritual adviser. "You can't take it with you where you are going."

"Yes, but I can," answered the multi-millionaire. "I am going to Europe."

Not Quite.

"It's all up with me!" groaned the prostrate man.

"No, it isn't, either!" he exclaimed a moment later, rising uncertainly to his feet and making his way across the sloping deck of the vessel to the starboard rail.

One of the Victims.

"What do I care," bitterly asked the classical musician, looking at his threadbare elbow, "what kind of control Great Britain wants to exercise over the Transvaal republic? The world of Musical Art is subjected to a Sousa reign infinitely more galling and intolerable!"

Nothing to Conceal.

"No, sir," said Dinguss, "I scorn to sail under false colors. I am going to stay away from the Paris exposition, not on account of the Dreyfus verdict, but for the simple reason that I haven't any money. Shadbolt, can you lend me a dollar?"

In a Luson Theater.

The Filipino dandy drew his bow,
Though he greeted the usher with a bow.
"If you don't show me to that front row,"
He said, "there'll be a deuce of a row!"

One Achievement.

"I should like to know what you accomplished with your trust conference."

"Well, sir, we had four days of oratory without Altgeld."

Far From It.

"Katie, does you teacher ever have you read in unison?"

"No, ma'am. She has us read in Tennyson."

QUEEN OF THE KITCHEN.

In Berlin the servant girls are forming trade unions. Over here it is the housekeepers who need protection.—Baltimore Herald.

First Servant Girl—"Why did you leave your last place?" Second Servant Girl—"They insisted on keeping an alarm clock in my room."—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

"I like to hear a servant girl sing at her work. It shows a good disposition." "Not always. I think our girl sings because she has a grudge against us."—Philadelphia Record.

The great increase in immigration is alarming to some people, but to the housekeepers it is reassuring. The ranks of domestics are displaying wide gaps at present.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

New Cook—"Then I am not to wear your bonnets when I like?" Mistress—"No, but think how large your wages are." New Cook (haughtily)—"My liberty is not for sale!"—Detroit Journal.

That Chicago has a famine in servants is a result of the girls seeking other occupations. They think there are better ways of rising in the world than lighting the range with kerosene.—Philadelphia Times.

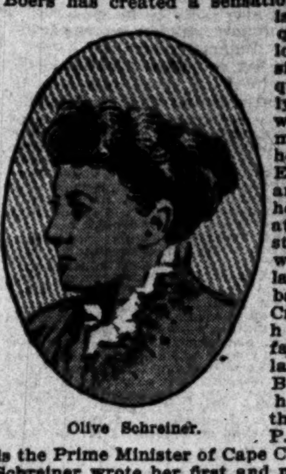
So long as she is required to submit to the whims of her employer, and engage in half a dozen trades for an indefinite number of hours each day, she will not do housework if she can find anything else to do.—Washington Times.

A lady on the East Side has advertised for a servant girl and was questioning an Irish applicant. "And why did you leave your last place?" "Because, mum, the missus insulted me." "Insulted you?" "She did that, mum. She ses to me, sez she, 'you're not more'n half doin' yer worruk.' "—Ohio State Journal.

Many German housewives whose position compels them to keep two or three servants find it impossible to get girls to remain long in a situation. Directly they have saved a few marks the girls take lessons in dressmaking or some other calling by which they hope to escape the odium of being "in service."—Kansas City Star.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

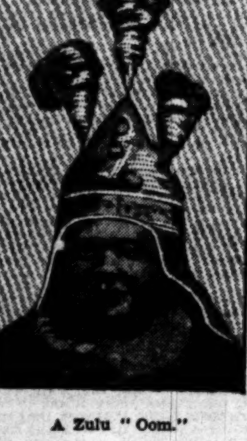
SHE PLEADS FOR JUSTICE.—Olive Schreiner, whose letter in behalf of the Boers has created a sensation in London, is strangely qualified to look at both sides of the question fairly. Her father was a German missionary, her mother an English woman. She spent her early life at a mission station in the wilds of Kaffir land. Her husband, Mr. Cronwright, is himself a farmer in the land of the Boers, while her brother, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, is the Prime Minister of Cape Colony. Olive Schreiner wrote her first and most famous book, "The Story of an African Farm," when she was but 17 years old. While her brother was one of the colleagues of Cecil Rhodes in the government of Cape Colony she saw much of the south African colossus, and, it is said, there was at one time a love affair between them, which finally resulted in bitterness on both sides. At any rate, both the novelist and her distinguished brother are now counted as among the most determined foes of Rhodes and all that he stands for in south Africa.



Olive Schreiner.

FATHER OF MOTHER GOOSE.—A movement has been started in England to erect a fitting monument over the tomb of John Newbury, the first man to collect and publish the immortal melodies of Mother Goose. Newbury, working in conjunction with the poet Goldsmith, was also the man who gave to the world "Goody Two Shoes" and a number of other infantile classics. His grave in St. Thomas' churchyard, Waltham, is fast falling into ruin and, unless something is shortly done, there will be nothing left to mark the spot.

"OOM" PAUL MEANS CHIEF PAUL.—According to J. W. Young, an American, who acted as a scout with the English army during the Zulu war of 1879, there is a general misunderstanding in this country as to the meaning of the title "Oom," which is given to Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal. It has been translated "Uncle" and "Our," but Mr. Young says it means simply "Chief," and is borrowed from a similar word in the Zulu language, which he speaks fluently. Every chief of the savage tribes in south Africa is an "Oom" in his own right, so that "Oom" Paul has no peculiar claim to the title. Mr. Young believes that the Boers, in case of war, will follow their old tactics and fight mostly on horseback. Their plan is to ride within 1,000 yards of the enemy, dismount rapidly, fire a few shots, and ride away, the horses being trained to circle to the rear when shots are fired, and to advance again as soon as the firing ceases.



A Zulu "Oom."

CLERGYMEN LIVE LONGEST.—In the interest of an insurance company, a part of whose business it is to ascertain the average length of life of men in the different professions, the diagram illustrating the comparative longevity of clergymen has been prepared. According to its figures forty-two out of every 160 ministers of the gospel live to the age of 70 years. The next highest record is made by the farmers, of whom forty reach the limit prescribed by the psalmist, teachers coming third with thirty-four survivals, while doctors have but twenty-four. The reasons given for the greater longevity among preachers are many. In the first place, they are likely to lead temperate lives and to have a careful system in the management of their work. They also get more or less outdoor exercise, and are not subject to the strains which constantly beset the active business-man.

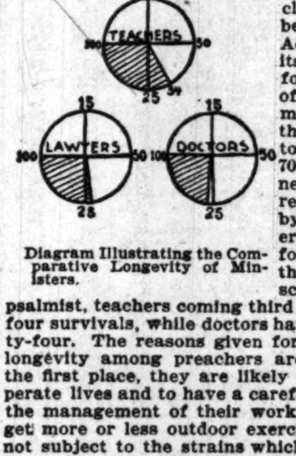
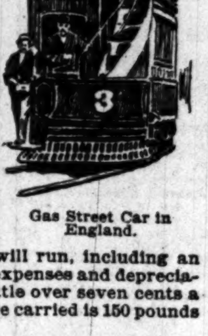


Diagram Illustrating the Comparative Longevity of Ministers.

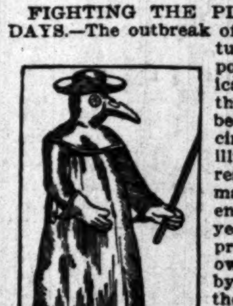
GAS USED INSTEAD OF ELECTRICITY.—Overhead electric trolley cars are being supplanted to some extent in England by cars run by gas engines. The illustration shows one of the cars on a new line, four miles long, running from Neath to a point in the suburbs. The gas is carried in tanks, and one charge, which it takes but one minute to make, will run a car for twelve miles. The cars are lit with incandescent gas lights. Each car will hold fifty-two passengers, and it is estimated that they will run, including an allowance for general expenses and depreciation, at a cost of a little over seven cents a mile. The gas pressure carried is 150 pounds to the inch.



Gas Street Car in England.

SUBURBANITES AND DISTANCE.—It is not likely that the average man, who lives in a suburb and comes in to the city every morning to his work, has a clear idea of how much his journeyings amount to in the aggregate. The circumference of the earth is 24,856 miles. If the suburbanite lives in Evanston and makes the trip to and from the city 300 days in each year he will in the course of three years have traveled a total distance of 25,200 miles, or 344 miles more than around the world.

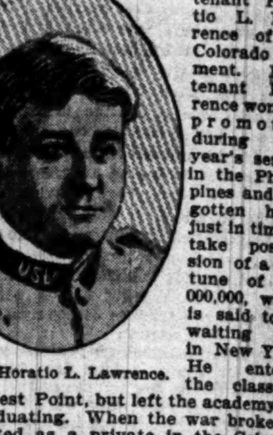
FIGHTING THE PLAGUE IN OLD DAYS.—The outbreak of the plague in Portugal and at one point in South America, and the fact that the disease has so far been confined within circumscribed limits, illustrates the progress which has been made in medical science. Two hundred years ago the plague practically ran its own course. Men died by the thousands, and the disease spread rapidly from place to place. The physicians of those days were chiefly busy in protecting themselves from infection. The illustration shows the dress worn by a physician while making a call on a patient afflicted with the dread disease. The head was covered with a heavy leather helmet, in which two crystals were set, to allow the wearer to see. The birdlike beak was filled with spices and aromatic gums, so that the air, which was inhaled through two nostrils cut in the beak, might be purified. The whole body was covered with a robe of morocco, while the hands were incased in long morocco gauntlets.



Ancient Dress of Plague Doctors.

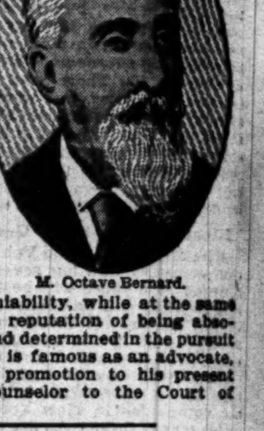
COST THOUSANDS TO COLLECT $379.—In 1886 Moses Prendergast of Libertyville, Mo., secured a contract to carry mail between two small villages in that neighborhood. In some way a mistake was made in his bid, two ciphers being left off, so that instead of $400 he was paid but $4. A bill for his relief was introduced in the Fifty-second Congress in 1891. The bill was debated, but failed to pass. It was reintroduced in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses, each time being defeated after a hard fight. Finally in the closing hours of the Fifty-fifth Congress it was passed. In the aggregate several days of the time of Congress were spent in the consideration of the measure, the cost to the government being many times the amount claimed and finally allowed.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIER INHERITS $4,000,000.—Certainly the luckiest among the volunteer soldiers who have seen service in the Philippines is Lieutenant Horatio L. Lawrence of the Colorado regiment. Lieutenant Lawrence won two promotions during his year's service in the Philippines and has gotten home just in time to take possession of a fortune of $4,000,000, which is said to be waiting him in New York. He entered the class of '96 at West Point, but left the academy before graduating. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Colorado regiment. Before the regiment sailed he was made a non-commissioned officer. He took part in the battle of Manila, and two months later was made a Lieutenant. While in the field he received a letter from a New York attorney, advising him of his good fortune. He is now on his way to New York to take possession of his estate.



Lieut. Horatio L. Lawrence.

PROSECUTOR OF DEROULEDE.—M. Octave Bernard, the government prosecutor in the case of Paul Deroulede and his fellow-conspirators before the French Senate, is the Procureur General of the republic, a position which corresponds most nearly to that of Attorney General in the United States. For fifteen years he has been a prominent figure in the gay capital. He is noted for his amiability, while at the same time he has the reputation of being absolutely fearless and determined in the pursuit of his duty. He is famous as an advocate, and before his promotion to his present position was counselor to the Court of Cassation.



M. Octave Bernard.

WHY BOSTON IS THE PARADISE OF CRANKS.

"Why is Boston reputed to be the crank's paradise?" was asked by the Boston Globe of several prominent citizens. Extracts from their replies are here given:

THE REV. ALBERT E. WINSHIP—Boston is not the paradise for cranks. It is the "other place" to all but the Boston crank. We have a distinct species, and we are the only city that has. This is no place for a Coxey crank, a Kearney sandlotter, or any ordinary specimen. The Boston crank represents the sliver of an idea off on a tangent, a feverish conscience, highly cultivated self-esteem, financial independence or indifference, and a love for literary and oratorical effort. He is the only specimen of a crank that is highly respectable. All other cranks stay in the dooryard, but the Boston specimen is in the drawing-room. Because the Boston crank is the only one that has social distinction, the man who can be a crank in Boston is regarded by his comrades elsewhere as in paradise. This well illustrates the reason Boston suffers in the estimation of the rest of the country. It would be an intellectual impossibility for Boston cranks to speak of the President, when his ideas did not measure up to their standard, with the same respect that would be accorded him by men of the same social and intellectual standing in other sections of the country.

SAMUEL J. ELDER—It has been somewhat crudely said that a man to be considered orthodox must learn to stand without hitching. Conformity, unquestioning conformity to received doctrines, dogmas, and principles is made in some quarters the sole test of fealty to creed and party. Boston has not and does not meet this test; and it is fervently hoped it never will. Boston has not always conformed. It has often been a spur or curb to the rest of the country. More here than elsewhere on this continent men have stood stoutly for the right as they saw it.

HENRY J. JAQUITH—A crank is the apotheosis of mediocrity. Mediocrity is born of twin errors, intense self-satisfaction and intolerance—bars to progress that few can vault over. Boston is not a metropolitan city; its thought and living is inward, not outward. It is a town of larger growth, but hemmed in by the same limitations of self-satisfaction which produced the Concord school of philosophy, and for years furnished to the country at large an amusement that the good people of Concord could not understand, so they continued to proclaim what was not, to expound what they did not understand, to assert what they did not comprehend until long after the school became a byword. Possessing the conditions for producing cranks, and the field for them to thrive in, why shouldn't they grow like thistles, and why should not Boston gain a reputation for her product?

EDWIN D. MEAD—Boston, in every department of her life, shows progressiveness and courage. She looks back reverently to the past; but she looks forward daringly to the future; and the country heeds our voice. She is full, as every city is, of wooden men who float with the tide, men who take their religion and politics from other men like pills, and sneeze when their party bosses take snuff. But she is also full, to an extent true of few cities in the world, of men who do their own thinking, of men who, as old Oliver Cromwell would say, make sane conscience of what they do, people who do not measure men by numbers nor dollars, but by brains, who know, because their own history has taught the lesson so often and so well, that no cheap popular gust can shake nor long obscure eternal principles, and know that one with God is a majority. A city of which this is true, and which continues to be true to this, can never lose leadership nor lose real influence in the republic, nor deserve the characterization of a paradise of cranks.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—If Boston is reputed to be a paradise of cranks, a definition of crank is necessary to determine whether she is honored or defamed by this repute. If by that term is meant an eccentric and ill-balanced person, it is incumbent upon the user to show that our city is excessively equipped with individuals of that description. If, on the contrary, a crank is one who, holding individual opinions, has the courage to express them uncompromisingly, the accusation that Boston possesses such in unusual proportion is a compliment and not a reproach. I doubt not that she can count among her citizens both varieties, but it is evident that the stigma attempted to be cast is meant for the latter. Emerson has described society as a conspiracy against the individual, and the present pertinency of the subject under consideration indicates that the conspiracy is at work. Whether there are more courageous thinkers here than in other cities who raise their protest whenever their sense of right is disturbed, I am not competent to decide. What I am sure of is that they are lamentably few.

The suggestion of this topic arises from the fact that, to the honor of the city and State, the first vigorous opposition to the current imperialistic usurpation, and the most effective organized resistance to it, centers in Boston. As of old, its spirit has penetrated to the remotest districts of the country. What was an humble effort has expanded into a national propaganda. The forces let loose are the same as those employed by the revolutionary fathers and the abolitionists. The conflict must decide whether democracy is to have its burial or resurrection. May Boston multiply its "cranks" and, if it cannot be a paradise for them, may it at least prove a paradise for freedom!

Cockran's Frothy Speech.

After reading Bourke Cockran's able address on trusts it is in order to ask his opinion on the subject which he has discussed. He is a bright man, so bright that we are lost in wonderment that his brilliance does not shed more light on the trust question. His treatment of the subject runs to copiousness, but it is the copiousness of rhetoric which deals with catchy phrases and sentences that constantly threaten to be really epigrammatic; the gist of the matter is left in repose.—Atlanta Constitution.

Democracy's New "Jeffersons."

Colonel Bryan is the Jefferson of Nebraska; the Hon. John P. Altgeld is the Jefferson of Illinois; the Hon. Jacob Lentz is the Jefferson of Ohio. It is singular how many Jeffersons the Democratic party imagines itself to possess. They represent a great contrast to the one great Jefferson, the greatest expansionist we have ever had.—Goshen Times.

NOVEL HITS AT TRUSTS.

NOTEWORTHY EFFORT BY MISS MARGARET SHERWOOD.

In a Strong Story Called "Henry Worthington, Idealist," She Maintains the Thesis That a College Should Not Accept Money Gained Through a Trust or Any Establishment That Grinds Its Employes—Action Is Dramatic and Lifelike

Should a university accept money that comes through a trust or a department store? This is the question around which Margaret Sherwood has constructed her new novel, "Henry Worthington, Idealist," published today by the Macmillan company. The novel is a strong one, apart from the sensational problem it contains, and the book is pretty sure to be widely read and talked of, especially in educational circles.

Miss Sherwood does not solve the problem of sweatshops and their allied evils, but she leaves no room to doubt her convictions about the money made by these methods. She evidently agrees with her idealist hero, Henry Worthington, that "that gift of Gordon's to the university is a disgrace; that money isn't clean." The heroine, Annice Gordon, thinks the same about her father's wealth. Everybody else in the book thinks otherwise, and in the end Henry and his ideal are crushed to earth, though presumably, like eternal truth, to rise again.

The scene is laid in Winthrop, which is a thin disguise for Boston. The old university and the great department stores of Winthrop are the features that stand out most clearly in the picture. In the first chapter we are shown Henry Worthington just facing his first class as a university professor in sociology or political economy. His knees are shaky and seem capable of bending either way with equal facility, especially after his father—a professor of science—enters the classroom. But Henry gains the enthusiastic allegiance of his classes, and all goes finely until he hears that Mr. Gordon, secret proprietor of "Smith's department store," has donated $500,000 to the scientific department of the university. Then the trouble begins.

Henry's father loves two things—his science and his son. Mr. Gordon's donation is about to fulfill the dreams of a lifetime, and now his son suddenly rises and urges him to reject it. A cloud comes between the two, and it never lifts again.

"In taking a gift like this," says the son, "we condone dishonesty, we condone oppression of the weak and helpless. Our American civilization really stands for a great machine, where the strong and unscrupulous can build up huge fortunes, and the weak go to the wall. That's the reason why I think every man in the country who has a conscience ought to protest against the workings of our unrighteous laws of trade. I'm tired of seeing such an infernal amount of misery in the world. I can't understand why the poor are always underpaid for the work they do. There is a corrupt state of things in the shops. There is no fairness in the laws of trade. Gigantic trusts are every day swallowing up the money of the poor. I want to take my coat off, sir, and roll up my shirt sleeves and fight."

Henry does take off his coat and fight. He goes on a personal tour of investigation through the slums and sweatshops and department stores. He makes a special study of Gordon's store, and finds cash girls working for $1 a week and grown women for $2.50 or $3 a week. His bitterness against the system grows, and the rift in the lifelong friendship between son and father widens.

In the meantime Miss Sherwood is bringing her heroine through an even more startling course of training. Annice Gordon has never heard of Professor Worthington, but she loathes department store methods, and when she learns that her own father is the owner of "Smith's" she rises in revolt, and secretly goes to investigate. She takes a place as a clerk and lives the life of her fellow-clerks—lives it in bitterness and suffering. The author has taken this means to introduce a detailed—though perhaps prejudiced—study of the department store and all its imagined or real evils. One of Annice's girl friends in the store becomes a prominent character in the book, and her desperate and losing struggle against fate gives a strong human interest to the economic question.

Of course, Henry Worthington meets Annice while she is disguised as a clerk, and equally of course he falls in love with her. But Annice's father suddenly returns from Chicago, and discovers with horror what his daughter is doing. His pious and hypocritical self-pity comprises one of the piquant things in the book. Indeed, Samuel Gordon's smug character is a masterpiece in its way. The Gordons had been righteous as far back as the memory of man could go. They had been pious, thrifty, canny, each handing down to his many descendants his patrimony and his iron creed. "Being born into the family insured one in this life a generous amount of self-respect, and in the world to come life everlasting."

But if Annice and her investigations are incontinently suppressed by her virtuously indignant papa, Henry Worthington's father does not succeed in curbing the zeal of the young idealist. Henry delivers a lecture before his class, in which he utters the opinion that the university ought to keep clear of money with the blood of human suffering on it—that it ought not to touch dollars accumulated through trusts or department stores. The rumor flies among the gossips of Winthrop, and shortly the trustees—of whom Mr. Gordon is one—are gathering to deliberate on the expulsion of the dangerous youth who has slandered an honored pillar of the institution.

In course of time Henry is expelled, and the same cause also deprives him of Annice for a while. But before the trustees expel him they have to listen to a speech from that delightfully drawn character, Benedict Warren—a speech that furnishes a fitting climax to the book. It is an eloquent plea for freedom of thought and speech in the university. Benedict Warren also has occasion to tell the smooth Mr. Gordon privately what he thinks of his business methods, and he does it so well that one feels one could not have done it better in person.

The close of the love story is dramatic and satisfactory. Miss Sherwood sometimes commits the error of talking too much about her characters, but she puts the breath of life into them. Professor Penrose is little more than a puppet, but he is meant to be only "an edition de luxe of a man." "If the world were rushing to destruction before his eyes he would watch it with folded hands. His critical opinion as to what was the matter would be absolutely correct, but he wouldn't unfold his hands." By a similarly luminous touch Henry's father is shown in this sentence: "Twice each day for over twenty years the professor, as he went down the busy street by the old burying ground, had lifted his hat and passed his wife's grave with uncovered head." Annice Gordon, while still a child, reveals her character, and fills her pious father with shame by bursting into laughter at an old professor's funeral. She afterwards explains: "I didn't mean to, I didn't mean to. It was only the picture in my mind of old Professor Hendricks holding his golden harp in heaven without his pipe. I just saw him and he looked so unhappy." The story is of absorbing interest apart from the problem it contains. It is practically certain to arouse wide discussion.

According to the highest French authorities Dreyfus is the victim of a nation of degenerates. The brief in behalf of this contention is held by Edmond Demolins, director of La Science Social, the French review, and himself a leading writer on questions involving the growth and well being of national life and character.

M. Demolins has brought together the facts which demonstrate the decadence of France in a book entitled "Anglo-Saxon Superiority: To What Is It Due?" This book, which was printed in Paris in 1897, created an enormous sensation. In two months it ran through five editions. Strangely enough, the leading critics and public men received it, if not with enthusiasm, at least with a frank acknowledgement of the truth of the principal counts in the indictment. M. Demolins points out that the causes of French decadence are fundamental; that it would require a complete making over of the national character to save the nation. It is almost beyond belief that in this point, also, the critics agree with the author. Some of them even go be[illegible] and throw up their hands in de[illegible] "Anglo-Saxon Superiority" soon went [illegible] edition, and then it was trans[illegible]. It has not, however, received the attention which it deserves, not only in its bearing on the Dreyfus affair, but as an able and fascinating contribution to the sociology of nations.

The first fundamental difference between the Latin and Celt and the Anglo-Saxon races is that the first two belong to the communistic race formation, while the latter is the most striking example of the particularistic or individualistic formation. In other words, the Frenchman leans upon the state for support. His whole education is directed towards making him a successful candidate for the army, the magistrature, or some other of the many departments which have made of France a great bureaucracy. The young Anglo-Saxon, on the other hand, is educated from the start with the idea in view that he will have to make his own way in the world. The one system produces bureaucrats; the other produces men.

M. Demolins goes on to explain why the birthrate has fallen so low in France that the number of deaths yearly exceeds the births. This is due, he says, to the fact that Frenchmen are brought up to believe that each child must be provided by its parents with a settlement sufficient, if possible, to support it. French parents find themselves unable to provide sufficient money to establish more than one or two children; hence the small size of French families. This, again, has its influence on the children. Accustomed to look forward to a future settlement from their parents they lack the energy and ambition which sends the young Anglo-Saxon forth into the world to carve a fortune with his own hands. Again this money, saved by the French at such a cost, is not safely invested. Agriculture, commerce, and industry, into one of which the Anglo-Saxon puts his surplus, are neglected by the French investor. It is easier, as it requires no personal labor, to invest money on the stock exchange, where it may be swept away in a day by a panic. Anglo-Saxons also speculate in stocks, but where the Englishman or American risks a little surplus money in the game the Frenchman puts his whole fortune to the touch. Hence Paris is the place where the skillful financier can make the best haul. The two greatest undertakings of modern times, the Suez and Panama Canals, were carried on mainly by the aid of French capital. Suez is already in the control of the Anglo-Saxon, while the Panama enterprise proved a gigantic fiasco.

So for nearly 400 pages this bold Frenchman goes on demonstrating the fundamental inferiority of the race of which he is a member. His story is as interesting as a novel and as clear as a primary text book. It throws a flood of light on the history of nations, dead and living.

Now hear what other prominent Frenchmen, some of them leaders in the persecution of Dreyfus, have to say about the views advocated by Demolins.

In concluding a review François Coppée says: "I shudder whilst I wonder whether in my own Latin veins there does not flow the poison of degeneracy." M. Drumont, the anti-Semite leader, says: "After reading the admirable book of M. Demolins we must acknowledge that the Anglo-Saxon educational system is better than our own and we are thus gradually led to the conclusion that the Anglo-Saxons are superior to us." Jules Lemaitre devoted several articles in Figaro to the book. "The effect of this work," he says, "is to convince us of the social, political, commercial, industrial, financial, and moral superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race and of our own misery, weakness, and inferiority. And our plight is not a temporary one; we are fatally condemned." In a later article he says: "It seems to me that French decadence differs from other historic decadences in that it is a perfectly conscious decadence. I am struck by the great number of excellent spirits who discover the full extent of our moral and material affliction."

Thus in hundreds of leading papers French critics and public men have admitted the truth of the charges made by Demolins and in the face of these admissions the same men lead in the stifling of justice and the upholding of the most degenerate clique in France.

Fresh Literary Notes.

"Richard Carvel" is now in its sixteenth edition and its one hundred and thirtieth thousand. It is to be dramatized.

"Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegas, is the title of a volume which will be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co.

Professor W. P. Trent has been commissioned to write a volume on American literature for the series of Literary Histories edited by Edmund Gosse.

"To London Town" is the title of a new book by Mr. Arthur Morrison, author of "Tales of Mean Streets," which will be published this month. Mr. Morrison is now at work on another story.

Mrs. John Drew, in the last year of her life, wrote a sketch of her stage career for her children and grandchildren. This has been secured for Scribner's Magazine and will appear in the October and November numbers with an introduction by John Drew, her son.

Yann, the hero of Pierre Loti's "Iceland Fisherman," was recently drowned at Port Even. Yann's real name was Guillaume Floury. It is a strange irony of fate that should have consigned the fisherman to this end, for he never pardoned Loti the conclusion of the story by which Yann was made to perish in the sea.

Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood has done a new kind of thing in the book which she is bringing out this fall. "Spanish Peggy: A Story of Young Illinois," is a study of life in the '40s—the rough village and country life which was almost the only thing to be found in the Middle West. The young Lincoln bears a part in it.

Bishop Potter will contribute an important article on "The Charity Question" to the October number of Appletons' Popular Science Monthly. He points out the degrading and demoralizing effect of receiving alms, and emphasizes this dangerous feature of charitable work by a number of instances which have occurred in connection with his own church work.

Mrs. Latimer has written a volume entitled "Judea, from Cyrus to Titus 537 B. C.—70 A. D." This author, who has proved herself a most agreeable writer, has undertaken a record of the political and religious experiences of the Jewish people for 600 years, without bias toward any particular school of Biblical criticism. A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish the work.

The London Athenæum says: "The Rosamund whose name gives title to Mr. Swinburne's forthcoming tragedy is that Queen of the Lombards who conspired with another to assassinate her husband, Albovine, in revenge for the wrongs he had done her. The story, as told by Machiavelli, is that Albovine (Gibbon's Alboin), after having slain Rosamund's father, forcibly married her, and at a banquet compelled her to drink from a drinking cup made out of the dead King's skull, and pledge Albovine in a toast. The way in which Rosamund compasses this revenge is, in certain essential points, different from her method in Middleton's play of 'The Witch,' and also in Alfieri's play on the same subject. Davenant's miserable tragedy, in which Rosamund plays the leading part, is scarcely worth alluding to."

INCIDENT IN BLAINE'S CAREER.

Maine Statesman Dines with a Company of Democrats Immediately After His Resignation.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—An Ohio politician, in this city today, in discussing John R. McLean's canvass for the Governorship, recalled a dramatic incident at Mr. McLean's palatial home in Washington some years ago.

During Benjamin Harrison's administration Mr. McLean gave an elaborate dinner party to the Ohio delegation in Congress in honor of General A. V. Rice of Ottawa, a former Representative. Although the entire delegation was present at the appointed hour, the host did not invite his guests to the dining-hall for more than an hour after the time set. Finally the Congressmen filed out to the table, and when they reached it they found one chair for which there seemed to be no occupant. General Rice sat to the left of McLean and the chair to the right was vacant. After several courses had been served, the guests saw, through the drawing-rooms, another guest approaching. As he came to the threshold the newcomer was seen to be James G. Blaine.

The Democrats arose and cheered the great Republican leader, a testimonial which Blaine enjoyed immensely. The dinner was a brilliant success, and the lone Republican was apparently the happiest guest of all.

The next morning the Congressmen ascertained the cause of Mr. Blaine's delay in reaching the dinner. When he arrived at Mr. McLean's home he had come directly from the painful scene where he had tendered his resignation as Secretary of State. Throughout the dinner there was not the slightest indication of the perturbation of Mr. Blaine's mind.

Early to Bed; Early to Rise.

Artificial light is always injurious, and a wise person goes to bed early and rises early.

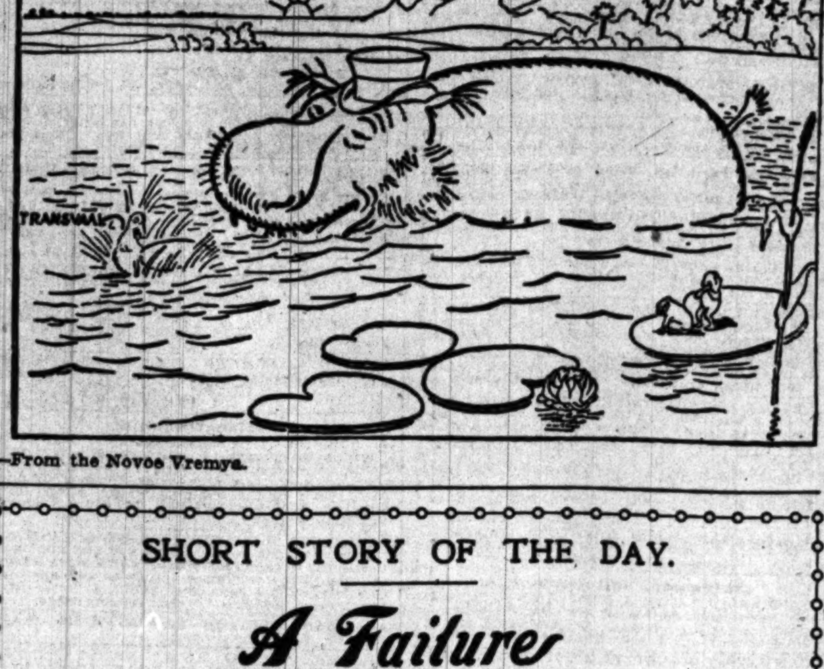
Where Walking Sticks Come From.

The Congo region exports about 3,000,000 walking sticks a year.

Wages of London Bill Posters.

London billposters struck for $8.25 per week, fifty-three hours to constitute a week's work.

"JOHN BULL HUNTING."



—From the Novoe Vremya.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

A Failure

RAIN was falling, ceaselessly, monotonously; not a brisk, pelting shower—for that has some life and vigor in it—but a steady, unexciting drip, drip, in which there was neither pleasure nor hope; nothing but a depressing repetition of an already wearisome theme.

Dull gray clouds overhead, sodden green fields below, and through the dreary scene one solitary figure, trudging on with a certain dull persistence that seemed as hopeless as the monotonous falling of the rain. Now squelching in the mud, now splashing through a puddle, he went steadily on, his head bent, his hands thrust deep into his pockets, the collar of his shabby coat turned up in a vain attempt to keep off the all-pervading rain. He was young in years still, though there was little of youthful elasticity in his step, and in his heart—God knows!—no youthful hopefulness, nothing but disappointment, and disillusion, and dogged despair.

He glanced mechanically at the familiar country—familiar from childhood, though now unseen for seven long years—but this home-coming left him little spirit to look about him, and such slight changes as there were (though he noticed them, every one, in a dull, impersonal kind of way) failed to interest him. To get home, to say what he had to say, and be done with it, that was all he could think of now, as it was all he had lived for during many a weary week. Afterwards——

But Ralph Wroughton's mind refused to consider what would happen afterwards. The future was a blank to him. Presently the ground fell away before his feet, and at the bottom of the slope he saw the old homestead—the low, rambling house with its latticed windows and quaint, twisted chimneys; the old thatched barn and farm buildings, the garden, and the group of sheltering elms beyond. He drew his breath sharply for a moment and stood still, while a thousand memories rushed over him; useless memories, that could but make the present harder, more bitter. He moved restlessly as though to shake them off, and tramped on.

The tall, white hollyhocks stood, drenched and dejected, on either side of the flagged garden path, and the constant drip, drip of the rain sounded mournfully in his ears as he lifted the latch.

There was a murmur of voices within, which ceased abruptly. With a sudden gesture he flung open the door and entered.

Two women stood in the low, raftered kitchen, the red glow of the fire behind them; one old and gaunt, her lank gray hair straggling from beneath a rusty black cap, her keen black eyes glancing with hawk-like vigilance above a thin, hooked nose; the other, young and comely, chestnut-haired and gray-eyed, with a finely molded figure and beautifully poised head, the simplicity of the peasant in her spotless print gown, but of a peasant with the carriage of a queen.

They looked at Ralph in silence for a minute or more, and he looked back at them, hoping, perhaps, that they would speak and make his hard task somewhat easier, but if so he hoped in vain.

"I——have come back," he said at length.

"I see thee hast, lad," the old woman assented, brusquely, "but why?"

He made a little deprecatory gesture, and she laughed grimly. The younger woman said never a word.

"Hast come back as poor as thee went?" the cracked voice went on.

"Poorer; I—have failed."

"I never looked for thee to do aught else. Well, well! and after thy big words and all! Thy schooling has not done much for thee, beyond giving thee notions above thy station in life and a sinful pride that would take none of God's good gifts without thou couldst pay for them, and put down shilling for shilling; thou, beggared before thou wast born; who, but for the charity of neighbors, hadst drawn thy first breath in the workhouse! But thou hast come back and there's an end."

"An end," he echoed, wearily. "I was but a fool for my pains; I know it now."

"Hear to him?" with shrill derision. "Hast learned that much, and yet canst say thou hast come back poorer than thee went? Nay, lad; one bit o' common sense like that is worth all thy books and learning, not to speak o' the few bits o' brass. But there, sit down, and let me get on with my work. I have no time to waste with thee now, for there's a deal to be done in the dairy; and Phœbe here——"

She broke off, and, with a keen glance at the silent woman beside her, clattered out of the room, closing the door as she went.

Her footsteps echoed noisily down the paved passage and died away in the distance. There was a long silence, in which the pattering of the rain against the window seemed to grow louder and full of a strange persistence.

Since that first look on his entrance he had not once glanced at the younger woman, but her eyes had never left his face. They were fixed on him now with a curiously intent gaze that he might have found it hard to read.

"Ralph—not a word for me?"

The low, full-toned voice thrilled him into a sudden passion of pain; he turned to her with a gesture of utter hopelessness, but of hopelessness that had something of defiance in it.

"Not one—that you would care to hear. I have failed."

"But—hast done thy best?"

"My best?" he laughed; O the misery of that laugh. "Ay, lass; I have done my best. Whatever I put my hand to fell to pieces; whatever I undertook failed. I went up and down through the States to the gold fields—wherever money was to be made or won. Other men made fortunes, but I——Phœbe, I did my best; but to starve and struggle is not enough, and that's about all I am good for. If one day I seemed to gain a step in the race for wealth, I lost it the next. I went under in the crowd. I am a failure."

"But——thou hast come back?" His sensitive pride was quick to hear a reproach where perhaps none was intended.

"But not to be a burden on thee, lass," he said, slipping back unconsciously into the old familiar form of speech "I have come back—yes, for I thought, maybe, I owed it to thee to own myself beaten—but—I shall not stay—long. I am a broken man; broken, body and mind; and I have good hope now that soon, very soon——"

"What, Ralph?"

"My wife will be my widow, and—a free woman."

"Ah!" she caught her breath sharply, and the color died out of her face. For a moment she looked at him, her whole wild soul in her eyes, but he had sunk down on a chair, and saw nothing. Perhaps he shrank from seeing too plainly the relief his words must have given her.

"And you think—I shall be glad!" she said, in a dull, toneless voice, most unlike her own.

"Think? I know it; and I do not blame thee for it. I blame none but myself. I was no fit mate for thee. I should have seen that thou hadst all—I naught. Thy father did thee an ill turn, Phœbe, the day he married my mother, and brought such a beggarly brat home to be a brother to thee."

The passion had died out of his haggard face long since, and nothing but the hopelessness remained. A strange apathy was creeping over him. After all, was it worth while chafing against fate? He had done his best, as he said, and this was the miserable result. Old memories crowded upon his mind, and the present faded and grew indistinct, losing itself in the past. The comely woman before him was a child again, and he, her proud stepbrother, her chosen playfellow. They met on more equal terms then, in the happy unconsciousness of childhood.

"Thy mother has been a good mother to me." The woman's voice recalled him, and he raised his head to listen. "'Twas my father came between us."

"Nay, nay; 'twas he threw us together. Thou wouldst never have thought to marry me but for him. He warned thee to have naught to do with such a ne'er-do-well, and that set thee to spite him."

"Ah!"

"Thy own words, lass!" wearily. "I have not forgotten them if thou hast. 'Twas just after the old man's death, and we not a month wedded. Ay, ay; to spite him, not for love of me. Lord! what is there—what was there ever—in me that such a woman as thou art should care? I was a fool for my pains, but—the manner of telling me so might have been kinder, Phœbe—it might have been kinder."

The tired voice sank to silence. He was too utterly weary to say more.

"Ralph, lad—O, I deserve it all! Thou dost right to blame me!"

"Blame thee?" he looked at her in a bewildered sort of way. "I did not think to blame thee. 'Twas all a mistake, but a mistake there was no going back upon. I pay for it—now. I have done my best—for thee—it is not yet too late——"

He sank back in the chair, and his eyes closed.

The woman flung herself on her knees beside him, and took his wasted hands in her strong warm clasp.

"O, lad, forgive me. I—have been a beast to thee, but—I loved thee. I loved thee through all. It angered me that thou wast poor, that folk should think—O, lad, speak to me. Say 'I forgive thee.'"

But she pleaded in vain. In the deep silence the rain pattered against the window, ceaselessly, monotonously, yet with a strange insistence. There was no other answer.

She clung closer to him, a dawning terror in her great gray eyes.

"Ralph, lad, I love thee," she cried. "Dost not hear? I love thee. I have longed for thee all these weary years to tell thee, to show thee——"

Another sound broke in on the pattering of the rain—the sound of pattering feet along the passage, and then—a child's happy laughter!

"Hist, Ralph!" and she sprang to her feet. "Dost hear? Thou wilt hear him—our son—my little boy whom I have so longed to show to his father! O, thou wilt forgive me now and love me, and—Ralph! Ralph!"

She threw herself on the ground beside him, and broke into passionate weeping.

Yes, she had been pleading to deaf ears.

It was too late for love or for remorse to avail her anything here. Ralph Wroughton, the failure, was dead.

And without, a laughing child tried vainly to raise the latch.—West End.

Giving a Discount.

"How much for two ounces of zinc?" inquired a boy of a druggist.

"Twenty-five cents."

"But my father is a doctor."

"O, well, I must make a hundred per cent profit on such things, anyway. Give me two cents."—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Sympathetic Lad.

His Mother—"Why, Bobby, what are you crying for?"

Bobby (who had just eaten the only piece of pie on the plate while his brother Willie looked wistfully on)—"'Cause there ain't no pie for Willie."—Ohio State Journal.

Splitting Hairs.

"Will some one please tell me what is the difference between auburn hair and red hair?"

"It's auburn when it belongs to the lady of the house and red when it's the hired girl's."—Sioux City Journal.

In Dispute.

Wigwag—"My wife is the dearest little woman in the world."

Watson—"I don't know about that. How much does she cost you?"—Philadelphia Record.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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England's future King is in serious trouble with all that important moiety of his future subjects who are averse to Roman Catholicism, owing to it having become known that during his stay at Marienbad he abstained from attending any of the services in the Anglican chapel, either on Sundays or saints' days, but found time to be present at no less than three masses in the Roman Catholic church of the place, one of the celebrations being in honor of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Prince makes a point of attending church regularly every Sunday when in England, but seems to think that when abroad he is at liberty to follow his own inclinations in the matter. Still, at the same time, his avoidance of the Anglican Church at Marienbad, and his attendance at the Roman services in the church of Marienbad, naturally served to revive all the old stories of the so-called Papist leanings of Queen Victoria, and of her eldest son.

Scarcely a year passes without both the Queen and the Prince coming in for abuse on the part of the Protestant church press in England in connection with the alleged sympathies which they displayed for the Roman Catholic church. This abuse will be understood when it is mentioned that the old-time religious intolerance dating from the epoch of the Reformation is still sufficiently strong in England to have prevented the government getting through Parliament, during the session which has just come to a close, the bill for the removal of a number of civic and legal disabilities to which Roman Catholics are still subject in England. Among these but little known disabilities is the prohibition of Roman Catholic citizens to bequeath property to any church or religious order, and only a few months ago a bequest to the Adam and Eve Roman Catholic Church in Dublin was annulled by the courts as being contrary to law.

Emperor William having become completely reconciled to his sister, the Crown Princess of Greece, and to her husband, the Crown Prince, has taken advantage of their recent stay with him at Potsdam to impart to his brother-in-law some excellent advice as to the best way of beating the Turks in Greece's next war with the Sublime Porte. Barely three years have elapsed since the Kaiser was openly helping his friend, the Sultan, to invade and crush Greece, whose army was commanded by his brother-in-law, Crown Prince Constantine. The operations of the Ottoman army were to a great extent directed by Prussian officers lent to the Sultan for the purpose, and who were subsequently decorated by Germany for their services in the matter, while all the war material needed was supplied from Germany without any interference on the part of the Kaiser, who declined, however, on the score of neutrality to permit Greece to obtain any guns or ammunition from Germany.

Yet today we find the Kaiser actually advising the Crown Prince of Greece, and the Commander-in-Chief of his army, how to defeat the Turks. The advice given by the Emperor to his brother-in-law was in no sense of the word secret or confidential. It was contained during the course of an after dinner speech at the close of a review, at which the Crown Prince had been the guest of honor, and as such has been published almost verbatim in a number of the German papers.

A strong point that the Emperor made was that Greece should devote more attention to her navy than to her army. Owing to her size he declared that Greece could never become a great military power or be in a position to cope single-handed on land with any of the great military powers, such, as for instance, Turkey, which could always obtain victory by sheer force of numbers. "Greece's army," he added, "can never be used for purposes of invasion. It must always remain on the defensive, and it is therein that will lie its strength. Your military activity in that direction should, therefore, be devoted to fortifying the stragetic points of your frontier, bearing in mind always the absolute necessity of your army remaining on the defensive. At sea, however, your policy should be diametrically different. It should be offensive in every sense of the word. A maritime state as you are, you should have a strong fleet and good harbors. If you had a good fleet you could not only destroy that of Turkey but likewise ravage her coasts, and even bombard, and possibly capture, Constantinople. No great power will find it worth its while to ally itself with Greece on land for the sake of any assistance which the Greek army might or might not be able to render. But the coöperation of a well equipped Greek fleet, and the use of properly defended Greek naval arsenals and docks, would be of inestimable value to any one of the great powers in the event of a big European war."

This and much more in the same sense, that is to say, in a sense hostile to Turkey, did Emperor William, the whilom friend of the Sultan, publicly say, and it is necessary to take these utterances in conjunction with Germany's action in refusing to deliver any more war material to Turkey, and that of the Porte in dismissing most of the civil and military German officials in the Ottoman service in order to understand its true drift.

The London Chronicle makes a silly mistake in declaring in one of its recent issues that readers of Thackeray, and, above all, admirers of Becky Sharp, will regret the transformation of Hertford House, which has just been opened to the public as a national museum. Becky Sharp had nothing whatsoever to do with this Hertford house. For the former London mansion of the Marqueses of Hertford, the house in fact which figured in Thackeray's novels as the residence of Lord Steyne, was situated in Park Lane, on the site of what is now known as Dorchester House, quite a distance off from the new museum, now known as Hertford House, and which is filled with the well nigh priceless art treasures of the fourth Marquis of Hertford and of Sir Richard Wallace.

I hear from Paris that the aged German Ambassador is pleased with his new title of Prince Derneburg, as it will have the object of saving him from the too frequent mispronunciation of his name. On one memorable occasion, when Ambassador in London, he was announced by the Groom of the Chambers as Count "Monster," while the Austrian Ambassador, Count Beust, who followed him, was announced as Count "Beast." This was, however, nothing compared to the mistake perpetrated by the huissier, at an official reception given by the Minister of the Interior at Paris, who announced the Marquis Pallavicini of the Austrian Embassay as "Paul et Virginie."

A funny incident took place on the occasion of the Kaiser's recent visit to Cassel. The General in command of the division, anxious to give a loyal welcome to his Majesty, had instructed his officers and men that the moment they saw him wave either his saber or even his hands above his head, they were to start cheering, while the massed bands were to intone the national anthem. The General is short-sighted. Suddenly the gates of the palace opened, and an officer appeared on horseback. The General, convinced that it was his Majesty, waved his hand in the air. At once all the bands started the national anthem, while the 20,000 or more troops present began to cheer. Only when the amazed officer got near the General did the latter realize that it was not the Emperor, but one of his orderlies, who had come for the purpose of announcing that the monarch would arrive upon the scene about ten minutes later.

The commanding General at once set to work to stop both the music and the cheering, but the more he gesticulated with his hands, and the more he shouted, the more convinced were his officers and men that he was encouraging them to increased loyalty. The din was perfectly appalling, and when at length the Emperor arrived he found the General, streaming with perspiration, purple in the face, and on the verge of apoplexy, while neither the soldiers nor the musicians had a breath left in their bodies. The Kaiser, who has a keen sense of the ridiculous, is said to have literally shaken his sides with laughter.

Captain Levett, who is about to marry Miss Bass, niece of Lord Burton and daughter of Hamar Bass of brewing fame, is the same young officer who was one of the principal witnesses in the sensational baccarat case some ten years ago. His position on that occasion was rendered additionally difficult by the fact that he was obliged to testify in support of a charge of cheating at cards brought against one of the superior officers of his own regiment—namely: Sir William Gordon Cuming, whose chief accuser, as every one knows, was his future King and one-time crony, the Prince of Wales. Captain Levett was subsequently blackballed by several of his service clubs.

Chronic Disorders.

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Health may be regained in a natural manner without using drugs. Electricity is the remedy. I have been telling the world this for thirty years. My specialty has been chronic disorders, such as *General Debility, Nervousness, Lame Back, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Stomach and Kidney Derangement, etc.* I present in my famous *Dr. Sanden Electric Belt,* improved Aug. 14th last, a perfect home self-treatment for such. It is protected by patents and embodies the best parts of all electrical appliances. You wear it all night. It cures while you sleep. Over 6,000 gave testimony to its merits during 1898. To those who live near enough I invite a personal call, when I will give all advice to the best of my ability, free of charge, and am always pleased to show the Belt in working order, give test of current, etc. To those who need my aid, living at a distance, I will upon request, send one of my little free descriptive books. I attend personally to all correspondence.

My company is the largest and oldest maker of Electric Belts in the world. I first used the words "Electric Belt" to denote a portable battery. There are now hundreds of inferior imitations of the Sanden Belt. I only ask that you see my appliances before purchasing elsewhere. Write or call today.

DR. T. C. SANDEN, 183 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Office Hours: Daily 8-8; Sundays 9-12.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Entertainments for Miss Laura Hately and Allen B. Forbes—Personal Mention.

A series of entertainments is being planned for Miss Laura Hately and Mr. Allen Boyd Forbes, who will be married on next Monday. A luncheon was given yesterday for Miss Hately and her bridemaids by Mrs. George C. Nimmons, 76 Fiftieth street. This evening the ushers will entertain the entire bridal party at the theater. Tomorrow Miss Laura Cook will give a luncheon at the Union League club. On Friday Miss Marion Allen, 5142 Washington avenue, will entertain the bridemaids and Miss Hately at dinner, while Mr. Forbes will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Union League club. On Saturday Mrs. Paul Willis, 4742 Lake avenue, will give a luncheon and on Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hately will give a theater party. On Sunday night the bridal party will be entertained by Mrs. Allen McIlvaine and Mrs. Furness Hately at 4742 Lake avenue.

The wedding of Miss Ysabel Isaacs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Isaacs, 4336 Grand boulevard, to Mr. William Newgass will take place this evening at the Lakeside club.

The marriage of Miss Emma Mabel Winter to Mr. Frank Tilor Field will be celebrated tonight at the residence of the bride's mother, 414 Oakley boulevard.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford, 2000 Calumet avenue, to Mr. Hayden Bates of New York.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mrs. Kate Crocker, 101 Lincoln Park boulevard, to Mr. E. R. Fifield.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Mandel, 3206 Michigan avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Maude Ethel Mandel, to Mr. E. Auerbach of New York. At home Sept. 22 and 24.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Hart Baird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Baird of the Walton, to Mr. John Arthur Rogers, took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the New England Congregational Church, the Rev. Lucius Olmstead Baird officiating. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Walton. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers will receive on Wednesdays during November at 291 Rush street.

Miss Anna Leonard Chandler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Chandler, 6503 Stewart avenue, was married last evening to Mr. Edwin Lee Neilson at the Church of the New Jerusalem, the Rev. Thomas A. King officiating. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James D. Neilson, 552 West Sixty-first street.

The marriage of Miss Maude Eleanor Bond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bond, to Mr. Robert Bigelow Stevenson, took place yesterday morning at 9:30 at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. A reception was held after the ceremony at the Wellington Hotel.

Mrs. H. O. Stone, who has been East during the summer, is expected to return to Chicago on Nov. 1.

Mrs. Herman J. Reiling, Lakota Hotel, is at the Alta Vista Hotel, Colorado Springs.

Mrs. George F. Baldwin, 2429 Michigan avenue, has returned from the seashore.

Mrs. B. A. Eckhart, 187 Ashland boulevard, Miss Eckhart, and Mr. Percy Eckhart have left for the East, where Miss Eckhart will enter Ogontz School and Mr. Percy Eckhart will enter Harvard University.

Mrs. Isaac G. Lombard, 1819 Indiana avenue, who has been spending the summer at Magnolia, Mass., is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Gates, and Mr. Loyal L. Smith have made the trip up the Rhine and at present are in Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Pullman and Mrs. Charles Pullman, 504 West Adams street, are back from Green Lake, Wis.

Mr. Dexter Fairbank, 1801 Michigan avenue, is now in Paris.

Mr. Walter V. Peck, son of Ferdinand W. Peck, 1826 Michigan avenue, has left Chicago to enter college at Andover, Mass.

CENTRAL SOCIETY'S PROGRESS

German Catholic Order Shown to Be in a Flourishing State—A Present for the Pope.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 19.—Delegates were late in assembling for today's meeting of the German Catholic Central society. G. Juenemann, President of the Minnesota Benevolent branch, asked the convention to devise a plan for uniting all the Catholic insurance societies.

Delegate Winklemann of Missouri moved that a present of $250 be sent to the Pope, which motion was carried unanimously.

Anton Bickel, secretary of the Central Verein, submitted his annual report. In brief it shows: Number of societies, 604; members, 40,934; reserve funds, $1,019,629; sick members assisted, 8,084; sick benefits paid, $175,438; deaths of the year, 838; death benefits, $115,049; total benefits, $290,483; new members admitted, 3,141; members lost, 1,893. Thirty-six new societies are ready for membership.

Bishop Schweback of La Crosse addressed the convention.

The Central Bund of the Young Men's society held its first meeting today. The Rev. H. J. Hagen of Belleville, Ill., who is now in Europe, is the President of the bund.

LATEST STYLES IN HATS.

VELVET CONTINUES THE MOST POPULAR TEXTILE IN DEMAND.

Much Fur Is Used in Fall and Winter Millinery — Degrees of Smartness Depend on Color and Trimming as Well as Shape — Toques and Tricorns Are Seen Frequently—Not All Rembrandts Are Smooth — Paris Likes the Directoire.

Latest information only renders more decisive what has already been advanced with respect to materials. The textile most in demand is velvet, the thick piled varieties taking precedence of these, whereof the pile is close and short, says a writer in the New York Millinery Trade Review. For covering shapes many milliners give the preference to panne over velvet proper. This tissue stands midway between velvet and plush, and is, therefore, particularly applicable to winter; it moreover looks best in colors beyond the medium depth, in rich dark browns, for instance, but is less effective in black than other makes. The satins most in request are antique and liberty. For bows, taffetas divide favor with soft satins, ribbons of the two being equally fashionable.

Use Much Fur on Winter Hats.

It is important to call particular attention to the great use to be made of fur. Already models trimmed with fur are on show, and as the season advances fur trimmings will constitute an important feature in millinery. Draperies are made of squares of sable, astrakhan, or seal, and the same will be employed for covering toques and capotes; sable tails and heads and also fancy heads, made of other fur, will often figure in the decoration of felt and velvet-covered hat shapes.

Winter Millinery in Colors.

The degree of smartness of a hat depends this season less on the shape than on the color and trimming, and, setting aside certain special shapes belonging strictly to the domain of the hatter (foremost among which stands the "automobile" with its wide, low crown, narrow at the base), almost any shape may be converted into a smart article—sailors included.

Respecting capotes, there may be said to be no line of special shapes. The foundation shape of wire, or whatever chosen, has often little in common with the form once it is finished; either it has been so added to, as in the case of the saucer of mold forms, or it has been so modified out of its original hat shape, by nipping in here and turning up there, as to be unrecognizable even if there were no trimming to mark its outlines.

Three-Cornered Hats and Toques.

Some few milliners are exhibiting hats of the tricorn form again, arranged so that one of the points is at the back. These are sometimes covered with drawn velvet. They are also to be seen covered smoothly and in felt. These and some other shapes, the brims of which are turned up, are composed of several layers of felt, giving the effect of straw, or merely stitched in regular rows. Tricorns are trimmed low, and generally with ostrich tips and rosettes laid in between the upturned sides of the shape and its domed crown. Some few models of this sort have a large bird placed on the top of the crown, the left wing slightly elevated above the right, but this is not a style likely to be widely adopted on account of its eccentricity. It may almost be said that every fashionable shade is applied to felt, even the brightest.

New Rembrandts Appear.

Some new Rembrandts have appeared that instead of being covered smoothly in the mode most usual for picture hats have the velvet. Two wide folds will be used to cover the brim, these being stretched out to their fullest extent in front where the brim is widest, and gathered up at the back in folds; a third much wider piece of velvet serves as lining, and is brought over the edge, thus forming three folds on the upper side of the brim. If the crown is cylindrical two folds of velvet encircle it, and the top is covered flat or in gathers.

Directoire a Favorite in Paris.

In faithfully reporting what is being done in Paris it is necessary to reinstate the directoire in the list of favorites not only for felt but also for shapes covered with velvet. The smartest of these shapes have the brim cut through as far as the crown in two places, so as to form a sort of tab at the back. Directoires are always in thin, smooth piled felt, and when covered with velvet the material is cut exactly to form and stretched over it as smoothly as possible.

Utter Idiot.

She—"Why should they say stolen kisses are the sweetest?"

He—"I think it is due largely to the natural perversity of human nature. It is not so much due to the fact of any sweetness in the mere performance of osculation as to an inherent desire for that which is supposed to be unattainable. Now, for instance, I read an article by an eminent sociologist on the——"

"It is getting real chilly out here on the porch. I think we had better go in the house."—Indianapolis Journal.

Best Water to Drink.

When possible, drink rain water filtered; boiled water has lost the gases necessary for the fulfilment of its duties. Good water is always clear, without either taste or smell.

Anheuser-Busch's Budweiser

Pronounced by Connoisseurs "The King of Bottled Beers."

It holds the world's record for purity, quality and output. More than 600,000,000 bottles of this one brand have been consumed.

Budweiser is the leader of the other famous brews of the ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N, "Black and Tan," "Faust," "Michelob," "Anheuser Standard," "Pale Lager," "Anheuser-Busch Dark."

Malt-Nutrine—The Food-Drink. A boon to nursing mothers, the aged, feeble and convalescent.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1899:

Peoria-st., 380 s of 56th, w f, 34x124, incumbrance of $3,000, Sept. 2 [S. K. Hagins to F. L. Loveland]	$ 8,000
Cosgrove-av., 82 w of Oakley, n f, 25x122, Sept. 1 [M. A. Hovarter to F. A. Bennett]	2,875
Wesson-st., 120 n of Chicago-av., 20x53, revenue 50 cents, incumbrance of $1,450, Sept. 5 [Hjalmer J. Anderson to George W. Allen]	1
Wabash-av., n e cor 55th-st., w f, 150x161, incumbrance of $10,000, Aug. 29 [John A. Dahlin to Abbie Nichols]	35,500
Waveland-av., 247 e of Leavitt-st., s f, 50x125, Aug. 25 [H. Bergman to E. S. Hartwell]	1,000
23d-st., 265 w of Rockwell, n f, 48x124, and other property, Sept. 16 [Alex. C. Belinski to Kaz. Raczkowski]	1,000
Seeley-av., 267 n of 48th-st., w f, 24x124, Sept. 16 [A. Pawlowski to B. Millak]	1,400
Center-av., 264 s of 48th-st., e f, 24x124, Sept. 16 [Albert H. Loeb to Jacob Polaszeski]	1,100
Vannatta-av., 150 n of Dickens, w f, 50x125, incumbrance of $600, Sept. 16 [John B Stanmour to Max J. Riese]	1,000
Brigham-st., 114 e of Paulina, s f, 24x100, Sept. 8 [Christian Jurs et al., by M. in C., to Charles Biedenbach]	1,919
S. 40th-ct., 150 n of 16th-st., w f, 50x125, Sept. 16 [Wilhelm Morscheck to Voztech Vokaty]	1,675
Colfax-av., n w cor 88th-st., e f, 30x125, Sept. 5 [A. Michalski to T. Steeve]	4,000
Jeffrey-av., 96 n of 86th-st., e f, 264x124, Sept. 12 [J. A. McLane to William Boldenweck]	4,000
Lowe-av., 220 n of 77th-st., w f, 50x125, Sept. 6 [A. M. Gibson to J. W. Shields]	1,500
Same property, Sept. 6 [J. W. Shields to O. L. Watson]	1,500
Union-av., 156 s of 58th-st., e f, 50x125, Aug. 7 [J. M. Whitehead to E. H. Lee]	1,400
Halsted-st., 150 s of 58th, w f, 25x125, Sept. 7 [J. M. Whitehead to W. H. James]	1,600
Ashland-av., 223 n of 60th-st., e f, 25x121, Sept. 6 [A. M. Gibson to J. W. Shields]	1,500
Same property, Sept. 6 [James W. Shields to O. L. Watson]	1,500
51st-st., 188 e of Paulina, s f, 49x108, Sept. 18 [J. Ballatine to J. H. Gedowsky]	3,000
Page-st., 184 n of 46th, e f, 25x124, Sept. 14 [F. Kozlowski to A. Kozlowski]	1,400
Western-av., n e cor 35th-pl., w f, 49x158, Sept. 7 [G. Peterson to G. Becherer]	3,500
W. 22d-st., 78 e of Lincoln, n f, 24x100, Sept. 1 [J. L. Pattison to T. Jubb]	3,000
W. 23d-pl., 169 w of Hoyne-av., s f, 24x124¾, Sept. 15 [C. Waffenshmidt to J. N. Futtes]	1,850
Millard-av., 216 s of 12th-st., w f, 50x125, revenue $7, May 29 [Carrie M. Allison to Augustus T. Parish]	1
Washington-st., 110 e of Leavitt, n f, 9 58-100x133, Sept. 18 [M. E. Kneale to M. F. Bingham]	1,676
Indiana-st., n w cor Harding-av., s f, 121x125, Aug. 7 [W. D. Soules to W. Claflin]	3,000
Huron-st., n e cor N. 40th-av., 25 1-3x104, Sept. 15 [A. C. Maynard to S. J. Judd]	1,500
Wells-st., 81 s of Goethe, e f, 27x100, incumbrance of $2,000, Sept. 18 [C. M. Gregory to C. Busch]	4,200
Premises 353 Dearborn-av., 20x150, Aug. 22 [Franklin Savings Bank to L. Jensson]	6,500
Giddings-st., 112 e of Hamilton-av., s f, 37x122, incumbrance of $2,000, Sept. 1 [O. C. Simonds to M. A. Horater]	4,000
Francisco-st., 92 s of Carroll, e f, 18x90, Sept. 15 [Chas. F. Holman et al., by M. in C., to The Golden Rule B. and L. Asso.]	2,084
Campbell-av., 200 s of Potomac, w f, 25x126, incumbrance of $3,000, Sept. 16 [S. Larson to A. Churchill]	6,000
L. 10, B. 10, Rogers Park, Dec. 16, 1897 [A. M. Hitchcock to C. L. Knist]	2,000
Wood-st., s w cor Thomas, e f, 73 1-3x125, incumbrance of $1,800, Sept. 18 [R. Rothmann to W. A. Tuite]	6,000
L. 5 and N. ½ L. 6, B. 2, Rood's Sub., N. E., S. W., 20, 40, 14, error in description, Sept. 16 [James Fyfe to Chas. E. Hendricks]	2,000
State-st., 301 n of 118th, w f, 25x125, June 12 [H. M. Waitt to M. J. Sundall]	2,200
May-st., 250 s of 62d, w f, 25x124½, July 1 [Lake View B. and L. Asso. to A. Churchill]	2,200
66th-st., 141 e of Yale-av., n f, 26x100, Sept. 14 [E. Rich to F. H. Trenton]	4,200
Hillside-st., 223 s of 87th, e f, 50x125, Aug. 16 [L. E. McClure to Gerard B. and L. Assn.]	1,532
Kinzie-st., 160 e of N. State, n f, 46¼ ft to alley, Sept. 12 [H. Heaney et al., by M. in C., to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.]	9,508
Grenshaw-st., 267 e of St. Louis-av., s f, 50x130, Sept. 18 [B. Ryan to K. Curtis]	1,300
Walden-st., 104 n of Wilson-av., e f, 50x153, Sept. 16 [C. L. Ibson to A. C. Gondring]	4,500
Magnolia-av., 183 s of Victor, w f, 37½x125, July 17 [A. Weber to H. Kallenbach Jr.]	1,500
Burling-st., 411 n of Fullerton-av., w f, 24x125¼, Sept. 12 [H. Heaney et al., by M. in C., to Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.]	2,430
30th-place, 25 w of Shields-av., n f, 24x100, Sept. 18 [L. Nelson to C. Volland]	1,200
Ellis-av., 96 n of 56th-st., e f, 24x130, Sept. 16 [R. G. Myers to H. McCormick]	4,500
51st-st., s e cor Langley-av., n f, 100x80, Sept. 15 [Charles H. Nichols to Richard A. Connell]	18,000
Humboldt Park-blvd., 98 e of Kedzie-av., n f, 48x149, and other property in same blk, Aug. 8; incumbrance of $1,000 [Thomas J. Staley to Walter M. Walker]	4,500
Premises 956 Carmen-av., 25x128, Aug. 8 [Walter M. Walker to Sarah J. Staley]	6,500
Madison-st., 166 w of Ashland-av., s f, 70x125, Sept. 2 [Joseph B. Keeler et al., by M. in C., to Edwin O. Keeler]	18,527
Justine-st., 291 s of 63d, e f, 25x124, Sept. 19 [Etta Hirsch to John Hosty]	3,000
Morgan-st., 108 n of 33d, w f, 25x119, Sept. 18 [Andre Malkeewicz et al., by M. in C., to Angelo Mattei]	4,079
12th-st., 132 e of Spaulding-av., s f, 50x125, Sept. 18; incumbrance of $4,000 [Patrick Hursen to John Joseph O'Brien]	10,000
Ogden-av., 16¼ e of Fairfield, s f, 40x308, Sept. 16 [Emilie Frank to Dorothea C. Schlicht]	10,000
Drexel-av., 98 n of 54th-st., e f, 100x120, Sept. 30; incumbrance of $6,000 [John A. Seaman to Edw. S. Duffy]	10,000
71st-st., 137 e of Wentworth-av., s f, 37x98, Sept. 18 [Edw. Duffy to John A. Seaman]	16,000
Premises 2943 and 2945 Wabash-av., 48x193¾, Sept. 19; incumbrance of $25,000 [Richard T. Hanrahan to Michael Cudahy]	60,000
Premises 4354 Grand-blvd., 36¾x149 7-10, Sept. 19; incumbrance of $20,000 [Michael Cudahy to Richard T. Hanrahan]	40,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Devereaux Detective agency, Chicago; capital, $5,000; detective agency; incorporators, Walter A. Devereaux, Nicholas J. Devereaux, Charles W. Lucas.

The Psychic Research company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; publishing books and literature concerning psychology; incorporators, Jay V. Daniels, Sydney Flower, Van Ness Smith.

The General Arthur Cigar Store, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing cigars and dealing in cigars and tobacco; incorporators, Julian W. Mack, Samuel B. Holzheimer, George Hunt.

The Ashland Cycle and Athletic Club of Evanston, Evanston; not for profit, pleasure; incorporators, Thomas C. Elliott, Oscar F. Stark, William L. Witt.

The Lufkin Grocery company, Chicago, changed its name to the Lufkin Stock-Yards and Feeding company.

The Three Links Investors and Home Builders' society, Chicago, has been dissolved.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. W. H. BAKER,
THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS AND GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
THE MARVELOUS TESTS HE PERFORMS prove the magnitude of his strange and wonderful power. He stands at the head of his profession and does not wish to be measured by any other standard than his own. He brings personal indorsements from great people from nearly all civilized parts of the earth. His experience and knowledge of life is broad, deep, and profound, and, when united with his most marvelous powers of mediumship, it makes of him all that he claims to be, "the peer of all mediums and life readers." He gives full names, dates, and facts concerning your affairs and unerring advice upon matters of business, social and domestic relations, journeys, old estates, speculation, love, marriage, divorce, etc. TELLS YOU WHOM AND WHEN YOU ARE TO MARRY.
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FOR SALE—SNAP, ON GRAND-BLVD., LEASE and furniture 11 rooms, paying $110 over rent; only $400 cash required. E H 461, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD NEWLY FURNISHED 5-room flat; bargain. 201 Schiller-st., flat 2.

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WANTED—HORSE AND HARNESS FOR BAGgage express wagon. Apply before 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m. 543 North Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists: one gives relief.

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FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CAMERA, 4X5 [illegible] very cheap. B 501, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

WILL THE LADY WHO TOOK GOLD WATCH from seat in Powers' Theater Saturday matinee return same and receive reward? SWIFT & CO., Counselman Building, Adams and La Salle-sts.

LADY WHO TOOK 2 WATCHES FROM POWers' Theater seat B 67, Saturday matinee, should return them to R. 46 Counselman Bldg. without delay and avoid trouble.

PARTY WHO SNATCHED WATCH AND CHAIN and jacket on State-st., evening 17th, will be liberally rewarded if left at Dearborn Hotel with proprietor, and no questions asked.

LOST—CARD CASE, MONDAY, RANDOLPH-st. I. C. station, containing cards and money. Finder please return case to Saratoga Hotel and keep money.

STRAYED—BAY HORSE, 1,100 LBS.; WHITE hind legs; Sunday from Milwaukee and Crawford-avs.; reward. 695 North Halsted-st., telephone north 687.

LOST—A BLACK COCKER SPANIEL; HAIR recently trimmed; collar with bells and address; name Gyppy. Reward. 275 52d-st.

LOST—GRIP; ALLEY L TRAIN TUESDAY; REward; no questions. 6348 Greenwood-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—FREE—SUCCESS IN LIFE CAN only be obtained through influence; will send absolutely free a 100 page book which explains all the secrets of hypnotism, personal magnetism, and magnetic healing. Tells how to cure diseases and bad habits, enables you to win and hold the love and respect of others. Anybody can learn in a few days. We guarantee success. Write today. Address National Publishing Co., Dept. 408A, Barry Building, Rochester, N. Y.

PERSONAL—"YOU CAN HAVE YOUR TROUBLES QUIETLY AND QUICKLY SETTLED"; MONEY recovered for damage to your property, your character, to your person, or for private matters of any kind. ADVICE CHEERFULLY GIVEN FREE CONFIDENTIALLY. WRITE or CALL and CONSULT us. LAW OFFICES, 59 CLARK-ST., ROOM 400.

PERSONAL—DR. J. ELIZABETH TOMPKINS provides private care and treatment for a limited number of cases of skin atrophy, all facial blemishes, discoloration, wrinkles, scars, smallpox marks; any case not completed must be done so at an early date. Call and arrange for appointment before Dr. Tompkins leaves for Europe. 1308 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

PERSONAL—LADIES, BEFORE GETTING A new tailor-made suit call on the Perfection Corset Co., 209 State-st. [formerly the New York, 3216 Graves-pl.] and improve your figure with one of the corsets; waists lengthened; corpulency reduced.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, AND rats exterminated from premises under guaranteed contract; powder sent anywhere, prepaid, 25c. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL — FACIAL MASSAGE, SCALP treatment, and hairdressing at ladies' own homes; work excellent; price reasonable. HARRIET CAULA, 3244 Cottage Grove-av.

PERSONAL—I GUARANTEE TO RESTORE gray hairs to their natural color without the use of dyes or stains.
A. M. CROTHERS,
Room 429, 184 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL—DO YOU WANT MORE HAIR OR new hair? I will guarantee to grow it. A. M. CROTHERS, Room 429, 184 La Salle-st.

PERSONAL—I WILL LOAN AT VERY LOW rates to school teachers and wholesale clerks. S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

PERSONAL—EPILEPTIC FITS, BLOOD AND skin diseases permanently cured; 30 years' experience. Epileptic Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—B. & R. GAS CHECK FOR RANges, logs, furnaces; 50 per cent saved; no charge for trial. Address B 542, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, our specialty; electrolysis book free. 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—MANICURE, CHIROPODY, AND electricity. 26 Van Buren, Suite 210. Open Sundays.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN [24], thoroughly experienced and competent shipping and receiving clerk, familiar with all branches of general merchandise, mail order, catalogue, and advertising business; good salesman, first-class business ability, and fully capable in every respect; willing to work hard and not afraid of long hours; can give very best of references; salary $8 per week. Address B 843, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND auditor, thoroughly reliable and competent in every way, fine penman and rapid figurer, desires position with first-class firm; no objections to leaving city; A1 refs. B 854, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 28; strictly sober, honest, and reliable; some knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; must have something to do; small salary; good refs. Address B 514, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DRUG STORE BY registered pharmacist, though non-registered in Illinois; salary expected very small. Address B 430, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERMANENT POSItion with large express, wholesale, or publishing Co., office work, or salesman; city refs.; energetic and intelligent. Address B 415, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 27 years old, as bookkeeper, collector, or general office man; 8 years' experience; A1 city references. Address B 549, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, aged 36; best of city references. Address B 431, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ELDERLY MAN, ACtive, good bookkeeper and correspondent; moderate salary; factory or hotel. J. A., 44 N. 50th-ct.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER and stenog.; exp., competent, hard worker; mod. salary. Address B 871, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS clerk and stenographer; experience; reference. Address B 548, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS GROcery clerk and window trimmer; So. Side preferred. A. BISTERFELD, 11501 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or bill clerk. Address B 872, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — THOROUGH BOOKkeeper; middle-aged; refs. B 863, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—CIVIL ENGINEER, good draftsman; good city references. Address B 427, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGINEER; CITY refs.; license; Corliss or high speed. Address B 862, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cylinder pressman. Address B 875, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged man in a private house morning and evenings for room and board. Address B 553, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE [NO children]; would like to take care of private residence for family or gentleman traveling. Address B 410, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED butler and houseman [German]; first-class city references. Address B 411, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS houseman or butler; understands furnace, etc.; good city refs. Address B 442, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAN BY A young man; hard worker and obliging. Address B 555, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER; FIRST-class refs. Address B 517, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAN OR porter; good refs. HEATON, 149 Indiana-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COACHman; thoroughly understands the business; abstainer; willing and obliging; best refs. Address B 525, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN, single, as coachman; willing and obliging; 3½ years with last employer; A1 city refs. H. P., 191 31st-st., E.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GERman, single; perfect in his business; honest and sober; A1 refs. Address B 404, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; FINE driver; is willing; all kinds of furnaces; good city references. Address B 425, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS young married coachman; 9 years' experience; 5 years in last place. Address B 857, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; MARried, good driver, first-class city references. Address E R 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman; willing, obliging; best refs. B 402, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR second man; city ref. Address B 880, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RELIABLE STEnographer; 5 years' experience; city references; interview solicited; no agencies. X 378, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; reasonable salary. Address B 831, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, SIX years' experience; good references. Address B 870, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; RELIAble man, expert with steam heating, handy with tools; moderate wages for good home; small place; references. Address B 531, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH office in Chicago, having business qualifications and experience in electrical matters, desires to represent manufacturer. Address B 440, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS JANITOR, YOUNG married man; good painter also; handy with tools. Address B 537, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — MEDICAL STUDENT attending North Side evening college, any honest work. Address Student, 1215 Masonic Temple.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED MAN AS houseman, janitor, or any kind of work, with good refs. W. H. RHODEN, 3163 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE STUdent; morning and evening. S. SHIMIZU, 1347 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HUSTLING MEDIcal student on North Side; plenty of time for work. 17, 441 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN, CARE HORSE, furnace, etc.; private family; city ref. Address B 544, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — CARE OF APARTment building, or other property; highest references. Address B 873, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN as janitor or porter; know the painting business. Address B 412, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR ELEvator man; good refs. 227 Townsend-st., 4th floor, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR AND PAINTing in flat building; aged 22; married; first-class references. 3039 Princeton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG man, 28, wants to learn some good, honest, business; good ref. Address B 515, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG PHYSICIAN, hospital graduate, wants position as assistant or will travel with invalid. B 861, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN ON farm over winter. B 438, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY PRACTICAL HOtel and restaurant steward; would accept position in storeroom or in any capacity; can fill any position in any house; best of references. Address B 543, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG BUSINESSman from Cincinnati wishes to represent some good firm in that city or general agency for some good article; reference and security. Address B 546, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY woman who has had five years' experience as office manager with New York manufacturing house; can give good references. Address B 405, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RECEPTION LADY in doctor's or dentist's office or for general office work by a refined, educated young lady; North Side preferred. Address B 864, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT LADY bookkeeper and stenographer; A1 references; can take full charge. Address B 866, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CASHIER; UNDERstands bookkeeping and general office work; 7 years experience. Address B 524, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY DESIRES office work; good penman; experienced cashier. Address B 503, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY FOR general office work; good references. Address E L 801, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SECond girl and waitress; all up-stairs work; in American family; best city refs. 3302 State-st., Flat 3.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR CHAMBER WORK in a clubhouse or furnished apartments; would do mending and sewing; good reference. Address B 550, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, GENERAL housework; small family; answer this notice with what salary is given. Address B 519, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WASHING OR IRONing, first three days, or take work home. 4118 Wentworth-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook. Address ANNIE GLAUBITZ, 957 North Sawyer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY cook; best refs. from first family; nothing less than $7. 330 Hudson-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, cook and waitress; verbal references. Address E T 537, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE girl; housework; $2 per week. 2827 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to do housework. 4734 State-st., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERal housework. 4402 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR KITCHEN WORK in private family; ref. E D 508, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL; good cook. Call 4089 Fifth-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN LADY, 34 yrs., with highest reference, educated, and musical talent; excellent housekeeper; with widower. Address B 416, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow with references as housekeeper, care of furnished rooms. Address B 509, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper in first-class widower's family, South Side preferred; references. E T 536, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—A $2.50 PER DAY dressmaker will work at reduced rates for a time. Address B B 321, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER FROM New York; perfect cut and fit guaranteed; local refs.; $1.50 per day. Address E R 503, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED dressmaker, family sewing; stylish, quick; South Side. $7. Refs. B 510, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD SEAMSTRESS; private families; $5 week; refs. B 551, Tribune.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED LADY AS child's nurse; $6. Address X 723, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — COOKS, PASTRY cooks, chefs, waitresses, waiters, chambermaids, housekeepers, pantry, laundresses, second girls, nurses, butlers, housemen, dining girls, coachman, man and wife for housework, janitors, day workers; families, clubs, hotels, cafes, city-country, supplied help FREE OF CHARGE [except general housework girls]. Only the better class of help sent out. Established 11 years. Telephone 869 North. 132 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEwork, for 5 German girls and 3 Swedish girls; also for 2 German cooks and 4 second girls. Call 347 E. North-av., near Sedgwick.
MRS. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND German girls, cooks, seconds, nurses, general houseworks, city and country. 12 S. Center-av. MRS. BURG.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT cooks, waitresses, housework girls; references. MRS. LESNER, 302 N. State.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED, experienced lady stenographer, assistant bookkeeper, and cashier; good penman and correspondent; excellent office assistant; references. Address B 859, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STEnographer who is thoroughly experienced in law, manufacturing, and mercantile work; well educated, honest; salary optional; references. Address B 434, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; young woman of education and refinement; two years' experience; Remington operator; references. Address B 535, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHING AND TYPEWRITING AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES; TRY ME. 1309 CHAMPLAIN BUILDING.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCed, first-class stenographer; A1 references. Address B 529, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; have good references and will work for reasonable salary. Address B 528, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL STENOGRApher; owns machine; small salary. Address B 429, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address B 832, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENO. where No. 6 Rem. is used; good references; one year's experience. Address 49 Surrey-ct.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT young woman stenographer; five years' experience; rapid and accurate. W 716, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; seven years' experience; salary $10; expert; no agencies. Address B 512, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY; EXPErienced stenographer and general office; good long hand writer; reasonable salary. B 435, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; wages $5. Address B 865, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXP. LADY STEnog.; moderate salary. B 532, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT, refined Eastern lady, as companion to elderly couple, or invalid lady; willing to go anywhere; references exchanged. Address C., Box 506, Fort Dodge, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DEMonstrator wants a position at once, city or road; a first-class baker; cereals or B. counter; eight years' exper.; best of city refs. Address B 523, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CANADIAN LADY as companion; good French conversationalist, bright, and pleasing manners. Excellent references given. Address L. E. B., Evanston, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A HIGHLY-EDUcated young North German as visiting governess or give private lessons in German, French, and music. Address B 505, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPANION OR GOVerness; day work only; home not desired; best references. Address W 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady in flower store; German; designer. Address E V 507, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO TAKE plain factory sewing home. B 482, Tribune.

TYPEWRITERS.

BUY THE MANHATTAN TYPEWRITER, $55, and get satisfactory results in your work; thoroughly reliable and up-to-date; leading standard typewriters; all makes. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 17 to 21 Quincy-st.

$3 MONTHLY RENTAL—REMS., S.-P., AND all standard makes; machines in perfect condition; ribbons and oak stands free; sold at half price. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st. Main 3288.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only.
F. S. WEBSTER CO., 150 Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER IN WEEKLY CITY PAper just starting; preferably man with reporting experience; $300 cash; big field for immediate and future results. Address A 234, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$300 BUYS HALF INterest in electrical business; $200 per month guaranteed; solicitor preferred. B 530, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER IN COMMISSION BUSIness; investigate; $500 required. Address E J 956, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR CONSISTENT AND advantageous business, with $500 or $600 capital. Apply to M. Joseph Reml, dime museum, Clark-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; LAW BUSIness transacted; all courts; prompt reports; satisfaction guaranteed. Collection department. 134 Washington-st., Room 814. 'Phone M. 1843.

LAWYER CONDUCTS BANKRUPTCY CASES; total expense $50. R. 72, 121 La Salle-st.

PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

MERITORIOUS INVENTIONS FINANCED; patents quickly sold. R. RUXTON, 195 La Salle-st., Chicago.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—BY ART INSTITUTE GRADUATE to exchange room and board in vicinity of 53d-st. 5412 Madison-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 183 Clark-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS—200 DIFFERENT, album, etc., 75c. P. WOLSEIFFER, 75 State.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAIN IN WORLD. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; must speak German; state experience and refs.; $8 a week. Address B 417, Tribune office.

BILL CLERKS—IN GENERAL MERCHANdise wholesale house; must write a good hand and be rapid at figures; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address E H 137, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPer and stenographer, female. 1606 Masonic Temple.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPer and stenographer, male. 1606 Masonic Temple.

BY A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE A BRIGHT, active young man, about 24, for stock department; must have good refs. B 420, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—COMPETENT REGISTERED; speaking German. Apply to FRED BIRR, care of Morrisson, Plummer & Co.

DRUGGIST—ASSISTANT REGISTERED DRUGgist; state experience and salary wanted. Address B 961, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS CORRESPONDENT IN LARGE mercantile house; splendid opening for man of intelligence, push, and adaptability. Address E H 269, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG, IN GROCERY DEPARTMENT for Sunday or Monday. Call 1424 Diversey-av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—APPLICANT MUST POSsess a knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, and typewriting; situation permanent. Address, with particulars, B 428, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE IN WHOLESALE house; must write a rapid and neat hand; wages to begin $8 per week; one who has worked in a jewelry store preferred. Address, stating age and experience, B 421, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WITH BUSINESS TRAINING, city references and a hustler; good penman; fair salary. Address B 423, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—FOR A NEW AND ELEGANTly illustrated edition of the Waverley novels; small monthly payments. McDONNELL BROS., 279 Dearborn-st., Fisher Building.

CANVASSERS—INSTALLMENT, FOR HOUSEhold specialties. American Wringer Co., 175 Randolph-st.

DRUG CLERK—LARGE ACQUAINTANCE, with retail druggist. Address X O 47, Tribune office.

FIVE GOOD ADVERTISING SOLICITORS—$10 a day easily made. 8 to 9:30 a. m. ERNEST STOUT, Democrat.

FIVE GOOD INSTALLMENT MEN TO WORK from wagons; good commissions to good men. C. F. ADAMS CO., 221 State-st., third floor.

SALESMAN—TO CALL ON DOCTORS ONLY ON behalf of the leading firm in the trade; also one for Indiana; position permanent; applicant must be intelligent, indefatigable, and of good appearance; state experience. Address P.-O. Box 1552, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—A MAN OF NEAT APPEARANCE and ability to solicit orders in the dry goods line from consumers; line of samples and outfit furnished; entire time and energy required; references. Call after 5 o'clock. H. A. GILKISON, Julien Hotel, 63d-st. and Stewart-av.

SALESMAN — A SPECIALTY SALESMAN TO call upon the hotel trade with a line of grocery sundries; state experience. Address B 539, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SPECIALTY, TO CALL UPON THE retail grocery trade; state experience. Address B 538, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—AND SOLICITORS — GOOD; IN every town in the United States to take orders for made-to-order clothing; fit and workmanship guaranteed; prices the very lowest; salesmen are making from $20 to $50 per week; a fine line of samples, with carrying case and lots of advertising free; fall and winter samples now ready; experience desirable, but not necessary, owing to comprehensive instructions and superior methods. Apply at once to the WALTON TAILORING CO., Chicago, Ill. No local solicitors wanted. Please mention paper.

SALESMEN—WILLING TO LEAVE THE CITY and take up permanent residence in towns of their own selection in any State, to represent large tailoring concern. Guaranteed salary and commission. No experience required. Systematic instruction given free by competent instructor before starting. Splendid opportunity for a life work for men of energy and character. Application for work in the city not considered. Address E R 413, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CALL AND SEE MAGNIFICENT bound volumes Harper's War History, just ready; now assigning Chicago territory; new commission propositions. HARPER & BROTHERS, Fine Arts Building.

SALESMEN—A GOOD SALESMAN IN EVERY town to sell graphaphones, scales, etc.; write for particulars. Carlisle Mfg. Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN—MIDDLE AGED OR YOUNG. Call afternoons, Room 440, 189 La Salle-st.

SOLICITOR—FIRE INSURANCE, ON SALARY. Address E A 932, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—FOR PRINTING BUSINESS. Address B 436, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—TWO WIDE-AWAKE MEN WITH successful records; position requires straightforward, energetic work; permanent and splendid opportunity for right parties; salary and commission. Apply 206 Monadnock Block.

SEVERAL LIVE YOUNG MEN CAN FIND permanent and profitable employment by calling at 3977 Cottage Grove-av.

SUCCESSFUL HOUSE CANVASSERS—SOMEthing new; salary and commission. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 801, 103 State-st.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 17 YEARS OLD, AS ASSISTANT in office of jobbing house; must be accurate and write a good hand; prefer boy who lives with his parents; state age and references. Address B 426, Tribune office.

BOY—AGE 15 OR 16, FOR OFFICE AND ERrands; must be clean and good penman; $3.50. L. C. HOWARD, 263 Dearborn-st.

BOY—STRONG; 16; IN MERCANTILE BUSIness; good associates; $3-$3.50. Address B 552, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY WHO CAN WRITE good hand. Address B 533, Tribune office.

GOOD BOY—MUST LIVE WITH PARENTS. Drug store, 228 31st-st.

OFFICE BOY—$3 PER WEEK; REFERENCES required. Address in own handwriting, B 424, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—IN LAW OFFICE; GIVE AGE, experience, references, and salary expected. Address B 869, Tribune office.

OFFICE BOY—BRIGHT, HONEST. 68 EAST Superior-st.

Trades.

ARTISTS—FOR HIGH GRADE AIR BRUSH work; also drapery worker; good prices; only first-class ones need apply. Columbia Picture Co., 206 East Kinzie-st.

BINDERY MEN AND BOYS—EXPERIENCED, for gluing, pasting, covering, etc. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO., Polk-st. and Plymouth-pl.

BOOKBINDERS—CLOTH FORWARDERS AND general work. BROCK & RANKIN, 149 Plymouth-pl., 6th floor.

BRICKLAYERS—THREE, AT PAXTON, ILL. N. P. NIELSEN.

BUSHELMAN, ALSO COAT AND VEST [illegible]. 55 River-st.

BUSHELMEN—AT ONCE. GLASGOW WOOLEN Mills Co., 191 State-st.

CIGARMAKER—HAND AND MOLD WORKman. 7441 Langley-av.

COATMAKERS—ON $3.50 AND $4 WORK. CALL The Royal Tailors, 12th and Michigan-av., rear entrance.

COATMAKERS—3 FIRST-CLASS COATMAKers at once. 3457 Indiana-av.

COMPOSITORS—GOOD; STATE WAGES WANTed and experience. Address E L 546, Tribune.

CUTTER—NECKWEAR, BY ST. LOUIS FIRM; a first-class cutter on gents and ladies' goods; a good opening for a good man. Address, stating age and salary wanted, with reference.
Artistic Neckwear Co.,
St. Charles, between 8th and 9th,
St. Louis, Mo.

DENTIST—WITH INSTRUMENTS. MOORE, 262 S. State-st.

FEEDERS—TWO, EXPERIENCED, FOR GORdon press. Apply RYAN & HART COMPANY, 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

HARD SOLDERER—HAVING HAD EASTERN jewelry factory experience. Mackie-Lovejoy Mfg. Co., 54 N. Clinton-st.

LADIES' TAILOR—AT ONCE; $15 TO START; good chance. D. E. SHAULL, Ladies' Tailor, Rooms 50 and 53, 163 State-st.

LADIES' TAILOR—FIRST-CLASS.
A. SELLMER, 379 E. 43d-st.

MOUNTER—ON MOLDING ORNAMENTING machine. 805-806 West 14th-st.

NATURAL GAS FITTERS—T. S. GRAY, 72 E. 31st-st.

PAPER HANGERS—TO SELL OUR ARTISTIC line of fall wall papers from sample books; largest line in Chicago; prices lower than ever. American Wall Paper Co., 156-168 Wabash-av.

PLASTERER, 360 W. OHIO-ST. AUGUST ANDERSON, contractor.

POLISHERS—MAT AND WET BRONZERS; also gold burnishers. KERN, 17 Lake.

PONY FEEDERS—
178 Monroe, 5th floor.

SAWYER—ON PICTURE FRAME MITER SAW. 803-805 West 14th-st.

SHOEMAKER—ON FIRST-CLASS REPAIRING; young man. Apply A. PETERSON, 331½ S. Michigan-st., South Bend, Ind.

TAILOR—FOR NEW AND OLD WORK.
A. SELLMER, 379 E. 43d-st.

TAILOR—COATMAKER; FIRST-CLASS. 92 S. Paulina-st., cor. Madison.

TAILORS—FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS, BASTers, pressers at once on coats, pants, and vests. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 773 S. Halsted.

WATCHMAKER—WITH FIRST-CLASS SET of tools, thoroughly reliable, competent to do high-grade work in city; best references required; permanent position. Address B 960, Tribune office.

House Servants.

BUTLER—FIRST-CLASS; NICE PLACE. CALL at once. 3728 Ellis-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—WHO UNDERSTANDS TAKING care of steam heat; salary $25 per month. C. HAMILL, 506 Ashland Block.

COACHMAN—AND GENERAL WORK. APply after 6 p. m. 999 West Monroe-st., flat No. 6.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—MAN; SEVERAL YEARS' experience, very rapid with notes, and Remington operator; capable earning salary $20 per week; mention former employers. B 441, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

ALL EXPERIENCED OFFICE MEN UNDER 35 years of age looking for positions at salaries from $3,000 down, or bookkeepers, credit men, stenographers, etc., wishing to change to more lucrative positions, should leave application with Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st. It costs nothing unless you are benefited through our efforts.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT? IF so, do not fail to call on us. No matter what you want in the way of employment, we can get it for you if you can fill the position. All help furnished free to employers. Call Room 509, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS—THOROUGHLY EXP.; $15.
Bookkeeper—Young man; $12.
Stenographer—Law, exp.; $20.
Stenographer; rapid op.; $12.
Stenographer—Young man; $10.
Typewriter—Very rapid; $12.
Office men—$6 to $10.
Office boys—$3, $4.
Stock boys—$4, $5, $6.
Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 513, 108 La Salle-st.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPARE for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

HOTEL POSITIONS OF ALL KINDS. BRIERLY, 225 Dearborn.

MEN—LOOKING FOR WORK IN WHOLESALE houses, packing, trucking, general office work, factories, watchmen, private places, etc., call or address STROUP'S Bureau, 199 Clark-st.

MEN—OUR CATALOGUE EXPLAINS HOW WE teach barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler College, 435 Wabash.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG MAN IN HOSpital; room, board; $25 per mo. Apply 303 Fisher Bldg.

50 R. R. LABORERS WANTED—WAGES $2 per day; free fare to and from work; ship daily.
CLAPP, NORSTROM & CO.,
87 and 101 So. Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT SUPERINtendent to manage the execution of a very large dredging contract; one preferred who has had experience in the use of various kinds of dredges, particularly of the pumping types. Apply immediately to WM. SOOY SMITH, 733 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

ASSISTANT MANAGER IN A ST. LOUIS TAILor to the trade house; permanent and good position to the right man; write for particulars; experience and give references. Parties who answered this last week please do so again, as letters were misplaced. Address W 810, Tribune office.

ASSISTANT JANITOR—$10 MONTH, ROOM AND board. 5757 Drexel-av.

CHEMIST—YOUNG, AS AN ASSISTANT IN A laboratory; one that has had experience in the starch line preferred; state age and salary expected. Address E T 229, Tribune office.

COPYIST—YOUNG MAN TO DO WRITING AT home; $15 weekly; no canvassing; send 10c for copy of The Bachelor and full particulars. Bachelor Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DECLAIMER—YOUNG LAWYER PREFERRED. Address B 401, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED GROCERY ORDER FILLERS and packers; highest wages. Apply A. M. ROTHSCHILD, State and Van Buren-sts.

MAN—EDUCATED; OF GOOD ADDRESS; TO represent new popular enterprise; no competition; good pay to right party; call today. 912, 155 La Salle-st.

MAN—HUSTLER; NEAT APPEARANCE; CONvincing talker; one who speaks German; outside work for large concern; salary; good chance. Address E H 249, Tribune office.

MANAGER—MAN WITH LECTURE BUREAU experience preferred. Call at Briggs House, Room 207.

MAN—WHO WISHES TO WORK THROUGH medical college. Address W 564, Tribune office.

MEN—TWO, ACTIVE, TO REPRESENT THE Prudential Insurance Co. Call Cor. Oakdale and Clark-sts., 8 to 9 a. m.

MEN—BY CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS, SEVERal capable men for a special modern author proposition. 334 Dearborn-st.

MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN—TO TAKE CARE OF one horse and do chores around house. 3240 Prairie-av.

MILLINERY MAKER—FIRST-CLASS, AT 3978 Cottage Grove-av.

PROMOTER — ON SALARY TO SELL INSURance stock. Address E F 905, Tribune office.

TEACHERS—UNEMPLOYED, GOOD POSITION; permanent to right party. 1120 Caxton Bldg.

WAITER—RESTAURANT; AN EXPERIENCED man. 6 East Madison-st.

YOUNG MAN—IF YOU ARE A YOUNG MAN, willing to hustle, I will place you in a permanent position with a good company, where you can make $12 to $15 weekly; call and see me. F. McCLOUD, 11356 Michigan-av., Roseland.

YOUNG MAN OR BOY ON MILK ROUTE; EX. 1544 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—LADY first-class; state full experience and salary expected. Address B 541, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—NOTION; EXPERIENCED.
MADIGAN & CO., 472 Ogden-av.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—IN PRIVATE FAMily; wages $3.50; references required. Apply residence, 6030 Jefferson-av.

COMPETENT GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. 6340 Madison-av.

GIRL—AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 4026 Lake-av.; wages $5; references required.

GIRL OR WOMAN FOR KITCHEN WORK; restaurant. 73 West Lake-st.

GIRL—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL; SMALL FAMily; good wages. 3611 Vernon-av.

GIRLS—TWO, ONE FOR COOK AND ONE FOR second work. Apply 3337 South Park-av.

HOUSEMAID—COMPETENT; REFERENCES required. Call at 4804 Greenwood-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $5; also girl for up-stairs, second girl, wages $3. 4427 Berkeley-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; three in family. Apply 4212 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook and laundress. Apply 4820 Kimbark-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework; no washing. 3 Chalmers-pl. MRS. COLLINS.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; no washing; wages $4.50. 3910 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. 4545 Forrestville-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3154 South Park-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good cook; good wages. 3255 Indiana-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family. 3342 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3404 Forest-av.

HOUSEWORK—3114 S. PARK-AV., COMPEtent girl for general housework.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, family of two. 2625 So. Canal-st.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEwork. 3569 Forest-av., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERal housework; good wages. 1841 State-st., Flat 1.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL IN FAMILY of 3; general housework. 51 22d-st., Flat A.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family. 3261 Groveland-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at once. 3145 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—3543 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMpetent, reliable girl for general housework.

HOUSEWORK—3417 PRAIRIE-AV., COMPEtent girl for general housework, family 3 adults.

WAITRESS—IN RESTAURANT. 280 THIRTY-first-st.

WAITRESS—AT 192 MADISON-ST., COR. 5TH-av.

YOUNG GIRL—VERY LIGHT HOUSEWORK; no cooking or washing. 1931 Wabash-av., flat D.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—GERMAN CATHOLIC LADY, 25 to 30 years of age, as housekeeper by Catholic priest; write full description. Address E V 69, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPER—
279 BLUE ISLAND-AV.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

BUTTONHOLE MAKERS—ON CUSTOM COATS. 187 S. Clark-st.

DRESSMAKERS — EXPERIENCED. PECK & ARCOUET, 1913 Michigan-av.

FUR LINERS AND FINISHERS — EXPERIenced; also fur sewing machine operators. Apply to MR. BECKER, fur factory, fifth floor, State-st. MARSHALL FIELD & CO., retail.

GIRLS — FOR PLAIN SEWING. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, Market and Van Buren-sts.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED IN SEWING LABELS and tickets on clothing. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, Market and Van Buren-sts.

GIRLS—TO OPERATE POWER SEWING MAchines; must be experienced. 24 Market-st.

HANDS—TO MAKE LADIES' WRAPPERS AT home; work called for and delivered. Apply Banner Waist Co., 173 So. Canal-st., 3d floor.

OPERATORS—TO MAKE LADIES' WRAPPERS on Wheeler & Wilson steam power machines. Apply Banner Waist Co., 173 S. Canal-st., 3d floor.

OPERATORS—ON SHIRTS, OVERALLS, AND lined duck coats; good wages. 118 Michigan-st. HUTCHENS, HOWE & WITHINGTON.

OPERATORS AND FINISHERS — FIRST-class, on coats, pants, and vests. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 773 S. Halsted.

OPERATORS—TO MAKE LADIES' WAISTS ON Wheeler & Wilson steam power machines. Apply Banner Waist Co., 173 So. Canal-st., 3d floor.

OPERATORS—ON SILK WAISTS; EXPERIenced. CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS., 5th floor.

OPERATORS—TO MAKE LADIES' SHIRTwaists. Parkside Mfg. Co., 86 E. Ohio-st.

SEWERS—GOOD HAND SEWERS CAN EARN good wages trimming sailors and walking hats; steady work. 127 Wabash-av. EIGER.

SEWING GIRL—TO ASSIST DRESSMAKER. 358 West Chicago-av., up-stairs.

SHIRTMAKER—EXPERIENCED. 509 Stewart Building.

SKIRTMAKERS — COMPETENT LADIES; steady work. MASHIN & ARENDT, 1533 Michigan-av.

WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS—40 DEARBORN-st., Room 32. BOTTER.

Nurses.

GIRL—GERMAN; REFINED GIRL, EXPERIenced in care of baby and sewing; good wages. 4834 Forrestville-av.

GIRL—YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children; wages $3.50. E H 460, Tribune.

NURSE—CHILD'S NURSE; WITH REFERences. 4714 Langley-av.

NURSE GIRL—COMPETENT; REFERENCES required. WHITING, 48 East 53d-st.

Employment Agencies.

ATTENTION — AT SMITH'S, LADIES SEcure competent, well trained domestics with verbal references, having placed them in the best city and suburban families for the past 15 years. SMITH'S, 10 Throop-st.

BEST FAMILIES NORTH SIDE—500 GIRLS, all nationalities. 427 E. Division-st. Branch office, 1668 N. Halsted-st. MRS. PRICE.

COOKS—1ST-CLASS, WAITRESSES, AND laundresses, for the North Side; references; highest wages. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1461 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS—$30, $40, $50; CHAMBERMAIDS, 25 dining girls, pantry; second girls, second cooks, 30 cooks and laundresses, 100 housework girls, married couples, laundresses, nurses, 25 kitchen girls; family, club, hotel, and cafe help; furnished splendid positions, city, country, immediately; 300 wanted. Established 11 years. 132 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

COOKS, SECONDS, NURSES, AND GENERAL girls—Positions waiting; highest wages for exp.; refs. MISS J. SQUIER, 186 E. 53d-st.

COOKS—50 HOUSEWORK GIRLS, MAIDS. 347 East North-av. MRS. MATHEWS.

COOKS—SECOND GIRLS; $4 AND $5; GERmans and Swedish preferred. 2817 State-st.

GIRLS—BEST PRIVATE FAMILIES; HIGHEST wages; places waiting; old-established, reliable office. TAYLOR, 1462 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK GIRLS, NURSES, COOKS, LAUNdresses, waitresses, assistants. MRS. WILLIS, 2121 Michigan-av.

LADIES—OUR CATALOGUE EXPLAINS HOW we teach hairdressing or barbering in 2 months, mailed free. Moler College, 435 Wabash.

STENOGRAPHER—TWO
Stenographers, female, three $9, $12
Extenders, exp., two $8, $10
Office boys, two $15
........$4, $6
United Mercantile Agency, 306 Fisher Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—$12; bookkeeper, $10; stenographers, $6, $8. Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 513, 108 La Salle.

STENOGRAPHERS — THREE, EXP.; SALARY $8 to $10. 306 Fisher Bldg.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY—DINING-ROOM girls, chambermaids, cooks, and gen. housework girls. Tel. Central 2300. Central Employ. Bureau, 1033 Masonic Temple.

289 43D-ST.—WANTED POSITIONS FOR first-class cooks, second nurse, and general housework girl. MRS. GRIST.

586 N. CLARK-ST., FELLER'S GERMAN-American Employment Office, old establishment. 500 girls wanted for all kinds of domestic work.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—FOR AN HOUR'S WORK each day; will give office rent and use of new machine. Address B 547, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN CAN SECURE A well paying and permanent position as assistant secty. by taking a small amount of stock in same co. Call or address Acme Investment Co., Room 509, 115 Dearborn-st.

APPRENTICE GIRLS—FOR DRESSMAKING, cutting, basting, and finishing. 343½ Wells-st.

BINDERY GIRLS—EXPERIENCED, FOR folding, pasting, covering, etc. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO., Polk-st. and Plymouth-pl.

GIRLS—IN BINDERY FOR WRAPPING AND general work. BROCK & RANKIN, 149 Plymouth-pl.

GIRL—OR WOMAN—TO WORK IN RUG FACtory. 785 W. Madison-st.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED, TO MOUNT PICtures. 17 Lake-st. Kern Co.

GIRLS—BINDERY GIRLS—EXPERIENCED. 306 Dearborn-st. Girard Printing Co.

GIRLS, YOUNG LADIES—FOR LIGHT MANUfacturing. 63 Market-st., third floor.

GOVERNESS—1ST OF OCTOBER, A RESIDENT English governess [Protestant] to take entire charge of three advanced girls, 18, 15, and 12 years, being educated at home; must be of English birth, recently arrived, with the latest certificates from reliable schools, and thoroughly qualified to teach the higher branches of English, French, and German, with music and drawing. T. H. B., 1634 Prairie-av., Chicago.

GOVERNESS—FOR A 5-YEAR-OLD BOY; A Catholic lady who can take full charge and teach minor branches, including French. References as to character and experience must accompany application. Address for one week B 504, Tribune.

LADIES—IMMEDIATELY, WISHING FINE home work. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 700.

LADY—NEAT, GOOD-LOOKING; WILLING TO travel and work for $10 per month to start on and all expenses paid. Address B 408, Tribune office.

LADY—INTELLIGENT, PAST 25, FOR PERMAnent light work; remuneration small to start but rapid promotion insured if competent. Apply Novita Co., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 1401.

LADY—AMATEUR, NICE LOOKING, TO JOIN comedian in vaudeville sketch; must furnish cash for half of expenses. Apply COMEDIAN, Continental Hotel.

LADY—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, TO TRAVEL; salary, commission, and expenses; experience unnecessary. 1120 Caxton Bldg.

LADY CANVASSER—FOR WORK IN CONNECtion with autumn festival. B 437, Tribune office.

LADY—WISHING TO WORK THROUGH A medical college. Address W 565, Tribune.

MILLINERY PREPARERS—ALSO APPRENtices. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., The Emporium, 152 State-st.

MILLINERY PREPARERS — FIRST-CLASS. 748 W. Madison-st.

MILLINERS—NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS NEED apply. 173 Wabash-av.

MILLINERY MAKERS—TWO, FIRST-CLASS. SEESE, 921 N. Clark-st.

SOLICITORS—FEMALE, TO WORK FOR CUban Land and Steamship Co., 225 Dearborn.

AGENTS WANTED.

WHY NOT MAKE

$50 PER WEEK? Salesmen are making $50 to $75 a week with our beautiful new panoramic albums, "Fighting in the Philippines" and "Our New Possessions." You can easily do so. Each album contains 160 magnificent, large photographic reproductions of stirring, pathetic, and humorous scenes of camp and battlefield, portraits of prominent war heroes, native pictures, noted points of interest, scenery, etc. Thomas M. Anderson, Brigadier General, U. S. A., says: "The engravings are both faithful and picturesque." Heavy, ivory-finish paper; handsome covers; exquisite works of art. One man sold 150 first day—EVERYBODY buys it; GENEROUS COMMISSION. One complete album (paper cover), 12 cents; both albums, 20 cents; cloth binding, 35 cents each; both, 60 cents. Order NOW; don't waste time in correspondence; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Catalogue free. Manuscripts promptly examined.
F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher.
259 Wabash-av., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—

Experienced canvassers will find our high-class line more pleasant and profitable. Exclusive city territory. Want two lady representatives also. R. 619 N. Y. Life Bldg.

WANTED — AGENTS—EXPERIENCED, TO canvass doctors for our new medical publications; fast sellers; liberal commission; good territory to the right men. E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, 241 West Twenty-third-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, GOOD address, to travel and appoint agents; salary $75 month; expenses; rapid advancement; unusually brilliant opportunity. Address, with reference. BUTLER & ALGER, New Haven, Conn.

A FEW AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL canvass of a special work, among a special class and on a special plan. Liberal weekly advances. 1506 Fisher Building.

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THE McDOWELL DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY school is the school that received the gold medals. Pupils can enter now; easy terms; patterns cut to fit, 50 cts. 78 State-st.

ALBRO'S MILLINERY COLLEGE, 1731 Michigan-av., oldest school in America; only school where you can enter and test your ability before paying your money.

LADIES' TAILORING TAUGHT BY EXPERT tailors. Practically free to all who begin this week at STOREY'S, Central Music Hall.

D. E. SHAULL, LADIES' TAILOR, WILL MAKE tailor-made gowns, $12; golf skirts, $5; silk gowns, $10. Rooms 50 and 53, 163 State-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between Charles W. Pardridge and Charles Netcher, under the firm name of Pardridge & Netcher, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, said Netcher having purchased the entire interest of said Pardridge in and to all the property, assets, and good will of said copartnership, and having assumed and agreed to pay all the debts and liabilities of said copartnership. The business heretofore conducted by said firm under the name and style of the "Boston Store" in the City of Chicago will be continued by said Charles Netcher, he having the sole and exclusive right to use said name of "Boston Store."
C. W. PARDRIDGE.
CHARLES NETCHER.
Dated Chicago, Sept. 16, 1899.

CHARLES L. BOYD, 1218 ASHLAND BLOCK, will act as administrator, assignee, receiver, bankruptcy trustee. Phone Central 918.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS, COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold and silver. BREDT & CO., main office, Room 803, 103 State-st. Refinery, 67 Washington-st. Diamonds and jewelry valued and appraised.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 205, 167 Dearborn.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE USE AT VICKSburg, Miss., a first-class five or six yards scoop or clamshell dipper dredge, or machinery for same. Address I. HECHINGER, Room 205 Cora Building, New Orleans, La.

WANTED—ABOUT 12 TONS OF LIGHT RAILS, say 16 pounds. Address, stating lowest price f. o. b. cars Chicago, P.-O. Box 713, Streator, Ill.

CLOTHING.

ANDREWS, 480 S. STATE-ST., PAYS HIGHEST prices for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old jewelry, and seal garments, etc.; mail orders attended to; evening dresses a specialty; no connection with any other store; established 1860.

H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

LIFE AND HEROIC DEEDS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY AND BATTLES IN THE PHILIPPINES, by Mark Twain. Sent post paid on receipt of eight two-cent stamps. A. P. BISHOP, Miami, Mo.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENeral, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 214 Clark-st., Room 34, S. W. cor. Adams.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, 2D floor, with or without board; modern conveniences; comfortable home for the winter; near 36th-st. station Ill. Cent. B J 911, Tribune office.

4859 MADISON-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, private bath, with board; convenient to 47th-st. station I. C. R. R.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—SPLENDID BOARD AND pleasant rooms; lake front; walking distance; reasonable.

NEAR 37TH, ON ELLIS-AV.—FINE FRONT rooms, with board; young men preferred. Address B X 546, Tribune office.

4557 OAKENWALD-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ROOM and board; unsurpassed in Kenwood. Edison.

3602 LAKE-AV., 2D—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; running water, and large closets.

3918 LAKE-AV.—CORNER HOUSE, LARGE room with board for two.

West Side.

552 JACKSON-BLVD.—2 HANDSOMELY FURnished front rooms; good table; private family.

640 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—BOARD AND SINgle room; hot water heat; private; call any time.

North Side.

361 ONTARIO-ST.—NEAR THE LAKE—LARGE, light, pleasant front room to rent to couple with or without board; if you want a pleasant home among pleasant people call; otherwise stay away.

286 RUSH-ST., 2D FLAT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; board; modern conveniences; private family.

51 LINCOLN PARK-BLVD. — NICELY FURnished rooms and board; steam heat, running water; walking distance. SNYDER.

481 FULLERTON-AV.—BOARD IN PRIVATE family; references exchanged.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE—American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; best of service. Special rates to permanent guests. 'Phone S. 394.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER Goethe-st.—Rooms, double and single, with private bath, porcelain tubs; luxuriously furnished; electric light; American and European plan.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Tel. Oak. 192.

THE LANCASTER, EUROPEAN HOTEL, 21ST-st. and Wabash-av.—Unsurpassed accommodations; reasonable; special rates by the week.

500 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, also small rooms; running water; best table board; reasonable.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three, also single, with private baths. Tel. 1038 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

Miscellaneous.

LADY HAVING COMFORTABLE PRIVATE home, desirable location, wants one or two gentlemen boarders or gentleman and wife; everything first-class; references. W 548, Tribune.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY WIDOWER AND adult daughter in private family; south of 31st, east of elevated; furnished or unfurnished; all modern conveniences; must be first-class. Address B 520, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR MAN AND WIFE and son, 14 years old, in private family; south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st.; state terms. Address B 554, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS by young man and sister, in private family; east of Lexington-av., between 51st and 59th-sts.; state price. Address H E 174, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOMS; ON SOUTH SIDE; FOR three adults; Kenwood preferred; must be first-class; best of references. Address B 433, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT OUTSIDE ROOM AND board, near 43d L station, for couple. Address B K 122, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—ROOMMATE BY YOUNG, QUIET physician; N. Side; refs. B 522, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., ONE, TWO, OR three beautiful rooms, private family, steam and open fires, bath, furnished or unfurnished; references; seen afternoons. Address X 940, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished parlors, newly decorated; modern, private residence; 20 minutes to down-town; very light housekeeping if desired; $22.50 per month. Address B 506, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE CHAFFEE, S. W. COR. WAbash-av. and 28th-st., bachelor apartments of 2 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, electric lights, care of rooms, etc.; $20 to $25.
MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$2—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, running water, convenient I. C. and blvd. trains; private Christian family; quiet neighborhood. Address E V 313, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; $1.25 to $3 per week; Ill. Central and Alley L. 226 E. 63d-st., near Jackson Park; open all night.

TO RENT—2617 WABASH-AV., 3 CONNECTING rooms, furnished for housekeeping. Other rooms. Every convenience. $1.50 up.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of kitchen. Flat G, 5155 Cornell-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, FURnished. 1923 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2431 MICHIGAN-AV., DESIRABLE front alcove in small private family; reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1907 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE EAST FRONT ROOM; hall entrance; modern. 223 S. Oakley-bd., 2d fl.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOM; STEAM HEAT, WALKING distance. Inquire 307 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—255 OHIO-ST., HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; steam heat; hot water.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS; CHOICE LIST IN EVERY desirable part city; have been carefully inspected by us; you shall have the benefit; your car fare and time saved. BETAH CO., 520 Woman's Temple.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—TRAINED NURSE DEsires room in private family where there is telephone; doctor's family preferred. Address MISS BARNETT, 6238 Madison-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, BY 2 LADIES, with use of kitchen and dining-room, S. S.; steam heat. Address B J 936, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 2710 Michigan-av., 9-room modern 2-story house, fine order, and finely furnished, large lot and good barn, 25x40.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3967 TO 3987 VERNON-AV., NEAR 40th-st., these very desirable 12-room dwellings; new decorations, new plumbing, $30. Apply to janitor on premises every day or to W. GRAY BROWN, 805 W. Madison. Tel. W. 279.

TO RENT—TWO 3-STORY AND BASE. STONE-front houses, near 32d-st. and the lake; 14 or 15 rooms; $40 per month each.
Campbell Investment Co., 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NEWLY FURnished, very choice, Hyde Park, to adult family; $150; shown any day or evening. CHAS. H. BINNEY [or owner], 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4861 LAKE-AV.—10-ROOM FRAME house, newly decorated; no children.
R. D. HILL & CO., 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—3600 FOREST-AV., FINE MODERN house, 9 rooms; only $35.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3421 WABASH-AV., TEN-ROOM house; choice location; modern plumbing; only $30. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—2947 AND 2949 INDIANA-av., 9 and 12 rooms, stone fronts, newly decorated. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOME FOR 6 MONTHS or longer; modern; small family preferred. Call 4319 Berkeley-av.

TO RENT—3144 RHODES-AV., 9-R. HOUSE, $35; also 4712 Wabash-av., 8-r. flat; steam, hot water; $30. A. DOOLAN, 4710 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TEN ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, near 36th-st. station Ill. Cent. Address B J 912, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED MODERN DEtached 10-room house. 4564 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—3617 AND 12 CALUMET-AV., MODern; $25. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—HIGH-CLASS 12-ROOM RESIDENCE in best part of Ashland-blvd.; first-class in all respects; fine barn; would rent furnished until May 1, with privilege of long lease if desired; moderate rent to responsible tenant.
E. WOLTERSDORF,
Cor. Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

TO RENT—SENATOR MASON'S RESIDENCE, 1477 Washington-blvd. For terms apply at his office, 513 Home Insurance Bldg.

North Side.

TO RENT—25 DELAWARE-PLACE, BEAUTIful, modern, 3-story brick house and stable, 12 rooms; cheap to good private party. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber Com. Bldg.

Suburban.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED RESIdence, Waukegan, Ill.; choice location; modern conveniences; large grounds and barn. W. A. BISHOP, 52 Borden Block, Chicago. 'Phone 3771 Main.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY RESPONSIBLE AND refined family of adults; no children; about 10-room furnished house.
W. J. REID,
381 Warren-av. or 42 W. Jackson.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—RAINIER APARTMENT BUILDING, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Two to seven room apartments, with every convenience, including electric light free; can give hotel service if desired; $15 to $40; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; inspection invited at any time, or telephone South 394.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—APARTMENTS OF 4 to 10 rooms; buildings contain all the latest known conveniences and are strictly fireproof; moderate rents to desirable tenants.
A. F. McKEOWN & CO.,
S. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—COR. 54TH AND PRAIRIE-AV., new 4, 5, and 7 rooms flats; steam heat; $25 up. 5942 Prairie-av., 6 rooms; new; steam heated; very desirable; low rentals. 5209 Calumet-av., 4 and 5 rooms; new. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FINEST NEW 4 AND 5 ROOM flats in Hyde Park, 54th-pl. and Jefferson-av.; two blocks to express trains; beautiful location; every convenience; telephone service; ready Sept. 1; $25 to $35. Agent on premises every Sunday. PORTER & CARROLL, 125 [illegible]

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
"THE VALKYRIE," 71 to 77 E. 47th-st., opposite Kenwood-av., the most elegant apartments in Chicago, 9, 10, 11 rooms; elaborate and expensive interior finish, mahogany, red birch, ¼-sawed oak, white enamel, oval reception-rooms; dining-rooms paneled in oak with drop beam ceilings; bathrooms finished in white tile; elegant appointments throughout; $90 to $150.
4339 AND 41 MADISON-AV., large, elegant 8-room apartments, beautifully finished in the finest woods, birch, white maple, white enamel, ¼-sawed oak; most elaborate and elegant dining-rooms in Kenwood; paneled in oak, drop beam ceilings, handsome sideboards, mantels, and consoles; delightful location; $65 to $75.
BERKELEY-AV. AND 45TH-ST., beautiful 8-room apartments finished in the most expensive woods, polished oak floors, dining-rooms paneled in oak; tiled bathrooms, handsome consoles, sideboards, etc.; $50 to $60.
"THE BELVOIR," 4740-44 MADISON-AV., one of the most elegant high-class apartment buildings in the city; steel construction; beautiful location, overlooking the lake; 8-room; telephone and messenger service; $45 to $65.
4571 AND 4573 OAKENWALD-AV., ELEGANT COLONIAL BLDG., STRICTLY FIREPROOF, steel construction, 7 rooms, beautifully finished in ¼-sawed oak, birch, white enamel, ¼-sawed oak; dining-rooms overlooking the lake; opening on private porches; most artistic apartments in the city; $50 to $60.
"THE FLORENCE," WOODLAWN-AV. AND 46TH-ST., 7-room apartments, handsomely finished; polished oak floors; fine large lawn; most beautiful location in Kenwood, convenient to Kenwood depot, 47th-st.; $37.50, $45.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.
Tel. 4405 Main, 1124 Oakland.

TO RENT—
FIREPROOF. FIREPROOF. FIREPROOF.
La Strain, 3535 Ellis-av., new elegant 6-room apartments, overlooking Lake Michigan; ELEVATOR and all modern appliances; reduced prices during balance of September. Illinois Central trains and Cottage Grove cable.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.
Telephone, Central 296.

TO RENT—PALAIS ELYSEE—3, 4, 5 ROOMS, S. W. COR. WABASH-AV. AND 36TH-ST. 15 MINUTES BY L ROAD DOWN-TOWN. MAHOGANY FINISH; white enamel bedrooms. Narrow polished oak floors; marble bathrooms. ALL FRONT FLATS; light, outside rooms. MARBLE RECEPTION CORRIDOR; CARVED CONSOLES and SIDEBOARDS. CONVENIENCES—Steam heat, hot water, telephone, janitor service, storage, bicycle rooms, etc. RENTS—$28 to $55. Open for inspection. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE EATON BUILDING. ELEGANT, MODERN, NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS, FINISHED THROUGHOUT IN QUARTER-SAWED OAK. BEAM CEILINGS IN DINING-ROOMS. LARGE AND ALL LIGHT ROOMS; STRICTLY RESIDENCE NEIGHBORHOOD. AGENT ON PREMISES DAILY AFTER 2 P. M. SOUTHARD & TRAINER, AGENTS. TEL. OAK. 705. 142 OAKWOOD-BLVD.

TO RENT—"THE GRAND BLVD.," 4005-7 Grand-blvd., elegant 9-room apartments; 2 bathrooms, hardwood throughout, large circular dining-room overlooking lawn in rear, electric door openers, telephone, and all conveniences; reduced rent to May 1. Agent on premises Sunday. SPRINGER & CO., 85 Dearborn-st., and 39th and Prairie-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 6 AND 7 ROOM flats; Hyde Park, 5461 Jefferson-av.; 3 blocks to express train; oak finish, mosaic baths; rooms large and light; best for the money in Chicago; $40 and $45; agent on premises every Sunday. PORTER & CARROLL, 135 53d-st.

TO RENT—THE ALBEMARLE. 3801 LAKE-AV. FIREPROOF BUILDING—Elegantly decorated apartments. Rents reduced. $55 and $65. Inspections invited. RHODES BROS. & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4 TO 7 ROOM FLATS, JUST COMPLETED, cor. Prairie-av. and 54th-st., near 55th-st. L road station; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, etc.; rent $25 up. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—BY L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av. Phone Oakland 501. 228 and 30 47th-st., high grade apartments of 7 rooms, with every modern convenience; located in the heart of Kenwood; $35 to $50.

TO RENT—JEFFERSON BLDG., 55TH-ST. AND Jefferson-av., choice 7-room flats; newly decorated; steam heat, gas range, elegant order; only $30. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, $14; 4-ROOM, $17; 6-room, $25; to adults; steam; all modern; private street, near I. C. and El. Office, DORN & CO., 223 E. 63d-st., near Jackson Park.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BUILDING, 4465-4467 Oakenwald-av., 7-room flat, overlooking lake; every convenience. See janitor.

TO RENT—COMBINATION FLAT AND HOUSE, 4454 Sidney-av., bet. Greenwood and Woodlawn. Key at 4539 Greenwood.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS, N. W. cor. Wabash and 23d, Follansbee Apartment Bldg. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—NEW 4-ROOM FLATS; HEAT, JANITOR, etc. 3126 and 28 Forest-av. KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN FLATS ON S. [illegible], from $27.50 to $45. J. T. DALE, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3233 INDIANA-AV., FINE MODERN 6-ROOM 2D FLAT; OPEN TODAY. 3351 CALUMET-AV., 6-R. MODERN; OPEN.

TO RENT—3135 INDIANA-AV., 6-ROOM MODERN apartment, hardwood finish throughout. DANIEL HARDIN, 217 31st-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLAT: Michigan-blvd. Address B 516, Tribune office.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD; private residence; Prairie-av. B 521, Tribune.

TO RENT—3422 INDIANA-AV., FINE LIGHT 6-room flat; open daily.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, 3537 COTTAGE Grove, $13 to $20; steam heat; gas ranges.

TO RENT — 2 TO 3 ROOM FLATS, $10 UP; steam heat, hot water, etc. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM APARTMENTS. 3812 Vincennes-av. Owner, 1st floor.

TO RENT—6048 MONROE-AV., SECOND FLAT, 7 rooms, $20. Room 400, 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 7-R., BATH, modern, $35. Mrs. Buresmith, 6316 Drexel-av.

TO RENT—$10; 6416 ELLIS-AV.—2-ROOM FLAT; steam, bath. Apply JANITOR.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN STEAM-heated flats. The Monterey, 61 to 67 E. 39th-st.

TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, 2D FLOOR. 33 16th-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT. 3323 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$20.50 AND $22.50, ELEGANT NEW modern steam heated 5-room light flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service and all conveniences; fine neighborhood; near Garfield Park. 3036 Wilcox-av. ALBERT WAHL. 177 La Salle-st., Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—3 NEWLY FINISHED 6-ROOM flats [stove heat] 1376, 1378, 1380 W. Polk-st., ½ block east of Sacramento-av., convenient to Harrison-st. car or Metropolitan L [Garfield Park and 48th-st. division]; rents $18 per month.

TO RENT—NEW SIX-ROOM OUTSIDE FLATS, steam heated, on boulevard, one block south Logan Square terminus Met. L road; $30.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT; hot water. Van Buren and Stanley terrace. See janitor.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, NEAR south end Lincoln Park; strictly modern, electric light furnished free of cost, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, ice boxes, polished floors, etc.; $33, $35, and $40. Apply renting office, 681 Wells-st., or 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS— 6 and 7 rooms, every convenience, steam, hot water, janitor, etc.; $30 to $35. 1743 Oakdale, west of Evanston-av.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK, 7-ROOM modern flat; $22. 387 Cleveland-av., 2d floor. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 S. Clark-st. and 1109 Belmont-av.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST COR. STATE AND Oak-sts., choice corner flat, 6 rooms, with alcove; steam heat; all modern. J. D. WALLACE, Room 5, 35 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE SHERIDAN— 580 to 582 La Salle-av., 6-room corner flat, $40; light, elevator, 'phone, and janitor. GODFREY SCHMID, 601, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT IN THE KIRKwood; 6-room flats furnished and unfurnished in the Florence, near lake; modern, including elevator. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT; STEAM HEAT, hardwood floors, gas range, near Virginia Hotel; walking distance; $25. HELM, 77 Rush-st.

TO RENT—WITH ELEVATOR; $50 AND $60; choice modern 8-room apartments; all conveniences; near Lincoln Park. Janitor, 465 Dearborn.

TO RENT—$30; 7-ROOM CORNER FLAT, WITH heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service, etc. [illegible] Wrightwood-av.

TO RENT—SEVILLE, N. E. COR. LA SALLE-av. and Locust—one 7 and one 8 room ap't; modern and first class; $40 and $50. JANITOR.

TO RENT—MODERN, LIGHT, 6-ROOM FLAT; hot water heat, etc.; $25. 176 Fremont-st., south of Garfield-av.

TO RENT—$23 AND $24; 5-ROOM HEATED flats, 1753-55 Belmont-av.; hot water, gas ranges; fine neighborhood.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $22; STEAM HEAT AND hot water. 1512 Belmont-av.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, NEWLY DECORATED. 687 N. Clark.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS—TWO DESIRABLE 7-room apartments; steam heat, elevator service. WINSTON & CO., 131 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE A LARGE demand for flats along the "L" road; owners list your vacant flats with us we can rent them. PATTERSON, 512 E. 43d-st., block from "L" station.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG MARRIED couple desires small, modern, 4 to 5 room flat on the North Side, near city limits; not to exceed $20 per month. Address B 502, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLAT on South, Austin or West Side; must be good and cheap. Address B 688, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BEST CORNER IN KENwood, opposite I. C. R. R. 47th-st. station. A. F. McKEOWN & CO., s. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 58 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE [illegible]. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BLOCK OF NEW STORES ON THE s. w. cor. of Cottage Grove-av. and 48th, tributary to a large population; finest location on the South Side for a first-class drug store, market, and grocery, upholstery, paints and wall paper, or any first-class business; rents $25 to $50; liberal concessions will be made to desirable tenants. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN DEARBORN-ST., NEAR Adams, suitable for merchant tailoring, shoes, or hats. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ONE VERY FINE STORE, IN GOOD business location; rent free to May 1, 1900; object, to keep building rented to good tenants. Address E P 408, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 183 and 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location; rapid elevator service; light offices, and reasonable rent. JOHN C. McCORD, Room 400.

TO RENT—DESK AND PHONE; PLEASANT office. 140 Dearborn, Room 95 Hartford Bldg.

TO RENT—OR SELL—FURNISHED OFFICE, 2 rooms, $16. 358, 113 Adams-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—3427 WABASH-AV., BARN, 25X100 ft., 12 stalls; good location for sale or livery stable. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FINEST OLD ESTABLISHED SAloon corner in down-town district; established trade. FREDERICK T. HOYT, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT — GOOD LOCATION, cigar store, school supplies; S. S. B 419, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—SPACE IN OFFICE building for cigar stand. B 418, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESKROOM FOR LADY court reporter. Address E V 68, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BIG BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

The attention of close buyers is drawn to the unequaled bargains offered in used pianos, new odd style pianos, and pianos returned from rental. Two Chickering uprights, $150 and $200; Simpson upright, $90; small Steinway upright, showing some wear, but in good condition, $225; magnificent Knabe square, $100; large Chickering grand, $200; Boardman square, $15; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; Starr upright, $150; Lyon & Healy upright, $110; large mahogany Sterling upright, good as new, $175; ebonized Fischer upright, $150; large Vose upright, $150; walnut Fischer upright, $175; large mahogany Chase, $175; Kimball upright, $135; Steinway upright, in very fine order, $300; magnificent Knabe rosewood upright, best style, $350; New York square, $40; Lyon upright, $70; Knabe walnut upright, good as new, $300; Emerson upright, $150; Guild walnut upright, $150; Hale upright, $75; Mozart upright, $110; large fancy case Hallet & Davis upright, $175; New York upright, $100; fancy walnut Kurtzman upright, $165; Decker Bros. grand, $250; almost new Knabe upright, mahogany case, very low; large New England upright, $125; Kimball square, $75; full size used Steinway upright, $300; fine new discontinued style Fischer, very low; Lyon & Healy upright, $100; Haines walnut upright, $175; new Huntington, case a trifle marred; Mathushek upright, $100; Ludwig mahogany upright, $175; and many others.

Also a special new upright in fancy case at $140 on monthly payments.

Easy installment terms may be arranged, by paying simple interest on deferred payments. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.

Visitors are always welcome.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.
Established 1873.

ADAM SCHAAF Manufacturer
ADAM SCHAAF of
ADAM SCHAAF HIGHEST
ADAM SCHAAF CLASS
ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.
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ADAM SCHAAF Purity of tone,
ADAM SCHAAF Staying in tune.
ADAM SCHAAF
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ADAM SCHAAF Finish,
ADAM SCHAAF Durability,
ADAM SCHAAF Designs.
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF LOW PRICES,
ADAM SCHAAF EASY TERMS.
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF Every piano
ADAM SCHAAF Warranted for
ADAM SCHAAF Ten years.

New pianos to rent; one year's rental allowed if purchased; terms, $3 and $4 per month.
147-149 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

NEW PIANOS AT $175—FULLY WARRANTED.
Limited number of Eastern make, full size cabinet grand; handsome casings of oak, walnut, and mahogany finish; price ordinarily $275.
These instruments were purchased by us at prices most extraordinary for spot cash; they are not the Kimball.

Also 50 second-hand pianos of various makes, from $90 to $200.

We give you credit any time in two years (for any amount you pay on one of these pianos) toward the purchase of a new Kimball.

If you are interested in the purchase of a piano examine this SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
243-253 Wabash-av., just so. of Jackson-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF NEW PIANOS—

10 new upright pianos in oak cases	$175
4 new upright pianos in mahogany cases	175
1 Emerson, full size, mahogany case	265
1 Emerson, full size, walnut case	240
1 Emerson, medium size, oak case	230

In addition to the above we have a large stock of pianos dropped from catalogue, pianos that have been rented and pianos taken in exchange. Also a magnificent display of Emerson pianos in new and elegant designs of cases.
No extra charge where time payments are desired.
It will pay you to investigate before purchasing elsewhere.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 207 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. NORTHOP, Manager.

VOSE PIANOS.

VOSE PIANOS.

A most beautiful and complete line of these Pianos now in place in our warerooms.

Many novelties in case design. New scales. New improvements. Moderate prices. Sold for cash or on rental purchase plan.

Call on write.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

GUARANTEED VALUES IN GUARANTEED PIANOS.
Hallet & Davis, Emerson, Kimball, Weber, Arion, Schaeffer, Ellington, Lyon & Healy, Fischer, Bowen, Schubert.

THESE SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK. PRICES $65 and up. TERMS TO SUIT EVERYBODY. RENTING, $2.00 up. Tuning and repairing. Moving at lowest rates.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS,
P. J. FARLEY, Manager,
239-241 Wabash-av.

THE ONLY MANY-TONE PIANO
is
THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO
because the various devices incident to its development and adaptation are controlled by letters patent belonging exclusively to it.
GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-av.
Factory and salesroom: 249 Washington-blvd.

USED UPRIGHT PIANOS, $78, $95, $115, $140, $165, and up. Square pianos, $27, $39, $53, $65, $73, and up. New England, Fisher, Decker, Knabe, Steck, and Steinway makes included in this sale.
New styles celebrated Story & Clark pianos. Established 1859. Style F, $350; H, $375; E, $400; I, $425; B, $450; D, $500; D, $700. New upright pianos, different makes, $150, $175, $200, $250.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

1 ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT, $125; 1 STEINway upright, $250; 1 Sterling upright, $145; 1 Fischer upright, $85; 1 Chickering upright, $155; the above pianos are in excellent condition and fully guaranteed to be as represented; pianos to rent at $3 and $4 per month. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH WE offer from our second-hand stock of upright pianos, 1 Geo. W. Lyon, 3 Pease, 1 Bauer, 1 Sterling, 1 Hazleton, 1 Rice-Hinze, 2 Steinway, 2 Gabler, and 3 Chickering. Also several new Pease pianos, specially reduced for cash sale. CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 228 Wabash-av.

PIANOS FOR RENT—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of renting high-grade pianos; BAUER UPRIGHTS in great variety at from $3.50 per month; one year's rent applied toward purchase. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIous makes, styles, and sizes, in fancy woods, from $3 per month upward. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FINE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIano, used four months; must sell. 4852 Calumet-av., 3d flat.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—SHONINGER PIANOS and Schaffer pianos are sold only by the Thompson Music Co., 209 Wabash-av.

A. B. CHASE ARE THE BEST. SOLD BY GROSVENOR, LAPHAM & CO., the Fine Arts Bldg., 203 Michigan-av.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FINE TALKING PARROT, cheap. Address B W 403, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US for quick sale. We are authority on values. Est. in 1881. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE EXclusively, 504 Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington and La Salle-sts. Tel. 4403 Main. These beautiful modern houses in choicest locations at bargains. Houses at all prices:
1808 Prairie-av., 3-story and basement granite, with stable, lot 36x180 feet.
2008 Calumet-av., 3-story and basement brown stone, with stable, lot 75x177 feet.
2500 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement granite, with stable, lot 110x190 feet.
2623 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick and stone, with stable; lot 75x162 feet.
2923 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brown stone, lot 35x162 feet.
4342 Drexel-blvd., 3-story and basement brown stone, with stable, lot 120x250 feet.
4455 Grand-blvd., 3-story and basement brownstone, with stable, lot 125x250 feet.
4832 Ellis-av., 3-story and basement stone, with stable, lot 90x250 feet.
4[illegible]7 Kimbark-av., 3-story and basement stone, with stable, lot 56½x188 feet.
RESIDENCE PROPERTY MY SPECIALTY.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HOUSES, 4535-7 Vincennes-av.; stone front, steam heat, all hardwood, console, sideboard; hall tree, medicine cases, tile bath, porcelain tubs; open nickel plumbing; open every day. Apply to builder and owner. H. T. DAVIS.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, best location South Side, 10 to 12 rooms, finished in different kinds of hardwood, hot water heat, full size lots; terms ¼ cash, balance 20 equal semi-annual payments; interest 4 per cent. [F. H. B.] HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HYDE PARK RESIDENCE; every convenience; superior surroundings; near fast trains. 5137 Madison-av.; open daily; shown any day or evening by appointment; $17,500. CHAS. H. BINNEY, or owner, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3308½ RHODES-av., modern 8-room brick house, newly decorated, easy terms, bargain; will rent. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SAFE INVESTMENT—½ PRICE, nice 100 ft. Windsor Park, near electric; value $25 ft., for $12.50 cash, or part time. CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2713 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN 3-story brick with stable; fine home and location; VERY CHEAP. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber of Com. Bldg.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards, all prices, call on EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber of Commerce Building. Telephone 4403 Main.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN STONE 3-STORY modern house, 4538 Greenwood-av.; elegant location; first-class home; at a bargain. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, owner, 4539 Greenwood.

FOR SALE—2713 PRAIRIE-AV., MODERN 3-story brick with stable; fine home and location; VERY CHEAP. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 504 Chamber of Com. Bldg.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TO SETTLE AN estate, 5 clear lots, on Fairfield-av., just north of 12th-st.; all improvements in. Address B 877, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON S. W. COR. 94TH AND Howard-av.; sacrifice; make offer. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEE EXQUISITELY DECORATED new 14-r. home. 4529 Grand-blvd.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN. $1,500 will purchase a 10-room house, 146 York-st., arranged for two families; modern improvements; terms, $500 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years; no trade. Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN estate—$2,500—Elegant corner 10-room brick house and lot, 347 Hermitage-av.; $1,000 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 5 per cent. Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON PARK, 8-ROOM dwelling, lot 37½x125; 28 minutes to city; $1,300; easy terms. Address W 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MY NEW 8 R. HOUSE, OAK PARK, worth $4,500; sell for $3,800; easy terms or vacant.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, 25X125 FEET, AND 2-flat frame building, Peoria-st., near Harrison-st. LE TOURNEUX, New Era Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED on the North Side; cor. Dearborn, south of Chicago-av., with 2 bldgs. on it, price $13,500. Also 316 Armitage, 3-story brick bldg. of 3 6-room flats, price $4,000. E. R. HAASE & CO., 157 Washington-st. J. J. ARNOLD, Agent.

FOR SALE—EAST RAVENSWOOD—BELOW cost; 7-room house, with furnace, gas, and bath; this is a bargain. For particulars apply to HENRY CHOATE, s. w. cor. Lawrence and Evanston-avs.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—A BEAUTIFUL home of 9 rooms; new and modern; on very easy terms. HENRY CHOATE, s. w. cor. Lawrence and Evanston-avs.

FOR SALE—PAULINA-ST., RAVENSWOOD, 10-room house; $7,000; will take small vacant or improved as part payment. JAMOT BROWN, 1001, 155 La Salle.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
HANDSOME MODERN HOMES
IN MAYWOOD
FOR $3,000.00.
Easiest of terms.
$50.00 to $100.00 cash.
$25.00 per month.
No extra interest.
No special assessments.
All improvements in and paid for.
Best of train and electric car service.
Take Madison-st. cars west,
or call
PROVISO LAND ASSOCIATION,
86 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — OAK PARK AND AUSTIN—Houses, modern, $3,900 to $6,500; any terms. WEAGE & ROSE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FERNWOOD—2-STORY FLATS, brick foundation; city water; 2 blk. to station; $800; easy terms. Address W 139, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE BARGAIN.
A fine tract of acres within a few blocks of the station, south of Winnetka, at $1,200 an acre.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVERYBODY SHOULD BUY FIVE or ten acres, subdivide, and name it for him or herself; I can sell 52 lots at $88 a lot in this growing Chicago city; they ought to retail at $350 each. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES WELL IRRIGATED land near Denver; will require $40,000 cash; here is a sure thing for quick turn, and a competent real estate man can make a fortune. For further particulars inquire of MILLARD S. DENSLOW, 188 E. Madison-st.

CUBAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—CUBAN PLANTATIONS—
The early bird catches the worm. Purchasers of a 5-acre plantation near our modern colony, La Gloria, Puerto Principe, Cuba, pay only $125, in installments of $10 cash and $5 monthly, and secure possession in November, when our first excursion takes place. A Cuban plantation of 5 acres will yield an income of $2,000 within a few years' time. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, rubber, oranges, pineapples, bananas, cocoanuts, cassava, figs, citron, peanuts, fruits, and early vegetables grows in bounteous profusion. The owner of 5 acres holds also 25 full paid shares, $5 each, participating pro rata in the profits of the company. Over 3,000 members enrolled. A 5-acre plantation is worth $5,000 on maturity. Investigate and invest now. Prices advancing monthly. Cuban Land and Steamship Company, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

FOR SALE — PERSONALLY CONDUCTED Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions for California and North Pacific coast points; journey made in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible, at least expense, via "Scenic Route," Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Leave Chicago every Thursday, 6 p. m., via Chicago and Alton R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Co., Room 349 Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st., General Agents for the best steamship lines plying between San Francisco and Honolulu, China, Japan, and Manila.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, ALL CULTIVATED [20 acres peaches and other fruit]; near South Haven; nice improvements; $1,200; ¼ cash, balance to suit; one crop will pay for place. J. E. EDWARDS, 115 Monroe-st.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS, MASON CONcession, line Vera Cruz & Pacific Ry., Isthmus Tehuantepec. H. B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class and 8 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL FARM, NEAR CITY; WILL exchange improved Chicago property, clear, for part or all; purchase price. Address WINSTON & CO., 131 La Salle-st.

WANTED — MODERN 3-FLAT BUILDING, south of 39th, east of Grand-blvd., for $10,000 cash; owners only. BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—NEW DETACHED HOUSE; STONE front; 9 rooms; near Alley L. S.; not to exceed $7,000; pay $500 cash, $50 per month and interest. Address B 545, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUBURBAN HOME FOR $3,500 equity in 2-flat building, Warren-av., near Campbell-av. JOHN F. THOMPSON, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—NORTH OR WEST SIDE FLATS IN trade for clear farm in Grand Haven, Mich.; price $7,500; principals only; farmer now at my office. FRICKE, 84 La Salle-st., 515.

WANTED—CLEAR RESIDENCE, $3,000 TO $6,000; payments in 8 per cent preferred dividend paying stock, sound as govt. bonds. A 401, Tribune.

WANTED—2-FLAT BUILDING FOR CASH BEtween river, 35th, Stewart, and Halsted-st. KEYS & STEVENS, 90 Washington-st., R. 48.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—5-ACRE FARM AT TOLleston, Ind., for residence, S. Side. Address B 414, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—RANCH, 12 MILES FROM Los Angeles, for vacant or improved. Describe your property. Address B 511, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—CORNER 73D AND HALSTED—stores and flats, $10,000. O'HEARNE, 151 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE in Illinois that you can give a first mortgage on and double your income from property? Address E C 917, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—5 CLEAR AUSTIN LOTS for equity in 2-flat building. JOHN F. THOMPSON, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE—
ON WELL LOCATED, INCOME PAYING CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., Trustee, draw papers and guaranteed all titles.

Amount.	Time.	Rate.	Security.
$25,000	5 years	5½ per cent	$72,000
15,000	4½ yrs.	5 per cent	45,000
11,000	5 years	5½ per cent	22,000
10,000	5 years	5½ per cent	25,000
8,000	5 years	5½ per cent	16,000
4,500	5 years	6 per cent	9,000
3,000	5 years	6 per cent	7,000
2,500	3 years	6 per cent	6,000
2,000	5 years	5½ per cent	4,800

INTERVIEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.
Will mail memorandum on application.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we can renew your loan at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorney fees, or at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LOANS—LARGE FUNDS—ON CHICAGO AND suburban improved real estate; no commission; lowest current rates; sums of $1,000 and upwards; prompt action; our own money. Western Mutual Life Association, Home Office 4th floor, 100 Washington-st.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in amounts of $500 and upwards without commission at 5 and 5½ per cent; give full particulars or no attention given. Address B V 342, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE LOANS—
LOWEST RATES; PROMPT SERVICE.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN.
Main floor, 88 La Salle-st.,
opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
From 4 TO 6 PER CENT.
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS
ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—PRIVATE PARTY TO TAKE UP building association loan of about $10,000; fine loan; prompt interest. Address E F 307, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n.w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st. Tel. Main 5043.

TO LOAN—$800 OR $900 ON CITY IMPROVED property.
LE TOURNEUX, New Era Bldg.,
Harrison and Blue Island-av.

WITHOUT COMMISSION, 5 AND 6 PER CENT money to loan on Chicago real estate; prompt attention; building loans; I pass on security. WM. F. LUBEKE, 172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee, in amounts from $500 to $1,500. SAM. BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUND OF $100,000; MAY divide it. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED 6 PER CENT gold mortgages. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Iowa and Missouri farms. Salmon Land, Loan and Inv. Co., Farmington, Ia.

MONEY TO LOAN — FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH PREpayment privilege, on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

$5,500 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property; no brokers. B 518, Tribune office.

PRIVATE MONEY TO LOAN ON SUBURBAN property. 1508 Title and Trust Bldg.

FINANCIAL.

IF YOU ARE A SALARIED EMPLOYE HOLDing a permanent position we will loan you $25 upward to $500 on your own name, without mortgage, indorser, or security of any kind, at about one-half the rate usually charged.
ILLINOIS CREDIT CO.,
145 La Salle-st., Suite 409.

QUICK, CONFIDENTIAL LOANS TO HIGH-class salaried people; no indorser or mortgage required; LOWEST TERMS; easy payments; questions answered cheerfully, and you will receive courteous treatment whether you borrow or not. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Building. OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
C. M. OHLSEN, Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

WE ARE LOANING MONEY TO HONEST SALaried people without security; reasonable rates; everything entirely confidential. American Credit Co., Suite 502, 84 La Salle-st.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR A LIMITED AMOUNT of free stock of the Bankers and Merchants' Building and Loan Association. Address B 526, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

CAPITALIST TO TAKE SALARIED POSITION as President of old corporation which is extending its business. Address E C 915, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

FEW LOANS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS ONLY; low rate; private. Address B 407, Tribune office.

$1,000 TO $2,000 WILL NET INVESTORS 10% per month; secured. X 364, Tribune office.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO "HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE" AT ¾ the usual rate. R. 16, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—$300 LOAN; GOOD SECURITY. Address B 770, Tribune office.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

PLEASE
TAKE
NOTICE.
I will give my old customers and the honest public very low rates on furniture and personal effects, without delay or the nonsense that the one hundred line ad trusts go through. If you are loaning from any of those and the fellow that will give you a receipt, pay or no pay, that he won't take the goods, cut this out, bring it to me; I will take up all loans, make your papers free, and discount their prices 20 per cent; all communications strictly private.
S. RICHARDSON,
142 LA SALLE-ST.,
ROOMS 2 AND 3,
OTIS BLOCK.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504,
FIFTH FLOOR, FORT DEARBORN BUILDING.
301 W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

PRIVATE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, WITHOUT REMOVAL. SMALL AD. ENABLES US TO GIVE LOWER RATES THAN COMPETITORS; PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT YOUR CONV.; YOU AVOID PUBLICITY AND DEAL WITH RELIABLE PARTIES WHEN DEALING WITH US. CALL FOR PARTICULARS. EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 La Salle, Suite 34.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT THE LOWEST RATES. I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LOANS FROM $20 TO $300, AND SO CAN GIVE YOU THE MONEY ON SHORT NOTICE. NO INQUIRIES MADE AND NO CHARGES TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE. CALL AND SEE ME. A. FRENCH, 128 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 3.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—
—DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES.
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000, on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.
MAIN OFFICES OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.
West Side Branch office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Building, Room 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
$100 for $5. | Room 75 Hartford Building,
$50 for $2.50. | 140 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.
$15 UP LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; you retain full possession and use of goods; you can pay the money back in weekly or monthly payments or just the interest. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you. Low rates, honest dealing.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A LOAN on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing.
F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE, OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304,
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.]
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
528 W. 63D-ST.
[OVER POSTOFFICE.]

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2,
Cor. Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.
Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

LOANS ON FURNITURE OR ANY OTHER absolutely good security at lower rates than ever before quoted. F. G. WRIGHT, 400 First National Bank Bldg., 164 Dearborn-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

KINGSTON HANNA, M. D.
GRADUATE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Skillful and scientific treatment of all DISEASES OF WOMEN. Positive success guaranteed in the most complicated cases. Every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor. Elegant accommodations provided. Confidential advice and correspondence on all subjects.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE.
Hours: 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.
195-199 STATE-ST., ROOM 305, OPP. FAIR.
DR. M. SIMMONS,
Graduate of Northwestern University,
Skillful in treatment of female diseases. Tumor, cancer, dropsy, all blood, skin, and nervous disorders, chronic or acute.
POSITIVE CURE GUARANTEED BEFORE PAY.
Private home hospital for patients in need of our personal care and for ladies expecting confinement.
Kindly attention given every patient.
Free confidential advice in all cases.
Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 10 to 2.

OFFICE 182 STATE-ST., SUITE 50,
OPP. PALMER HOUSE, NEXT TO FAIR.
G. W. ROSENTHAL, M. D.
EASTERN SANITARIUM.
Elegant private cool rooms for ladies during confinement. Our physicians are specialists in the scientific treatment of diseases of women. Call on us for consultation. Confidential advice free, personally or by mail. Patient in need can work for board. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 2.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 E. MADISON-ST. These specialists cure under guaranty all skin, blood, and nervous diseases, eczema, cystitis, blood poisoning, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, with its symptoms of nervousness, debility, gravel, and sediment, varicocele, loss of memory, etc. CONSULTATION FREE. Hours, 10-4 p. m.; 6-8 p. m.; Sundays, 10-12 only.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM, 28 EWING-pl., takes confinement cases; treats successfully all ailments, disorders peculiar to female sex. None but REGULAR GRADUATE PHYSICIANS and trained nurses are in attendance; competent to manage any emergency case. DR. NAHIN, Supt. Office, 155 STATE-ST. Call or write.

MRS. NATHAN, 30 LAFLIN-ST., 1 BLOCK SO. of W. Madison-st., private home for ladies before and during confinement; graduate Royal Midwife Institute, Vienna; 29 years' experience; best of motherly care in all cases.

REMEMBER, STRICTLY PRIVATE, BEST medical service, 557 Jackson-blvd., home for ladies before and during confinement; physician in attendance; treats all female diseases. MRS. GERICKE, Supt. Ask for particulars.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Regular graduate in obstetrics; 10 years' experience in German hospitals and 15 years' practice; takes ladies before and during confinement; always successful.

MRS. YANNE, 2509 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinement; best care in all cases; skillful physician; prices always reasonable; 40 years' experience.

279 W. ADAMS-ST., NEAR MORGAN—LADIES expecting to be confined should visit our private home; best of attention given by reliable physician and nurses. DR. SIMMONS & CZARRA.

DR. BRENDICKE, 148 STATE, R. 1, 4TH floor, hours 9 to 5, res. 242 W. Randolph, treats female diseases; elegant accommodations before and during confinement; lady expert in attend'nce.

G. W. ROSENTHAL, M. D., TREATS ALL DISeases of women, obstetrics, etc.; private home for confinement cases; consultation and correspondence on all subjects. 2331 Indiana-av.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7. Sundays, 10 to 1.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM [TOWER].
Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SCHOOL OF ORATORY—EVENING CLASS especially for lawyers, clergymen, public speakers; Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 6:30 p. m. R. 404 Chicago Opera-House Block.

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SPANISH-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
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DRAMATIC ART, ORATORY—LESTER SHAFFNER, 405 Schiller Bldg., 103 Randolph.

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FOR SALE—ONE EXTRA FINE ROADSTER, trots in 2:20; absolutely sound; sixteen hands high; standard and registered. One very fine, high acting black mare. One large blue roan, extra driver. One roan horse. All extra quality, kind disposition. 9 and 11 Plymouth-pl. Great Northern Livery. C. H. WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—SADDLE STALLION; HAS ALL the gaits; also high school; sound and gentle; prize winner. Address B 765, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.25 TO $89.75; Star line from $4.85 to $13.17. Positive bargains. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FURNITURE 5-ROOM FLAT; reasonable. G. W. HARNER, 225 Dearborn-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FIXTURES—COMPLETE FOR SMALL GROcery; good stand for rent; some goods left; will sell cheap. Call 1029 Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PROSPEROUS, ESTABLISHED light mfg. business doing good cash business; big profits, staple goods; reason for selling, owner leaving city; will teach purchaser business; no experience necessary; big bargain. B 536, Tribune.

FOR SALE — INSURANCE, RENTING, AND real estate business in live country town; established 25 years; representing a dozen good insurance companies; price $2,000; rare opportunity. J. M. SECRIST, R. 66, No. 125 La Salle.

AM IN A PINCH; NEED MAN'S SERVICES, also $100; $1,300 behind me; salary to man who helps me. Address B 534, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 164-166 Market-st.

MAN WITH $1,800 CASH TO TAKE HALF INterest and full management of men's retail shoe store; snap. Address B 773, Tribune office.

$750 TAKES AN ELEGANT CORNER STORE; cigar, stationery, confectionery, and soda fountain. 2077 Evanston-av., Edgewater.

WANTED—PARTY TO OPERATE BOARDING camp of about eighty men; must have necessary capital; state references. B 513, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET WITH coal and wood trade; flat above. P. CALLAHAN, 1846 and 1848 West 16th-st., Chicago.

SELLING OUT MY STAMP BUSINESS WITH collections or exchange for clear poultry farm. 6214 Wentworth-av.

MAN—TO TAKE TEA AND COFFEE DEpartment in butter store; cheap rent; down-town. Address B 403, Tribune office.

TWO GOOD NEBRASKA FARMS, CLEAR, FOR merchandise. Address B 874, Tribune office.

CORNER SALOON FOR SALE—THE BEST stand down-town. Address B 409, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISSING—WILLIAM MEYRICK, AGED 72 years, gray hair and gray beard; wore a black suit and overcoat the same. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will kindly address E. MEYRICK, 6054 Monroe-av.

PARTIES MOVING TO PACIFIC COAST OR Colorado can get reduced rates on furniture. P.-O. Box 1120, Chicago.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 a. m.
Saale ....Sept. 26 | *Kais. W. d. Gr. .Oct. 10
Lahn ....Oct. 3 | Trave ......Oct. 17, 9 a. m.
Kais. Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cher'b'g and South'pton.
*Twin screw Express Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin screw Passenger Service.
Koenigin Barbarossa ....Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 a. m.
Koenigin Luise ....Thursday, Oct. 12, 10 a. m.
Friedrich der Grosse ....Thursday, Oct. 19, 10 a. m.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 a. m.
Aller ....Sept. 23 | Kaiser W. II. ...Sept. 30
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. To *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Naples and Genoa, via Gibraltar or Algiers, by Express Steamers.
†Aller ...Oct. 28, 11 am | *F. Bis'k .Nov. 18, 11 am
*A. Vict'a Nov. 4, 11 am | †Werra ...Nov. 25, 11 am
†K. W. II. .Nov. 11, 11 am | †Ems .....Dec. 2, 11 am
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3, and Jan. 10.
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l Western Agts., 90-92 Dearborn-st. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Twin-screw Express Line to Cherbourg [Paris], Southampton [London], Hamburg.
F. Bismarck ....Sept. 21 | Columbia ....Oct. 12
A. Victoria ......Oct. 5 | K. Friedrich ......Oct. 17
Twin-screw Passenger Service to Plymouth [London] and Hamburg; also N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Patria ....Sept. 23 | Phœnicia ....Oct. 3
Patricia ....Sept. 30 | Waldersee ....Oct. 7
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON].
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections at Paris.
SS. St. Paul ......Sept. 27 | SS. St. Paul ....Oct. 18
SS. New York ......Oct. 4 | SS. New York ....Oct. 25
SS. St. Louis ......Oct. 11 | SS. St. Louis ....Nov. 1
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailings every Saturday.
S.S. Belgenland. Sept. 30 | S.S. Pennland ....Oct. 7
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
S.S. Noordland ...Sept. 27 | SS. Rhynland ......Oct. 14
S.S. Friesland ....Oct. 4 | SS. Westernland .Oct. 18
S.S. Southwark .....Oct. 11 | SS. Waesland ......Oct. 21
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

WHITE STAR LINE— AMERICAN SERVICE.
The new twin screw steamship
"OCEANIC."
THE LARGEST VESSEL IN THE WORLD.
17,040 tons. Length, 704 ft.; width, 68 ft. 4½ inch.
First sailing from New York Wed., Sept. 20, noon.
THE TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS
"Teutonic" & "Majestic," 10,000 tons, 582 ft. long.
"Cymric," twin screw, 12,552 tons, 600 ft. long.
One of the largest steamships afloat.
"Germanic" [newly refitted] and "Britannic."
Wednesday sailings from New York.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Tel. Central 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES—
FRENCH LINE
TO HAVRE-PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
These rates are temporary—take advantage of them at once.
Fleet of large, fast express steamers make voyage in a week. Avoid crossing English channel. Cuisine celebrated. Parlor buffet vestibuled special train from our docks to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p.
Saturday sailings from New York and Boston.
Cunard Line Record—5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. MAIN 4140.
New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam.
via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin screw steamers STATENDAM and ROTTERDAM. First cabin from $50 upwards. Second cabin, $37. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers. Saloon rates $37 and up. Gen. Western Agt., No. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS—
Sailing weekly between Montreal, via Quebec, and Liverpool. 1st cabin, $42.50 and upwards; 2d cabin, $32.00; steerage, $22.00. Excellent accommodations to be had in all classes.
S. S. Montrose...Sept. 21 | Lake Superior.....Oct. 4
S. S. Arawa......Sept. 28 | Lake Huron........Oct. 11
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent, 186A S. Clark-st.
Drafts and money orders on all cities in Europe.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: COPTIC, Sept. 29; AMERICAN MARU, Oct. 6; GAELIC, Oct. 24. For rates, freight, or passage apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE—PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS
United States and Royal Mail Steamships.
Boston to Liverpool via Queenstown.
NEW ENGLAND, twin screw, 11,600 tons. Sept. 27
Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.
DOMINION, twin screw, 6,600 tons........Sept. 16
Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Furnessia. Noon, Sept. 23 | C. of Rome, Noon, Oct. 14
Ethiopia...Noon, Oct. 7 | Anchoria..Noon, Oct. 21
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1506.

AZORES, NAPLES AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS.
CABIN $65 AND UPWARDS.
Tartar Prince....Sept. 21 | Spartan Prince...Oct. 28
Trojan Prince.....Oct. 5 | Tartar Prince....Nov. 25
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Romano & Schiarone, G. W. Agts., 355 S. Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, HAwaiian Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia. Apply 228 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of spring parties and excursion. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS FOR MILWAUkee—9 a. m., 8 p. m., and 9 p. m. daily; for Racine, 8 p. m. daily; for Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m. except Fri. and Sun.; for Kewaunee, Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, 8 p. m. Wed., Thur., and Sat.; for Green Bay, 8 p. m. Wed.; for Menominee, Wed., Thur., and Sat.; for Escanaba, 8 p. m. Thur. and Sat.; for Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:45 p. m. daily. Ticket office and docks, foot Michigan-av. Tel. Central 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—TO ST. JOSEPH, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids; daily, 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Special: Sunday, 10 a. m. Saturday, 2 p. m. Excursions, $1 round trip. Dock foot Wabash-av. Tel. Central 2162.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, Calif'a	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:15 am	4:30 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:15 am	4:30 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Bloomington Local	† 5:00 pm	8:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	† 8:00 am	7:45 pm
Joliet Express	† 8:30 pm	8:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	11:00 am

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	† 2:30 pm	† 3:05 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	† 9:50 am
Montpelier Accommodation	† 7:05 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. York	† 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Bost. Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Toronto, Mont. & Can. Ex.	† 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 9:30 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. 'Phone 2380 M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos., Des Moines, Marsh'lt'n.	* 6:30 pm † 6:45 am *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am †10:00 pm * 7:00 am
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 193 Clark-st. Tel. Express 721, Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portl'd, D. Moines, Sx. City	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am *8:55 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm	*7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	†10:30 pm	†7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	* 9:00 am *10:15 pm	*7:00 pm *9:45 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	*6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 pm *10:15 pm	*9:45 am *7:30 am
North Iowa and Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay & Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm † 5:00 pm	c7:25 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, G. B., Menominee, Marquette & Lake Super'r	a 3:00 pm *10:30 pm	†9:30 am *7:25 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., *8:45 a. m., †10:25 a. m., †4:25 p. m., s6:32 p. m., *11:40 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †9:00 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Beloit and Janesville—†8:00 a. m., s4:00 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †3:27 p. m., †4:25 p. m., †6:30 p. m.
Janesville—†5:02 p. m., *6:30 p. m., †10:00 p. m., *10:15 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 9:00 am	*11:15 am
Rockford and Beloit	* 8:20 am	* 5:55 pm
Milwaukee, Mad., and West	*11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Rockford and Beloit	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Rockford and Beloit	† 4:00 pm	†10:25 pm
Mad., P. du Chien & West	† 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Rockford	† 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	*10:35 pm	* 6:45 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn., Dakota	*10:35 pm	* 8:25 am
Omaha, Co. Bluffs, Dubuque	*10:35 pm	* 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. Passenger Station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	† 3:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Illinois Mail	† 9:00 am	† 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Davenp't, Wash'n & Oskaloo'a	† 9:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:10 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	† 4:00 pm	† 7:59 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
K. City, St. Joseph, L'v'nworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	* 4:35 pm
Des Moines & Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 2:00 pm
Local to Davenport	† 1:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln. Composite Library Buffet Car. Dining car service.	*10:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	‡10:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Kan. City, Atch., St. Jo. Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	* 9:10 am	* 5:30 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	* 8:10 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:25 am	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	X* 2:50 am	*12:30 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:45 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	* 5:45 pm	* 9:30 pm
Gilman & Kankakee	† 4:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford Passenger	† 2:25 pm	*10:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	‡10:10 pm	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	......
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

*Daily. ‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. XSleeper open at 9:30 pm.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Denver, Utah, California	* 1:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Galveston	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	* 1:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	† 1:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	† 1:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Ottawa & Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 7:47 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡10:55 pm	†10:25 pm
Kansas City & St. Joseph	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*11:20 pm	* 7:47 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*11:20 pm	* 7:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Sprgs., S. D.	*11:20 pm	* 7:47 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo and Marion	† 8:00 am	D†9:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	D†11:05 am	†1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D*9:15 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	* 7:00 pm	D*8:09 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*9:03 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2067.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:10 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

Sept. 17, 1899.	Leave	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 6.45 am	† 6.05 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 7.15 am	† 1.30 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 2.30 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†12.00 n'n	† 5.00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.55 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 5.00 pm	†10.45 am
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	§ 6.30 am
Grand Rapids and Bay View	‡11.50 pm	* 7.25 am
Bay View Sleeper	‡11.50 pm	¶ 7.25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express		† 7:30 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Elkhart Accommodation	† 5:45 pm	†10:30 am
Fast Mail	* 3:02 am	......

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 6:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡ 8:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	†10:25 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:20 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York & Boston	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York & Boston	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

Trains—Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y. & Wash. vest. limited	10:20 am	9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. vest. lim.	3:30 pm	9:00 am
Columbus and Wheeling Exp.	7:00 pm	7:00 am
Cleveland and Pittsburg Exp.	6:00 pm	9:00 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 9:00 am	* 5:20 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 5:20 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	† 1:00 pm	† 9:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:40 pm
New York & Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:20 am

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

LAUDS SKILL OF YANKEE.

EXPERT EXPLAINS WIDE SALE OF AMERICAN MACHINERY.

Henry B. Buisse Explains Extension of Market for This Country's Products of That Class on the Basis of Accuracy in Detail of Manufacture—This, He Says, Conduces to Wearing Quality—System Develops Higher Grade of Workmen.

[From Cassier's Magazine.]

With the noteworthy extension of the market for American machinery and machine-shop products, the features which distinguish the American methods of construction and design from those of other nations have acquired a widespread commercial interest.

It has been often stated that the American method is to manufacture machinery on the interchangeable plan; or that the only difference between it and the methods of other countries is in the extensive use of automatic machinery; and, again, it has been stated that Americans make better machinery because they concentrate their attention on specialties. This, however, is only half the truth. The American method, and it is a vital point in the American system, is to work between fixed predetermined limits of inaccuracy or error. Other builders make their machine details more or less imperfect and correct the faults as well as may be in the assembling, while Americans seek to have the details right and perfect, reducing to the lowest possible the number and importance of the imperfections.

Importance of Accuracy.

To the public mind a machine is just an assemblage of shafts, wheels, and details which go when power is applied to move them. Comparatively few know that if those shafts do not fit the bearings in just a certain way, and that if the axial center lines of the shafts are not almost mathematically correct, the machine will fail to work, and that inaccuracy which, if too great, ensures the breaking down of the machine, must not exceed, in many cases, a few thousandths of an inch.

Take, for example, a pulley turning on a shaft—an elementary machine. The pulley is put in a lathe and the hole is bored for the shaft. The first difficulty is met at once—all lathes are inaccurate; none bores a round straight hole of like diameter throughout. The bore of the pulley will be more or less out of round, crooked, and tapering. Wherever the bore is out of round, tapering, or crooked, at those points the surface of the shaft will squeeze out the oil and will rub against the surface of the pulley, and, if the inaccuracy be beyond certain limits, the wearing surfaces will be destroyed, as though there had been no lubricant.

On the other hand, the life of the wearing surfaces will be prolonged indefinitely if the bore of the pulley and the shaft were absolutely straight, round, and uniform, with smooth, highly polished surfaces, and if the shaft diameter were of exactly the size to allow the oil to flow between it and the pulley. The fitting of a machine, therefore, is of the highest importance; even a well designed machine may be wrecked by incorrect fitting, and the life or wear of every machine is dependent on the workmanship shown in this matter.

In case of the pulley and the shaft the error allowable in practice is quite large. The shaft may shake in the pulley bore, the difference in the respective diameters may be one-hundredth of an inch without harm, but it is altogether another matter with other classes of machinery. In printing presses, for instances, where there is a series of successive operations, no such error can be tolerated. Here the movements are driven by gearing trains, and if the shafts shook ever so little in their bearings, the ink roller would distribute the ink unevenly, the time of the operations would become irregular, and the gear teeth would break. Here, then, close fitting is indispensable, and the error limit would be expressed in a few thousandths of an inch.

Hand Work in Belgium.

In the Town of Liege, Belgium, an important industry is the manufacture of revolvers and other small arms. The details of these are given by contract to workmen, who finish them at their homes, all the work being done by hand, practically. These details, when finished, are brought to the factory, where they are assembled. The fitter, having a lot of details before him, selects a set and proceeds to make one piece match the other. There is nothing standard about these details, and each revolver or gun made under this system is unlike the other. The grade of the work and fitting depends entirely upon the skill and good faith of the individual workman, and when out of order the entire piece must be returned to the factory. Obviously this would be a wretched weapon wherewith to fit out an army. In this manner all firearms were manufactured until the beginning of this century.

Development of Gunmaking.

When Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, was unable to secure his rights for that invention and found himself loaded down with debts incurred in the attempt, he could never have suspected that it was to be a blessing in disguise to his country and even to him. Seeing no prospect of obtaining justice, he turned his ingenious mind into another path, and in 1798 he took a contract to furnish 10,000 stands of arms to the United States government. The time for fulfilling the contract was two years.

To appreciate the difficulties of his undertaking we should bear in mind that there were few workmen and but little knowledge of the art of gunmaking in the United States, and there were no machine tools. The milling machine had been described in France in some publications, but not one was in use in America. It was probably in the end an advantage to Whitney that he was forced to think out an entirely novel way to manufacture his guns. He was not only an inventor but also a remarkable workman, having been accustomed, from his earliest boyhood, to exercise all the trades, in addition to being a student and a close observer. He was driven by the force of circumstances to base his plan of manufacture upon making the parts of his guns alike and of uniform excellence by special tools. His contract took eight years in place of two, but it was completed to the perfect satisfaction of the government. He continued to take similar contracts until his death.

Yankee Teaches the World.

His factory was near New Haven, Conn., at the present village of Whitneyville, and out of this place came the Yankee toolmaker, another schoolmaster, who was destined to educate the world in the art of ironmaking. To explain Whitney's method, let us consider again the pulley and shaft. We have seen that it is difficult and time-killing to bore out the pulley in a lathe with a turning tool. A dozen pulleys bored out in this way would all have different diameters. They may be likened to the details made by the Liege gunsmiths. Each shaft would have to be turned by itself to fit a particular pulley; each would fit only one pulley. If we rough out the pulley to nearly the desired diameter and then remove the rest of the metal by a special tool (a reamer), we shall get all twelve pulleys nearly alike, with holes straight and round. If, now, we make plugs, one to fit the largest and one to fit the smallest hole and turn the shafts to sizes between the plug diameters, the shafts and pulleys will fit interchangeably. Here we have the elements of Whitney's inventions—special tools to produce extreme accuracy and perfection of workmanship, and gauges to measure and limit the amount of error or departure from the exact size desired.

In gunmaking, a model is made which is taken as perfect. Two sets of gauges are made; one set is kept for reference only, and the other is sent to the shop. Every piece coming from the shop is carefully measured and tested by inspectors—skilled workmen, who do nothing else—and every piece which fails to measure between the desired limits is condemned. In fact, the limits for many details are almost too small to be considered, being less than one-thousandth of an inch; for other details the limits are wider.

Advantage of Duplicate Parts.

The pieces which pass inspection are absolutely interchangeable, and a revolver or gun made by this method can reach perfection in fitting. Of course, any breakage of these arms in the field can be replaced at once from a store of duplicate parts. To obtain the desired perfection and accuracy, each operation is subjected to a careful examination, study, and analysis, and special tools and devices are gotten up for every operation. The workmen who do this are called toolmakers.

Comparing the two methods, we find that the Liege workman is bound down to a life of irksome toil, deadening to mind and body. Each day brings a repetition of the same work, with nothing to lighten it, nothing to render it bright or interesting. His dull task is to supply a quota of objects, chipped and filed, near enough to the model to pass inspection.

As a man's faculties and energies vary from day to day, so also the quality of his work must fluctuate. The American plan is to turn the drudgery over to a machine. The toolmaker sets the machine, the special fixture, or device, and when it has been started, performing the work to his satisfaction, he leaves it to be attended to by unskilled labor, while he takes up something else. Every day new problems come to stimulate his powers of mind and hand; his interest never flags, for the responsibility for imperfect work is put at once upon him. In this way he feels that he is an important part of the whole. The manufacture of machinery by this method places it on a higher plane. It requires great refinements in measurements, close observation, and careful study. It is, in fact, a training school for thinking and skillful mechanics, and it is, undoubtedly, a chief cause of the marked fertility in American institutions. The close union which it has brought between the designer and the workman has proved of the greatest benefit to both.

American Designs Practical.

To the writer, the most striking feature in many of the European machinery exhibits at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 was their academic designs. Evidently they had been made with but a superficial knowledge of shop practice and of what is needed for a machine to stand up to its work all the year round. With Americans it is no uncommon usage to invite criticism of the design and suggestions for improvements from the men. Written forms are furnished for these, which are gone over with great care by the management. Some works go so far as to offer prizes for valuable hints and ideas from the workmen.

From Whitney's factory his methods spread with great rapidity over all New England, and were applied to the manufacture of countless articles in metal. The art was quickly developed by a multitude of bright workers, and it was applied to heavier machines in time, so that, at present, it is the system of all the best American workshops. The extent to which special fixtures are practicable depends upon the quantity of the product which may be sold.

Guns, sewing machines, typewriters, and the like will pay for a large investment in special tools. In fact, they cannot today be made in any other manner. The system is highly developed also in the manufacture of locomotives, pumps, and other heavy machines, of which the output is large. Where it cannot be applied profitably to heavy pieces, it is used in the manufacture, in quantity, of the small details. Lathe builders, for example, make the details in large lots by special tools and fixtures, keeping them in stock until needed for their orders.

Use of Automatic Machines.

This method of working has given Americans a prominent place in the invention and use of automatic machines. From the use of fixtures and special tools to the fully developed automatic machine for reaching the same end it is simply a matter of a few steps; one leads up directly to the other. Hence the infinite number of ingenious automatic machines for every purpose. Naturally, also, the system has led Americans to concentrate their energies upon special types of individual machines. The large first cost of fixtures and special tools prohibits any one from covering too wide a field, and American shops have, therefore, found it more profitable to turn out a large product of a highly perfected specialty.

A notable effect of the method is the successful standardising of details which enter into all structures of mechanical engineering. These standards have become so common that they are accepted as matters of course. Systematic mechanical training has led Americans to appreciate the value and importance of reducing all details in general use to standards, and this has progressed so far that today the manufacturer of machinery can buy all these things at less cost than he could make them with any desired amount of accuracy and finish.

American methods of accurate measurement have greatly advanced the manufacture of small tools—squares accurate within a fraction of a thousandth of an inch, micrometers in many forms which are so generally used by American workmen, scales in great variety and of extreme perfection, all at prices which put them within the reach of any one.

Produces Skillful Mechanics.

Thus we see that progress in mechanical engineering in the United States is not simply a happy accident, but a logical result and growth which began nearly a century ago by placing the study and manufacture of machinery on a higher plane than it had ever previously occupied. The system then commenced has produced generations of skillful mechanics of high intelligence and exceptional skill, and has developed as never before their powers of observation and invention. It has brought about a happy union between workman and designer, each respecting the other. The merit and excellence of the American machine is due to highly specialized tools and fixtures which have cost not only a great deal of money but, what is more important, the exercise of great skill and inventive ability, and the good features of the American product cannot be copied otherwise than by like methods.

HENRY B. BUISSE.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Many special agents have been ordered by managers to report in Chicago next week, when the Fire Underwriters' association of the Northwest will hold its annual meeting, to receive instructions regarding the Western union legislation. It is estimated that the increase in commissions will add from 5 to 10 per cent to the cost of underwriting next year. Whether the non-union companies will be able to stand a proportionate increase in their expense ratio is a question managers are asking. Some of the companies formerly in the union, but which differed on the question of commissions to agents, are now considering whether they shall apply for admission again, and it is expected that within a short time several will be in the union. No more companies are sending out circulars to their agents on the subject.

The action of the non-union companies toward the union is problematical. There is some talk of an understanding which would enable the non-union companies to stand by an agent whose union companies withdraw from him. As a war measure the legislation may have a different effect. It may bring a certain element of non-union companies to the union and leave a still higher commission element on the outside. The graded commission plan is more of a war measure than is commonly understood. It is believed agents will be asked to make a decision between having union or non-union companies in their agency, one or the other. A year is the time regarded as necessary to put the scheme in full operation.

◆

A special meeting of the Ohio Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has been called for Thursday and Friday of this week at Cleveland. Topics affecting agents in the smaller towns of the State will be given particular attention. The agents' license law, overhead writing as between local agents, payment of commissions to brokers in other States, State Fire Marshal bureau, and repeal of the valued policy law will be discussed among other subjects. A State association meeting will probably be called in Illinois some time this fall.

◆

The suit brought against the insurance companies by N. B. Hawkins of Portland, Ind., for maintaining a local board to fix rates was directed against nearly every company doing business in that place. Mr. Hawkins applied to Auditor Hart for the coöperation and assistance of the Insurance department in prosecuting the cases. Auditor Hart said the question was outside of the jurisdiction of his department.

◆

The National Insurance and Indemnity company of Baltimore has begun business with $100,000 capital and $50,000 surplus. It will issue health policies.

◆

Fires have been much lighter during the last few days. Companies so far this year have transacted business under worse conditions than for several years previous. Loss ratios in nearly all the States have been abnormally large.

◆

Carl Schreiner, manager of the Munich Reinsurance company, is in the city.

◆

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Jameson & Frelinghuysen today secured control of and will hereafter actively manage the Merchants' Lloyds of New York, one of the few individual underwriting organizations still in the field. Under the new régime the association will have ten instead of seven subscribers as heretofore.

W. M. Byrns, for the last four years manager at this city for the Union Casualty and Surety company, has been appointed St. Louis general agent for the Maryland Casualty company.

Receiver Takes Water Company.

Baraboo, Wis., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Baraboo water works today passed into the hands of Receiver W. G. Maxcy of Oshkosh. Foreclosure was brought about by first mortgage holders.

DISCOUNT WAR ON MAYOR

CITY HALL OFFICIALS SAY FIGHT WILL NOT LAST LONG.

Alderman Connor Considers the Vote on His Proposition a Test of Council Sentiment—Commissioner McGann Favors the Cullerton Day Labor Plan—Protest at Closed Bridge—Report on Conduits—Drainage Canal Inspection.

City Hall officials had two matters to discuss yesterday afternoon—the fight against the Mayor, which had been started by Republican members of the Council the night before, and the proposed ordinance by Alderman Cullerton providing that the city's work shall be done by day-labor rather than under the contract system. It was agreed generally that the differences in the former case would be settled without any long standing fight. There were said to be a sufficient number of arguments in favor of city work done by the day to give weight to the Cullerton proposition, and Commissioner McGann said he hoped the Council would adopt it.

Alderman Connor had little to say about the failure of his attempt to have an ordinance passed providing for a committee "to enforce laws and ordinances of the city." He considered the vote a test of the sentiment in the Council. "There isn't much to say when you are beaten," he remarked. "But I was in earnest and anxious to see how much support the Republican members would give the measure."

Alderman Coughlin was entertaining the Mayor's guests during the absence of the chief executive in the afternoon.

"I am for a business administration," he said. "This opposition to the Mayor is not going to attract a majority. Those motions did not amount to anything in showing weight against the men who are with the Mayor and his business administration."

Favor Day Labor Plan.

The day labor scheme is looked on favorably by various officials who have had experience with contract work for the city. Commissioner McGann is preparing a report for the Mayor, which, he says, will bring out a number of arguments in favor of day labor. The city has had some work done in that way. The Weir-McKechney tunnel is being built at a cost of about $20 a foot as compared with $60 a foot under contractors. The real contract price was $16.65 a foot, but it was increased to $60 by the extras. Commissioner McGann believes it is hopeless to deal with contractors as long as the courts continue to grant these bills for extras.

"I believe that by day labor we would not exceed the contract price more than 20 per cent," he said, "and that would be much better than under the present system. The most effective remedy for extras that has been suggested is the day labor system."

Protest at Closed Bridge.

A large body of citizens from Clybourn place visited the City Hall and explained that the closing of the condemned bridge was proving of great detriment to the neighborhood. They insisted that a bridge be built at once. However, there are no funds for the purpose at present.

Report on Conduits.

City Engineer Ericson has made a report on the conduits for the Illinois Telegraph and Telephone company, suggesting that they be put down at a depth of thirty-one feet instead of twenty-five, which would put them permanently out of the way of subways.

Lack of funds to maintain the Bridgeport pumping station may result in turning Chicago River water back into the lake. The needs of the Sewer department for keeping the conduits open the remainder of the year are estimated at $47,000 and only $10,000 is available.

Lowering Water Pipes.

The Water Pipe Extension department is busy with the transfer of laboreres, who are needed for the lowering of water pipes in Lake View, Hyde Park, and the Town of Lake. The work of lowering the pipes in Rush street will be begun today. A system of water pipes is to be laid in Hegewisch.

Drainage Canal Inspection.

Rapid progress in inspecting the drainage canal is being made by the State commission named by Governor Tanner. Four parties of engineers are now measuring the Chicago River to ascertain whether the plans of the sanitary trustees are adequate for supplying the statutory 300,000 cubic feet of water a minute. The commissioners decline to discuss the results of their work, and will not intimate what recommendations will be made in their report. It is said the commission expects to have its official report in Governor Tanner's hands by Dec. 1. Commissioners Taylor and Schock and Chief Engineer Fitzgerald made a tour of the South Branch of the river on the Juliet during the morning, and inspected the Van Buren street by-pass, the Taylor street bridge, and the big railroad bridge at Campbell avenue.

The Board of Local Improvements advertised for bids which indicate an expenditure of $250,000 on the streets of the city before winter. The streets to be improved are:

Driveways, Aldine square—Asphalt.
School place—Brick, Jefferson to Desplaines.
Wells—Granite, Kinzie to 451 feet south.
Avenue M—Macadam, One Hundred and Second to One Hundred and Fourth.
Bismarck place—Brick, Noble to Center avenue.
Chestnut—Asphalt, North State to Lincoln Park avenue.
Desplaines—Brick, Van Buren to Harrison.
Dunning—Asphalt, Warren avenue to Oakley avenue.
West Erie—Asphalt, Union to Center avenue.
Forty-fourth place—Cedar, Wallace to Butler.
North Francisco—Macadam, Fullerton avenue to Humboldt avenue.
South Forty-fourth avenue—Cedar, Lake street to Madison.
North Forty-third avenue—Asphalt, Montrose boulevard to Northwestern railroad.
Jefferson—Cedar, Harrison to Twelfth.
Oakwood avenue—Asphalt, Drexel boulevard to Lake avenue.
Powell place—Macadam, Western avenue to Powell avenue.
West Polk—Asphalt, Fortieth avenue to Forty-first avenue.
Perry avenue—Macadam, Sixty-fifth to Sixty-ninth.
North Rockwell—Brick, Chicago avenue to Grand avenue.
North Sheldon—Asphalt, Lake street to Carroll avenue.
Sacramento avenue—Macadam, Fullerton avenue to Palmer square.
North Sawyer avenue—Macadam, Kinzie to West Chicago avenue.
Turner avenue—Cedar, Twenty-fourth to Twenty-sixth.
Waverly court—Asphalt, Madison to Washington.
Forty-seventh place—Cedar blocks, Halsted to Wallace.
Forty-eighth—Cedar blocks, Halsted to Wallace.
Forty-eighth place—Cedar blocks, Halsted to Wallace.
Wallace—Cedar blocks, Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth.

The bids are to be opened by the board on Sept. 30.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Chytraus—193231—Phillip Breitreiter vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on verd., $200, satfd.—200720—Donald Graham vs. N. C. St. Ry.; same, $25, satfd.

Judge Kavanagh—200025—Thomas A. Stewart vs. St. Luke's Free Hospital; on verd., $104, satfd.—186517—Singer, Nimick & Co. vs. Thomas O. Decker et al.; on verd., $42.95.

Judge Tuthill—156967—H. Cohn vs. Harper & Krischten et al.; on findg., $50, satfd.—108969—Marie Waurgan vs. Towartustive et al.; on findg., $50.

Judge Clifford—107347—Hadfield Co. vs. George A. Williams et al.; on verd., $1,100.—148115—Francesa Milte vs. Kluch; on verd., $800.—126119—Patrick F. Downey vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on findg., $400, satfd.

Judge Dunne—132541—Albert C. Fuller vs. Mattie Vickers; on findg., $50.

Judge Hanecy—174489—Ernest W. Johnson vs. W. C. St. Ry. Co.; on verd., $1,500, satfd.—109466—Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. vs. Albert Foelsch et al.; on verd., $70.—130221—James Pittaway Co. vs. Ellen Smith; on verd., $62.

Judge Burke—99563—The Phelan Billiard Ball Co. vs. Francis Cropper et al.; dis. as to certn. deft., n. p. by deft., $200.—138523—Allan C. Story vs. Jane Cook; on verd., $90; appl. bond and bill exptd. in 30 days.

Judge Smith—198988—Katie Gearns vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; on verd., $35, satfd.

Judge Neely—168556—John Hardin vs. Stephen A. Day et al.; mo. n. t., dend., and judgt., $149.52.

Decrees.

Judge Ball—2504—Byram vs. Byram; dec. div.—2374—Bokser vs. Bokser; dec.—190268—Ankerson vs. Ankerson; dec. div.—197990—Larson vs. Larson; dec. div.—199400—French vs. Lavery; dec. sale—193641—Chandler vs. Rice; dec. sale.—189,923—Quirk vs. Eld; dec. dist.—196178—Davis vs. Davis; dec. div.

Judge Chetlain—1973—Raddatz vs. Raddatz; dec. div.—2478—Anderson vs. Anderson; dec. div.—197,132—Stephens vs. Ross; def. dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1785—Harry C. Schafer, liabil., $800; no assets. Samuel Ettelson, atty.

1786—Adolph Brendecke, liabil., $4,000; no assets. William Chones, atty.

1787—Thomas Blake, liabil., $10,700; no assets. N. H. Fairbanks, atty.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Stein—Law motions of course and submitted cases from Judge Ball's law calendar.

Judge Chetlain—Calendar 2613, chancery.

Judge Gary—On trial, 2996. Trial call 2744, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3073, 1208, 3433, 2609, 7402, 2642, 2643, 2667, 2668, 2678, 2697, 2681, 2682, 2693, 2889, 2893, 2895.

Judge Ball—195027—Chancery.

Judge Kavanagh—2618, 1348.

Judge Holdom—Trial call 2453, 2457, 2492, 2620, 2621, 2624, 2644, 2817, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2881, 2846, 3030, 3032, 3033, 3036, 3038, 3054, 3170, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3183, 3296, 3299, 3301.

Judge Chytraus—196257, 2499, 5204, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2709, 2712, 2728, 2732, 2739, 2931, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2944, 2946, 2948, 2949, 2951, 2952, 3106, 2109, 190099. On trial, 2529.

Judge Dunne—Motions of course. Law. 499, 2371, 2393, 2414, 2436, 2514, 2548, 2559, 2581, 2685, 2718, 2784, 2886, 2908, 2996, 3033, 3044, 3077, 3132, 3143, 3164, 3254, 3273½, 3287, 3321½, 3366, 3412, 3456, 3500, 3777, 3843, 3865, 3932, 3943, 3954, 4010, 4110, 4133, 4144, 4220, 4264, 807, 4351, 4362.

Judge Hanecy—First call, 100 cases, 1 to 100. Trial call, 1694, 1727, 1738, 1750, 1772, 1839, 1883, 1905, 1950, 1983, 1994, 2060, 2116, 2150, 2195, 2239, 2250, 2317, 2378, 2426, 2437, 2481, 2492, 2504, 2537, 2560, 2638, 2649, 2674, 2686, 2697, 2719, 2785, 2823, 2842, 2898, 2942, 2953, 2476, 2987.

Judge Burke—First call, 101 to 200. The first 20 cases set for trial to be placed on the trial calendar. Trial calr., 2329, 2340, 2395, 2449.

Judge Tuthill—First call, Judge Waterman's cal., 101 to 200, inc. Trial call, 1383, 1504, 1537, 1569, 1580, 1635, 1646, 1679, 1735, 1891, 1980, 1991, 2002, 2057, 2068.

Judge Smith—First call, 100 cases, 101 to 200. 1422, 1532, 1553, 1608, 1652, 1764. The first trial on the first call will constitute the balance of the trial call.

Judge Neely—6461, 6582, 6648, 6670, 6725, 6787, 6758, 6769, 6780, 6813, 6824, 6868, 6879, 6901, 6912, 6923.

Judge Clifford—First call, calr. 51 to 150 in. Trial call on first 10 cases set for trial on first call.

Judge Tuley—No court.

Judge Gibbons—No court.

Judge Carter—Motions of course. River Forest Tax obj., 25.

Judge Gilmore—City special assessment calr., 69, 23514, 23543, 23554, 23556, 23557, 23564, 23568, 23570, 23571, 23575, 23600, 23608, 23614, 23626, 23678, 23714, 23715, 23738, 23739, 23323.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—1160 on trial.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 273, 289, 290, 291.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—1203 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—1425, 313, 591, 1131, 1371, 1165, 1207, 56, 785.

Judge Batten—Probate Court, 10 a. m.—Motions. 10.30 a. m.—Estate of Florence P. Redlinger, estate of Columbus R. Cummings, estate of Samuel Davieson, estate of Edward Dix, estate of Joseph Fredichowski, estate of Frank Filek. 2 p. m.—Motions. 2:15 p. m.—Estate of Lawrence Foley, estate of Carl Gehler, estate of Elizabeth Hale, estate of Isabella Hallock.

Michigan Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court handed down opinions in the following cases today:

Affirmed—McGee vs. Baumgartner, People vs. Tracy, Boardman vs. Boozewikle, Brinker vs. Michigan Central R. R., Detroit Boat Works vs. Davis, First National Bank vs. Houseknecht, Grosvenor vs. Duffy, Dumphey vs. Hilton, Baldwin vs. Baker, Commercial Bank vs. Gates, Vining vs. Millar, Doherty vs. Detroit Citizens' St. Ry. Co., Hardy vs. Trick, Jackson vs. City of Lansing, Spadford vs. Ann Arbor St. Ry. Co., Bailey vs. Bailey, Bullock vs. Ueberroth.

Modified and affirmed—Joseman vs. Rice.

Reversed—People vs. Bennett, Eames vs. Manley, Willace vs. Fraternal Mystic Circle, Jenney vs. Township of Mussey, Reeves vs. Miller, Russel vs. Pierce, Fluhrer vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co.

Court adjourned until Sept. 27.

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